

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as I have stated on the record many times, I have great admiration for the Senator from Arizona. We came together to the House, came together to the Senate. But I have to say, it is obvious my friend has a short memory. These bills take a long time. That is traditionally how it has worked around here. For weeks, we work on these bills.

I understand the bill as reported complies with the budget agreement. I appreciate that. But the Senator from Arizona, I have been told, wants to offer an amendment to expand military spending without doing anything to address the middle class. The fight against terrorism, the fight for security in our country is more than bombs and bullets; it is the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security; it is what we are doing to fight the scourge of drugs. All of those things are important for the security of this Nation.

There is nothing being done in this bill to fight ZIKA. Is that a security issue? Yes, it is. There is nothing being done to fight opioids. Is that a security issue? It sure is. During the time we have had this little exchange, there will be a number of people who will die across America as a result of the overuse of opioids. Flint, MI, has been going on for months. Those poor people have been ravaged with lead in the water.

So I would have to say that my friend, as I have indicated, has a very short memory. I don't know how many times he has voted not to proceed to a piece of legislation. We need to address those issues that I have talked about.

I think the people of Arizona, the people of this country, want us to do our jobs. You would think that one thing we could do is look at this bill. This bill is not 64 pages long, not 164 pages long; it is 1,664 pages long. What makes it even more concerning to me and my colleagues is the fact that it was basically done in secret. It was a closed hearing.

So for heaven's sake, let's be brought back to reality. We have been very clear. We think we should take care of the middle class as we take care of the military. We are obligated to do both. The President will veto any bill that violates that principle.

So before we begin consideration of this bill, it wouldn't be bad if we read it. It wouldn't be bad if we had a chance to study this. It wouldn't be a bad idea if we had our staff give us some information on this bill of 1,664 pages.

So, without any question, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, let me just say, the bill was reported from the committee by a vote of 24 to 3. So what the Democratic leader is saying is that because we don't fund the IRS, we then

should not proceed with defending this Nation. That is a remarkable statement.

If the Democratic leader is interested in money for the FBI, Homeland Security, and others, I would be more than happy to consider that, to authorize some additional funding for those agencies of government that protect the government.

But what my colleagues have just heard is that we will not move forward to provide for the well-being of the men and women who are serving, their ability to defend us, take them out of risk as much as possible by providing them what they need—which, by the way, 95 percent is input and requests from the executive branch, the Defense Department. So we are not going to move forward on this because we don't include the other agencies of government. That is now putting our Nation's security and other functions of government on exactly the same plane and totally disregards the fact that we are being attacked. We are being attacked by cyber. There are plans to attack the United States of America. The Director of National Intelligence said there will be attacks on the United States of America. Where is the Democratic leader? What is he thinking? What could he be thinking?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arizona has expired.

Mr. MCCAIN. We need to move forward with this legislation. We need to move forward with it now for the sake of the men and women who are serving and defending this Nation and putting their lives on the line. This is disgraceful.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MCCAIN. I will be glad to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. How many Democratic Senators on the Armed Services Committee voted against this bill?

Mr. MCCAIN. None. I am unhappy to say that the three votes against happened to be on this side of the aisle.

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 4078

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up the Grassley amendment No. 4078 and ask unanimous consent that it be reported by number.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 4078.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

On page 5, strike lines 23 through 25 and insert the following:

“(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—In this section, the term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by

Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, amendment No. 4078 is agreed to.

Under the previous order, the committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, is agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted ‘yea.’

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 83 Leg.]

YEAS—89

Alexander	Flake	Murray
Ayotte	Franken	Nelson
Baldwin	Gardner	Paul
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Perdue
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Grassley	Reed
Blunt	Hatch	Reid
Boozman	Heinrich	Risch
Brown	Heitkamp	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rounds
Cantwell	Hirono	Rubio
Capito	Hoeven	Sasse
Cardin	Inhofe	Schatz
Casey	Isakson	Schumer
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott
Coats	Kaine	Sessions
Cochran	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Shelby
Coons	Lankford	Stabenow
Corker	Leahy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Crapo	Markey	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Udall
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Merkley	Whitehouse
Ernst	Mikulski	Wicker
Feinstein	Moran	Wyden
Fischer	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—11

Booker	Kirk	Sanders
Boxer	Menendez	Toomey
Carper	Murkowski	Vitter
Cruz	Peters	

This bill (S. 2613), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2613

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 “Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE (SOMA) PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 126(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16926(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018, to be available only for—

“(1) the SOMA program; and
“(2) the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program established under section 631.”.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 142(b) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16941(b)) is amended by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2009” and inserting “to the United States Marshals Service \$61,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018”.

SEC. 4. ENSURING SUPERVISION OF RELEASED SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS.

(a) PROBATION OFFICERS.—Section 3603 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (8)(A) by striking “or 4246” and inserting “, 4246, or 4248”.

(b) PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS.—Section 3154 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (12)(A) by striking “or 4246” and inserting “, 4246, or 4248”.

SEC. 5. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 237 the following:

“CHAPTER 238—SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' RIGHTS

“Sec.

“3772. Sexual assault survivors' rights.

“§ 3772. Sexual assault survivors' rights

“(a) RIGHTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS.—In addition to those rights provided in section 3771, a sexual assault survivor has the following rights:

“(1) The right not to be prevented from, or charged for, receiving a medical forensic examination.

“(2) The right to—

“(A) subject to paragraph (3), have a sexual assault evidence collection kit or its probative contents preserved, without charge, for the duration of the maximum applicable statute of limitations or 20 years, whichever is shorter;

“(B) be informed of any result of a sexual assault evidence collection kit, including a DNA profile match, toxicology report, or other information collected as part of a medical forensic examination, if such disclosure would not impede or compromise an ongoing investigation; and

“(C) be informed in writing of policies governing the collection and preservation of a sexual assault evidence collection kit.

“(3) The right, if the Government intends to destroy or dispose of a sexual assault evi-

dence collection kit or its probative contents before the expiration of the applicable time period under paragraph (2)(A), to—

“(A) upon written request, receive written notification from the appropriate official with custody not later than 60 days before the date of the intended destruction or disposal; and

“(B) upon written request, be granted further preservation of the kit or its probative contents.

“(4) The right to be informed of the rights under this subsection.

“(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (b) through (f) of section 3771 shall apply to sexual assault survivors.

“(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—In this section, the term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(d) FUNDING.—This section, other than paragraphs (2)(A) and (3)(B) of subsection (a), shall be carried out using funds made available under section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)). No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“238. Sexual assault survivors' rights 3772”.

(c) AMENDMENT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.—Section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)) is amended by inserting after “section 3771” the following: “or section 3772, as it relates to direct services.”.

SEC. 6. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 is amended by adding after section 1404E (42 U.S.C. 10603e) the following:

“SEC. 1404F. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants as provided in section 1404(c)(1)(A) to States to develop and disseminate to entities described in subsection (c)(1) of this section written notice of applicable rights and policies for sexual assault survivors.

“(b) NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall make its best effort to ensure that each entity described in subsection (c)(1) provides individuals who identify as a survivor of a sexual assault, and who consent to receiving such information, with written notice of applicable rights and policies regarding—

“(1) the right not to be charged fees for or otherwise prevented from pursuing a sexual assault evidence collection kit;

“(2) the right to have a sexual assault medical forensic examination regardless of whether the survivor reports to or cooperates with law enforcement;

“(3) the availability of a sexual assault advocate;

“(4) the availability of protective orders and policies related to their enforcement;

“(5) policies regarding the storage, preservation, and disposal of sexual assault evidence collection kits;

“(6) the process, if any, to request preservation of sexual assault evidence collection kits or the probative evidence from such kits; and

“(7) the availability of victim compensation and restitution.

“(c) DISSEMINATION OF WRITTEN NOTICE.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) provide the written notice described in subsection (b) to medical centers, hospitals,

forensic examiners, sexual assault service providers, State and local law enforcement agencies, and any other State agency or department reasonably likely to serve sexual assault survivors; and

“(2) make the written notice described in subsection (b) publicly available on the Internet website of the attorney general of the State.

“(d) PROVISION TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.—The Attorney General may provide such technical assistance and guidance as necessary to help recipients meet the requirements of this section.

“(e) INTEGRATION OF SYSTEMS.—Any system developed and implemented under this section may be integrated with an existing case management system operated by the recipient of the grant if the system meets the requirements listed in this section.”.

SEC. 7. WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), shall establish a joint working group (referred to in this section as the “Working Group”) to develop, coordinate, and disseminate best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of forensic evidence.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—The Working Group shall consult with—

(1) stakeholders in law enforcement, prosecution, forensic laboratory, counseling, forensic examiner, medical facility, and medical provider communities; and

(2) representatives of not less than 3 entities with demonstrated expertise in sexual assault prevention, sexual assault advocacy, or representation of sexual assault victims, of which not less than 1 representative shall be a sexual assault victim.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall be composed of governmental or nongovernmental agency heads at the discretion of the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary.

(d) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall—

(1) develop recommendations for improving the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence to hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;

(2) encourage, where appropriate, the adoption and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;

(3) develop recommendations to promote the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence to State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;

(4) develop and implement, where practicable, incentives to encourage the adoption or implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;

(5) collect feedback from stakeholders, practitioners, and leadership throughout the

Federal and State law enforcement, victim services, forensic science practitioner, and health care communities to inform development of future best practices or clinical guidelines regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors; and

(6) perform other activities, such as activities relating to development, dissemination, outreach, engagement, or training associated with advancing victim-centered care for sexual assault survivors.

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall submit to the Attorney General, the Secretary, and Congress a report containing the findings and recommended actions of the Working Group.

SEC. 8. CIVIL REMEDY FOR SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 2255(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “three years” and inserting “10 years”; and

(2) by inserting “ends” before the period at the end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL MOTORS LORDSTOWN PLANT

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, on Saturday I visited the General Motors Lordstown plant near Youngstown to celebrate its 50th anniversary. For half a century, this plant has been an anchor of the Mahoning Valley. It has supported good, middle-class union jobs through good times and bad. Seven Ohioans—get this—seven workers at that plant have been there for all 50 of those years. Albert Gifford, Mossco Dubose, John Brincko, Robert Polansky, Thomas Koppel, John Rosa, and Stephen Gazdik have helped build 21 different General Motors models since 1966, starting with the Chevy Impala.

The car they make now is the Chevy Cruze. My wife and I are proud Chevy Cruze owners. I drove to the plant in one. I was proud to be at GM Lordstown in 2010 to see the very first Chevy Cruze roll off the assembly line. The first three Cruzes were painted red, white, and blue. They represented the determination of a community and a country—think about the auto industry and the state of the economy back in 2010. They represented the determination of the country to bounce back and succeed in the face of long odds and national naysayers who wanted to write off this plant and that community.

It has been a rough few years for that industry. Think about where we were

less than a decade ago. Auto sales were down 40 percent, 1 million jobs were at risk of being lost, on top of the 8 million jobs we had already lost as President Obama took office. We heard rightwing politicians on the news calling the American auto industry dead, but what they meant was they didn't believe it was worth saving. They wanted to bet against American companies and against American workers.

The workers at Lordstown and at plants like it across Ohio—in Toledo, in Defiance and Cleveland and Walton Hills and Avon Lake—and across the country proved them wrong. Working together with President Obama, we invested in rescuing the American auto industry. Right now, because of the auto rescue, because of workers in Lordstown, in Parma and Cleveland and across the Midwest, the American auto industry is roaring back to life. GM posted 5 percent gains in sales last year.

Let's be clear. Ohio and much of the Midwest would be close to a depression if the doubters and the naysayers had their way. But we refused to let the auto industry collapse, and history has proven it was the right thing to do. The people of Northeast Ohio know how important it was. So do people across the whole State. So do people across that region. The cars made in Lordstown epitomize how central the auto industry is to Ohio's economy. The Chevy Cruze features components made at plants all across Ohio. The engine blocks are manufactured in Defiance, the transmissions are assembled in Toledo, the wheels for the Chevy Cruze Eco are made by Alcoa in Cleveland, and parts are stamped in Parma and also in Lordstown.

Ever since the first Chevy Impala rolled off the lot in 1966, the Mahoning Valley has depended on Lordstown. This is the industry and the company on which the great American middle class was built.

On Saturday, anyone could see how central this plant is to its community. GM estimates that more than 10,000 people—young and old, families with their children, vintage car buffs, former workers—turned out to watch the parade, stroll through the car show, and tour the plant. The line to get into the plant stretched down the street and around the block. That is what this plant and this auto industry mean to the communities they serve.

I know this community and this State will continue to depend on auto workers for another 50 years and beyond.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

USDA CATFISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, tomorrow, apparently the Senate is going to have an opportunity to weigh in on the issue of whether it is good policy to

allow uninspected, adulterated Vietnamese catfish into the United States. That will be the issue before us in the form of a resolution to disapprove a USDA regulation.

The Senate will vote on whether it is a good idea to expose American consumers to catfish containing illegal antibiotics, heavy metals, and other carcinogens. I think the Senate will once again say that we need to protect American consumers from these harmful contents of imported catfish, and we need to protect them by continuing a new U.S. Department of Agriculture catfish inspection program.

What happened before we had the USDA catfish inspection program? Under previous law, the Food and Drug Administration inspected catfish coming into the United States, principally Vietnamese catfish. What we found out in this program is that only 2 percent of the catfish coming in got inspected. The other 98 percent came through without the Federal Government taking a look at it. What we learned from the information given to us was that some of the catfish coming in did have these harmful chemicals in them. So the farm bill passed by the Congress changed the inspection regime from the FDA to where it is now—the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Under the Department of Agriculture program, almost all of the catfish will be inspected to make sure it is free of these harmful substances.

The people who are trying to go back to the old method of inspection make some claims. They say the new USDA rule is duplicative. They say it is a WTO violation. They say it is costly.

I will tell my colleagues—and I want my colleagues listening in their offices to understand this—there will not be a duplicative program. FDA is out of the catfish inspection business as of March 1 of this year. The only inspections being carried out now are through USDA. So the argument that this new program is duplicative is factually incorrect. You can say it as many times as you want to; that doesn't make it true. There is no duplication.

Furthermore, there is no WTO violation. The equivalent standards are being applied both to imported and domestic fish, so the standards are the same. We just want to make sure they are safe. We are pretty sure about domestic catfish. A lot of it is grown in my State of Mississippi. A lot of it is grown in Missouri, Arkansas, and Alabama. Those catfish farms are inspected. The fish are not caught out in a river somewhere; they are inspected where they are grown and are harvested under very controlled conditions. We just want all fish consumed in the United States to be as safe as domestically produced fish.

Thirdly, they say the new rule is costly. Well, the entire program is going to cost \$1.1 million a year through USDA. I would say \$1 million a year to protect the American consumers is a reasonable price to pay. It is not costly in the scheme of things.