

WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1303 ARMY nominations (5) beginning TIMOTHY G. BONNER, and ending JAMES S. WELCH, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1304 ARMY nominations (7) beginning KRYSTAL D. BEAN, and ending JUSTIN R. SCHLANSER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1305 ARMY nominations (19) beginning GEORGE A. BARBEE, and ending D013078, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1306 ARMY nominations (80) beginning GABRIELLE M. ANDREANIFABRONI, and ending YOUNG J. YAUGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1307 ARMY nominations (84) beginning TERRY L. AITKEN, and ending D010908, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1319 ARMY nomination of Travis H. Owen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1320 ARMY nominations (54) beginning JOSHUA T. ADE, and ending D012875, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1322 ARMY nomination of Timothy R. Teague, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1323 ARMY nomination of Eric E. Halstrom, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1324 ARMY nominations (4) beginning BRIAN D. BOBO, and ending ANTHONY D. FOURNIER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1325 ARMY nomination of Dennis N. Snelling, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 7, 2016.

PN1340 ARMY nomination of Kodjo S. Knoxlimbacker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1341 ARMY nomination of Lori R. Schanhals, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1342 ARMY nomination of Drew R. Conover, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1343 ARMY nomination of Bradley D. Osterman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1344 ARMY nomination of Francisco J. Lopez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1346 ARMY nominations (4) beginning TIMOTHY D. AIKEN, and ending JAMES R. WEAKLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1347 ARMY nomination of George A. Rollins, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1348 ARMY nomination of McArthur Walker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1349 ARMY nominations (4) beginning TIMOTHY D. COVINGTON, and ending ERIC A. KENNEDY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1379 ARMY nomination of Nilson Orozcooviedo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 18, 2016.

PN1380 ARMY nomination of Pierre E. Saintfleur, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 18, 2016.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1126 MARINE CORPS nomination of John A. Yukica, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 28, 2016.

PN1129 MARINE CORPS nominations (3) beginning MATRIX W. ELIAS, and ending NICHOLAS J. TAZZA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 28, 2016.

IN THE NAVY

PN1201 NAVY nomination of Brian D. Hennessy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 3, 2016.

PN1224 NAVY nomination of Donald C. King, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2016.

PN1279 NAVY nomination of Stephanie M. Simoni, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1280 NAVY nomination of Jennifer L. Shafer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1281 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JUSTIN K. CONROY, and ending REBECCA L. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1282 NAVY nomination of Brice A. Goodwin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1283 NAVY nomination of Brian J. Hamer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1284 NAVY nomination of Scott F. Gruwell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1285 NAVY nomination of Shannon D. Lorimer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 17, 2016.

PN1308 NAVY nominations (11) beginning DANIELLE M. BARNES, and ending MARK R. THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1309 NAVY nomination of William A. Hlavin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1312 NAVY nomination of Phillip G. Cyr, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2016.

PN1350 NAVY nomination of Donald E. Speights, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

PN1366 NAVY nomination of Luis A. Bencomo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 14, 2016.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

AFGHANISTAN ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 189, S. 1875.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1875) to support enhanced accountability for United States assistance to Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in *italic*.)

S. 1875

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Afghanistan Accountability Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

TITLE I—EFFECTIVE AFGHANISTAN ASSISTANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched Operation Enduring Freedom, and since then the United States Armed Forces and the Afghan National Security Forces have made countless sacrifices in defending Afghanistan against the threat of terrorism and insurgency and by extension the United States and the wider world.

(2) Since 2001, the United States has worked with a broad coalition of nations that has helped to dramatically improve numerous development indicators within Afghanistan, including a dramatic increase in the number of girls enrolled in primary education from an estimated 5,000 under the Taliban to 2,400,000 girls as of 2010; an increase in the percentage of individuals above the poverty line from 25.4 percent in 2002 to 35.8 percent in 2011; an increase in the percentage of individuals who now have access to an improved water source in rural areas from 22 percent in 2001 to 56 percent in 2012; a precipitous decline in maternal mortality from 1200/100,000 births in 1995 to 400/100,000 births in 2013; and an expansion of women’s rights;

(3) Numerous research studies have shown that government corruption is a driver of conflict and particularly so in Afghanistan, where it has served as a powerful recruitment tool for the Taliban.

(4) Since the first democratic transfer of power in the history of Afghanistan in 2014, President Ashraf Ghani and Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah have led a National Unity Government that has identified

key security and development challenges in order to make Afghanistan a full and productive member of the community of democratic nations.

(5) The National Unity Government has renewed specific focus on addressing corruption within the country as a driver of instability, including reopening a fraud case involving high level officials and the Kabul Bank that resulted in the disappearance of an estimated \$1,000,000,000.

(6) In its report “Realizing Self Reliance: Commitments to Reform and Renewed Partnership”, the Government of Afghanistan committed to the international community in London in December 2014, to address the “main drivers of corruption in Afghanistan,” including “collusive procurement practices, weak rule of law and abuse of the legal system, and arbitrary regulations that build in incentives to pay bribes”. Government of Afghanistan commitments included—

(A) forming an independent anti-corruption commission with time-bound prosecutorial powers;

(B) implementing recommendations by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee on a national action plan to reduce corruption;

(C) requiring all government officials to provide public declarations of their assets;

(D) meeting all Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to further limit and investigate illicit fund flows;

(E) forming a national procurement board staffed by qualified professionals who will manage all large value contracts using internationally recognized standards and procedures; and

(F) delineating the roles, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of anti-corruption institutions such as the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption (HOO) and the Attorney General to restrict them to focus on their core function of enforcement instead of oversight.

(7) The December 2014 Government of Afghanistan report “Realizing Self Reliance: Commitments to Reform and Renewed Partnership”, expressed a commitment to “enhancing productivity, growth and revenues” by—

(A) developing natural resources through public-private partnerships that bring in rents, taxes, and profits;

(B) removing obstacles to trade and transit and ending smuggling that diverts revenue away from the treasury;

(C) negotiating expanded market access in regional and global markets;

(D) gradually formalizing the informal economy and changing the compact between the state and citizens to one where citizens pay taxes for services they tangibly benefit from; and

(E) transferring government payments electronically to eliminate losses in transit.

(8) In 2012, international donors and the Government of Afghanistan agreed to the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (“TMAF”) which committed to provide \$4,000,000,000 in economic assistance per year from 2012-2015 and sustain assistance at or near the same levels of the past decade through 2017, while the Government of Afghanistan committed to meet benchmarks related to democracy and governance, public finance and revenue generation, and economic development.

(9) At the end of 2014, under the TMAF, the Government of Afghanistan had fallen short in meeting benchmarks related to: revenue collection, the enhancement of women's rights, corruption and the illicit economy, and the protection of human rights,

(10) In the Joint Declaration following the London Conference on Afghanistan of December 4, 2014, the international community and the new Government of Afghanistan

agreed to refresh the existing TMAF and associated commitments at the 2015 Senior Officials Meeting based on the reform program and priorities as laid out by the Government of Afghanistan.

(11) Afghanistan faces great difficulties in making progress in countering illegal narcotics and remains the leading global illicit opium poppy producer.

(12) The illegal narcotics trade results in the transfer of illicit funds and encourages and also requires corrupt financial transactions, and, if minimized, could have beneficial impacts on trade and reduce overall levels of corruption.

(13) The international community has endorsed Afghanistan's longer-term development following the war and identified the criticality of the “transformation decade” from 2015-2024 outlined by the Government of Afghanistan and has acknowledged that the Government of Afghanistan will seek continued international assistance in order for it to become a stable, self-sustained partner in the community of democratic countries.

(14) As development assistance from the United States and broader international community gradually diminishes in the coming years, the accelerated development of the Afghan private sector and governing institutions becomes even more necessary to maintain the gains of the past decade and to enhance our mutual goals of Afghan security and stability.

(15) While Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) have taken over lead combat responsibilities, they continue to operate in close coordination with, and with significant resources from the international community, under the Train, Advise and Assist (TAA) mission of Operation Inherent Resolve and in coordination with ongoing counter-terrorism operations. Development of civilian oversight institutions for the security sector has lagged. Such oversight will be important for ensuring that Afghan security forces are accountable and do not abuse their powers.

SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the National Unity Government of Afghanistan has made a substantial commitment to reform that should be supported but also subject to heightened scrutiny by the Afghan people and international donors given past failures and persistent challenges in the country;

(2) Afghanistan is at a critical inflection point, having gone through political and security transitions as the international community draws down its military forces. The international community should work closely with the new government in supporting development priorities for the rest of the transformation decade that translate into producing concrete development results for the Afghan people;

(3) sustainable accountability and reform of Afghan governing institutions will not come from the international community but from a commitment by the Government of Afghanistan and society reinforced by domestic watchdog groups and internal government accountability monitoring mechanisms;

(4) the United States Government should deepen its dialogue on anti-corruption efforts with the Government of Afghanistan to develop effective oversight mechanisms to ensure large donor contracts do not contribute to corruption;

(5) the United States should encourage Afghanistan's participation in the Open Government Partnership, a multilateral initiative in which government and civil society collaborate to promote transparency, fight

corruption, and use technologies to strengthen government;

(6) the United States should urge the Government of Afghanistan to build upon existing anti-money laundering and countering terrorism financing legislation by developing effective regulations and institutions to implement reforms;

(7) the United States should urge the Government of Afghanistan to broaden personal asset disclosures to include members of the covered officials' immediate families or households and develop effective mechanisms for verifying disclosed information;

(8) in the event of future egregious cases of corruption in Afghanistan, the President should impose visa bans and asset freezes on those responsible, especially in instances where United States assistance is stolen or misappropriated;

(9) the United States Government should cooperate with the Government of Afghanistan and with international donors to develop a series of strict accountability benchmarks based on the refreshed Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework and the Government of Afghanistan's own “Realizing Self Reliance” report commitments that will condition levels of assistance and the amount of on-budget assistance on anti-corruption performance acceptable to donors;

(10) the United States should support the Afghan Parliament to refine and strengthen the legal framework of anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws to address beneficial ownership, countering bid-rigging and other contracting and procurement fraud, criminal investigations of financial transactions, complementary banks, personal asset or other financial declarations and disclosures as required by law or regulation, efforts to meet FATF requirements, and other areas to further inhibit the illicit flow of money;

(11) the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen its nascent private sector should be supported and sustained using the full array of tools of the United States, including technical and legal assistance;

(12) United States assistance to the Afghan judicial system and other Afghan legal institutions that enable and empower private sector development by instilling greater investor confidence should be prioritized to ensure the protection of private property, the sanctity of contracts, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms for businesses and investors;

(13) the United States Government should identify opportunities for the United States to introduce trade facilitation as part of the economic relationship between the two countries;

(14) the Governments of the United States and Afghanistan should work together to identify more Afghan products and raw materials to be included on the United States Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) treatment list;

(15) the United States Government should establish a United States-Afghan Tax Commission to help spearhead a rapid and successful conclusion of a new Bilateral Tax Agreement similar to the Agreements with several of Afghanistan's neighbors, including Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, India, and Pakistan;

(16) the American University of Afghanistan is an emerging pillar in Afghanistan's education system and has provided a unique opportunity for higher education for Afghan youth, especially women; and

(17) the United States should encourage the Government of Afghanistan to implement with urgency electoral reforms in accordance with the “Agreement between the

Two Campaign Teams Regarding the Structure of the National Unity Government”.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE POLICY FOR AFGHANISTAN.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to conduct assistance programs that result in highly effective, impact driven development outcomes for the people of Afghanistan while maintaining the highest standards of accountability for United States taxpayers;

(2) that all United States Government agencies and entities working in Afghanistan coordinate, plan, and regularly review plans in a coherent, well-informed process to develop United States policy and assistance programming;

(3) to support the development of effective Government of Afghanistan oversight institutions and domestic watchdog civil society organizations;

(4) subject to significant evident progress made in meeting TMAF accountability and improved governance as it relates to development, to abide by resource commitments made as part of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework;

(5) to provide incentivized assistance to Afghanistan's governing institutions based upon verifiable and measurable development outcomes and on-budget assistance based upon demonstrated capacity improvements that are mutually agreed to by the Governments of Afghanistan and the United States;

(6) to support the development of democratic governing institutions in Afghanistan, promote the development of a growing private sector, and strengthen civil society in Afghanistan;

(7) to recognize that Afghanistan's sustainable development is grounded in growing the regional economy, and to support the efforts of the Government and people of Afghanistan to build strong regional economic connectivity with the country's [neighbors; and]

(8) [to support, where appropriate, proven programs that promote private sector job creation in Afghanistan.] *neighbors;*

(8) to support, where appropriate, proven programs that promote private sector job creation in Afghanistan; and

(9) that assistance programs in direct support of Afghan women and girls remain a priority for the United States, including specific efforts to support women and girls education, meaningful engagement in political and reconciliation processes, training and recruitment of Afghan female police and security forces, advancement of women's legal rights, economic development, and efforts to increase the overall health and well-being of Afghan women and girls.

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE AFGHANISTAN ASSISTANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) STRATEGY TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Government of Afghanistan, shall develop a comprehensive interagency strategy for United States assistance that is sustainable and is not counter-productive to combatting corruption in Afghanistan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy developed under paragraph (1) should include the following elements:

(A) Multi-year goals, objectives, and measurable outcomes for targeted activities to strengthen selected Afghan official institutions and nongovernmental organizations to prevent, investigate, deter, and prosecute corruption.

(B) An operational plan incorporating all United States Government programming to implement the anti-corruption goals and objectives.

(C) A summary of United States efforts to coordinate with other international donors

to ensure that anti-corruption advice or programming provided to the Government of Afghanistan is not contradictory.

(D) A focus on the development of governmental and nongovernmental Afghan capacity to ensure accountability and combat corruption.

(E) An evaluation of Afghan civil society anti-corruption capacities that includes their ability to use technology to combat corruption.

(b) AFGHANISTAN ANTI-CORRUPTION FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds, the President is authorized to provide technical and financial assistance to official Government of Afghanistan anti-corruption and audit institutions and Afghan civil society watchdog groups in support of the anti-corruption priorities identified by the Government of Afghanistan and the United States Government. Subject to careful consideration by the United States Government of the legitimacy, efficacy, and direct impact and influence of such entities and individuals, offices, and organizations that are funded under this subsection could include—

(A) the Supreme Audit Office;

(B) the Attorney General;

(C) the Ministry of Justice;

(D) Inspectors General within key ministries;

(E) the Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MEC);

(F) the major crimes task force, Technical Investigative Unit, and the Sensitive Investigative Unit;

(G) the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption;

(H) the Anti-Corruption Tribunal;

(I) the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Afghanistan;

(J) the proposed procurement board; and

(K) civil society organizations engaged in oversight, anti-corruption advocacy, and support of good governance.

(c) PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESS FREEDOM, AND SECURITY SECTOR ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, should provide support for efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to improve oversight and accountability of the Afghan National Security Forces, including the Afghan National Police, and Afghan local police, and strengthen Afghan civil society and investigative journalists to provide watchdog oversight of these institutions. Subject to due consideration of the legitimacy, efficacy, and direct impact and influence of such entities and individuals, these efforts could include—

(A) supporting the ANSF to strengthen the capacity, independence, and power of its internal Inspector General to collect and investigate all credible reports of abuse by armed forces;

(B) supporting the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministries of Defense and Interior to be better capable to investigate and, if appropriate, criminally prosecute police, military, intelligence, and militia personnel, regardless of rank, found responsible for human rights abuses and war crimes;

(C) considering establishing a special independent mechanism to investigate government officials and security force officers implicated in abuses;

(D) supporting the Ministry of Interior to establish a centralized register of all detainees held in police and National Directorate of Security custody, and ensure that it is accessible to independent monitors and is updated regularly and in a transparent manner;

(E) supporting implementation of the Access to Information Law and the 2009 Mass Media Law, particularly provisions of the latter that would disband the Media Violations Investigation Commission and replace it with a Mass Media Commission;

(F) supporting the Attorney General's Office to undertake prompt, impartial, and thorough investigations into all attacks on journalists and media organizations and bring prosecutions as appropriate; and

(G) supporting the further establishment of civil society organizations to provide essential “watchdog” oversight of the police and armed forces; as well as efforts to strengthen and improve coordination among civil society organizations, such as the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF THE AFGHAN PRIVATE SECTOR.—

(1) REGIONAL ECONOMIC CONNECTIVITY FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Regional Economic Connectivity Fund from which funds may be made available from existing appropriations to enhance regional economic connectivity between Afghanistan and the countries of South and Central Asia.

(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Regional Economic Connectivity Fund is to provide support for efforts to enhance Afghanistan's economic connectivity with its neighbors, thus improving the country's overall economic prospects and diminishing the need for international assistance in the future. The Regional Economic Connectivity Fund may be used to support programs in the following areas:

(i) Trade and transit fee normalization and electronic payment systems.

(ii) Capacity and skills development to improve collaboration among countries for border and customs.

(iii) Women-owned business networking.

(iv) Developing regional options on transit and customs to facilitate trade.

(v) Enhancing and implementing confidence building measures.

(vi) Encouraging regional energy and electricity development and sharing.

(vii) Market access and business conferences.

(viii) Intellectual and cultural exchanges to engage in regional problem solving.

(2) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—In addition to other transfer authorities available to the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or other United States Government agencies or departments, funds that are specifically allocated towards addressing the situation in Afghanistan may be transferred to programs in South and Central Asia that promote regional economic connectivity with substantial and direct benefits to Afghanistan.

SEC. 105. REPORTS.

(a) REPORTING ON CORRUPTION IN AFGHANISTAN.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2024, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report listing each individual who the President determines, based on credible evidence—

(1) is an Government of Afghanistan official, a senior associate, or close relative of such an official, who is responsible for, or complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, acts of significant corruption, including the expropriation of private or public assets for personal gain, corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources, bribery, or the facilitation or transfer of the proceeds of corruption to foreign jurisdictions; or

(2) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, an activity described above.

(b) REPORT ON CIVILIAN-MILITARY ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on civilian-military assistance efforts in Afghanistan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of lessons learned from conducting development programming in a conflict zone to include recommendations on how to improve coordination between United States development agencies and the United States Armed Forces.

(B) An assessment of the ability of the United States Agency for International Development to advance development goals within a conflict environment, operating alongside providers of United States military assistance.

(C) An assessment of whether funding under the Commander's Emergency Response Program achieved the program's stated goals and whether this program had any long term development impact, including any negative unintended consequences.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be withdrawn, the Menendez substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to, and the bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3885) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 1875), as amended, was passed.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL BISON LEGACY ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 438, H.R. 2908.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2908) to adopt the bison as the national mammal of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be

read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2908) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

KIDS TO PARKS DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 435 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 435) designating May 21, 2016, as "Kids to Parks Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 435) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 21, 2016, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 448, S. Res. 449, S. Res. 450, S. Res. 451, S. Res. 452, S. Res. 453, S. Res. 454, and S. Res. 455.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

S. RES. 452

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I submitted a bipartisan resolution recognizing that April is Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month. Senators LEAHY, AYOTTE, CASEY, ERNST, and GILLIBRAND have joined as cosponsors of the resolution, and I thank them for their support.

Our purpose in introducing the resolution is to bring greater awareness to the problem of sexual assault and publicly acknowledge the survivors. According to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, someone is sexually assaulted every two minutes, on average, in the United States. Sexual assault can take many forms, including rape, commercial sex trafficking, child sexual abuse, and stalking.

Rape, which is the second most violent crime in the United States—sec-

ond only to murder, according to the FBI—can happen to anyone. According to the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, the consequences of rape can be profound for its victims, and may include post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, or even suicide.

In communities across the United States, Americans have commemorated the month of April with activities designed to support survivors of sexual violence in their efforts to heal. Before the month comes to a close, it is important that Congress also express its support for the goals and ideals of Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

I would also like to take a moment to mention several other bipartisan, anti-sexual assault measures that I have championed during the month of April, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these initiatives too.

First, just last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which I serve as chairman, cleared legislation that's designed to help sexual assault victims secure justice. I incorporated this language into the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act, a measure I introduced earlier this year at the urging of a young woman who survived a sexual assault and founded an organization, RISE, that's dedicated to helping other survivors.

The measure reported by our committee by voice vote on April 20th would amend the federal crime victims' statute to add a number of new rights specific to sexual assault survivors. If it's enacted, victims of federal crimes of sexual violence would have the right not to be prevented from, or charged for, receiving a medical forensic exam. They would have the right to have a sexual assault evidence collection kit preserved, without charge, until the statutory limitations period for prosecuting the crime has expired or ten years has elapsed. They would have the right to be informed of the results when their forensic evidence is analyzed. And they would have the right to written notice of policies governing their evidence kit's collection and preservation, as well as the right to notice if that evidence is about to be discarded.

The latest version of the Adam Walsh Reauthorization also would make Justice Department grants available to entities that notify sexual violence victims of any applicable rights under state law. Finally, this legislation would extend the statutory period in which child survivors of human trafficking and child sexual abuse offenses can file suit against the perpetrators. The bill has been endorsed not only by RISE but also by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, and the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence. Senators SCHUMER, HATCH, FEINSTEIN, LEAHY, SHAHEEN, COONS, DURBIN, and KLOBUCHAR have joined as cosponsors.

Also last week, I joined Senator GILLIBRAND in calling on President