

Whereas 2 other firefighters sustained injuries and were taken to the hospital; and

Whereas more than 30 additional individuals were injured: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the tragic loss of Chief Spencer Chauvin, Jermaine Starr, and Vontarous Kelly;

(2) recognizes the bravery, heroism, and dedication of the firefighters, State troopers, and civilians who quickly responded to attempt to save the lives of the injured;

(3) offers sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Chief Spencer Chauvin, Jermaine Starr, and Vontarous Kelly; and

(4) expresses hope that each individual who was injured in the accident makes a full and quick recovery.

SENATE RESOLUTION 610—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE FIRST FRIDAY IN OCTOBER 2016 AS “MANUFACTURING DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BURR, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. KING, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 610

Whereas according to the most recent data, manufacturers contribute \$2,170,000,000,000 to the United States economy;

Whereas that amount has steadily risen since 2009, when manufacturers contributed \$1,700,000,000,000 to the United States economy;

Whereas the manufacturing sector accounts for 12 percent of the gross domestic product (referred to in this preamble as “GDP”) of the United States;

Whereas for every \$1 spent in the manufacturing sector, another \$1.40 is added to the United States economy, the highest multiplier effect of any economic sector;

Whereas the manufacturing sector supports an estimated 18,500,000 jobs in the United States, approximately 1 in 6 private sector jobs in the United States;

Whereas more than 12,300,000 individuals in the United States, 9 percent of the workforce, are employed directly in the manufacturing sector;

Whereas, in 2014, on average manufacturing workers in the United States earned more than the average worker in all other industries in the United States, including pay and benefits;

Whereas manufacturers in the United States are the most productive manufacturers in the world, far surpassing the worker productivity of any other major manufacturing economy, leading to higher wages and living standards;

Whereas manufacturers in the United States drive innovation more than any other economic sector in the United States, spending \$229,900,000,000 in 2014 on research and development, an 82 percent increase from 5 years earlier;

Whereas measured by GDP, the manufacturing sector in the United States would

rank as the ninth-largest economy in the world; and

Whereas the first Friday in October 2016 would be an appropriate day to designate as “Manufacturing Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the designation of the first Friday in October 2016 as “Manufacturing Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 611—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 8, 2016, AS “40 YEARS OF WOMEN CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY DAY”

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 611

Whereas, in September 1972, the United States Air Force Academy (in this preamble referred to as the “Academy”) became the first service academy to prepare for the arrival of female cadets when it issued Operational Plan 36-72, “Integration of Females into the Cadet Wing”;

Whereas, on October 8, 1975, the day after President Ford signed the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976 (Public Law 94-106; 89 Stat. 531), which authorized women to attend military service academies, the Academy announced that the first class of women would be admitted on June 28, 1976;

Whereas, on January 13, 1976, the first woman to enter the Academy Preparatory School arrived;

Whereas, on June 28, 1976, the Academy became the first service academy to admit women when 156 women arrived as part of the class of 1980;

Whereas the first African-American women to attend the Academy arrived in 1976 and graduated in 1980;

Whereas the first Hispanic woman to attend any military service academy arrived at the Academy in 1976 and graduated in 1980;

Whereas, on August 15, 1979, a woman First Class Cadet from the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first Academy woman to complete a solo flight in the T-41 training aircraft;

Whereas, on May 28, 1980, the first 97 women graduated from the Academy;

Whereas, in 1981, 4 women at the Academy were the first Academy women named as All-Americans by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (in this preamble referred to as the “NCAA”);

Whereas, on November 24, 1980, a woman cadet became the Cadet Wing Commander at the Academy for the first time;

Whereas, in 1981, a woman cadet at the Academy was selected as a Rhodes Scholar for the first time;

Whereas, in 1986, a woman cadet at the Academy received the Outstanding Cadet in Order of Graduation Award for the first time;

Whereas, in 1987, a woman graduate from the class of 1980 returned to the Academy as an Air Officer Commanding for the first time;

Whereas, on July 1, 1990, the women’s athletic program of the Academy officially became a member of the Colorado Athletic Conference;

Whereas, on January 13, 1993, a woman from the United States Air Force, and a member of the Academy’s class of 1980, flew into space for the first time aboard the space shuttle Endeavour;

Whereas, on April 14, 1994, a woman graduate of the Academy died in a combat zone

and received the Purple Heart award for the first time;

Whereas, in January 1995, a member of the Academy’s class of 1988 became the first woman to log United States Air Force fighter pilot combat time;

Whereas, in August 1996, women athletes at the Academy began their first year as NCAA Division I members;

Whereas, on June 25, 1998, an Academy graduate from the class of 1982 and a Rhodes Scholar became the first woman graduate of the Academy elected to Congress;

Whereas, in 1999, a member of the Academy’s class of 1998 became the first African-American woman to serve as a combat pilot;

Whereas, in 2004, a 1988 graduate of the Academy took command of the 354th Fighter Squadron, becoming the first woman in the history of the United States to command a combat aviation unit;

Whereas, on October 1, 2004, a member of the Academy’s class of 1983 became the first woman graduate of the Academy promoted to brigadier general and took office as Dean of the Faculty of the Academy;

Whereas, in November 2005, a member of the Academy’s class of 1996 became the first woman member of the United States Air Force’s aerial demonstration team, the Thunderbirds;

Whereas, in December 2005, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 was the first woman Academy graduate to become Commandant of Cadets;

Whereas, on September 7, 2006, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first woman of Japanese descent from any military service to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, on June 19, 2008, a member of the Academy’s class of 1982 became the first woman of Korean descent from any military service to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, in 2009, a member of the Academy’s class of 2006 was the first woman Academy graduate killed by enemy action;

Whereas, on June 21, 2010, the Academy’s first woman Vice Superintendent, and a member of the Academy’s class of 1983, took office;

Whereas, on July 16, 2010, a graduate from the Academy’s class of 1984 became the first woman of Hispanic descent in the United States Air Force to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, on June 5, 2012, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first woman in the United States Air Force to attain the rank of 4-star general;

Whereas, in August 2013, a member of the Academy’s class of 1981 became the first woman Superintendent of the Academy;

Whereas, in August 2014, a member of the Academy’s class of 1993 became the first woman to command a United States Air Force bomb wing; and

Whereas, between 1976 and 2016, 5,381 women were commissioned through the Academy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 8, 2016, as “40 Years of Women Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy Day”;

(2) commends the extraordinary accomplishments of the women cadets and graduates of the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the service to the United States of those cadets and graduates; and

(3) honors past, present, and future women who serve in the United States Air Force.

SENATE RESOLUTION 612—RECOGNIZING THE WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DURING ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR FOR ITS HISTORY OF REDUCING THE ENERGY COSTS OF FAMILIES WITH LOW INCOMES, MAKING LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS HEALTHIER AND SAFER, POSITIVELY IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND SUPPORTING JOBS AND NEW TECHNOLOGY

Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 612

Whereas Congress has long recognized the disproportionate energy burden on families and individuals with low incomes;

Whereas, in 1976, Congress and the Department of Energy developed the Weatherization Assistance Program (in this preamble referred to as the "WAP") to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income individuals, reduce the total residential energy expenditures of those individuals, and improve the health and safety of those individuals, especially low-income individuals who are particularly vulnerable, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, high residential energy users, and households with high energy burdens;

Whereas low-income households on average pay 7.2 percent of the income of those households on utilities, more than 3 times the amount that higher income households pay;

Whereas at least ¼ of low-income households in many regions experience an energy burden that is greater than 14 percent of household income;

Whereas nearly 9,000,000 families across the United States live in energy inefficient, unhealthy homes;

Whereas the WAP operates in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, 5 territories of the United States, and Indian tribal governments;

Whereas more than 7,400,000 homes have been weatherized since the inception of the WAP in 1976;

Whereas, in a typical year, the WAP produces more than \$300,000,000 in energy cost savings;

Whereas a typical low-income family saves between \$250 and \$450 per year after receiving weatherization services;

Whereas every dollar invested in weatherization returns \$4.10 to society in energy, health, and safety benefits;

Whereas children in households that receive weatherization services miss fewer days of school due to incidences of asthma, respiratory difficulties, and other health related issues;

Whereas investment in the WAP by the Federal Government and other sources supports more than 25,000 jobs across the United States in related industries;

Whereas the WAP decreases pollution and improves air quality;

Whereas the WAP has increased its impact through a strategic partnership with the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (commonly known as the "LIHEAP") of the Department of Health and Human Services;

Whereas the WAP has implemented rigorous quality control standards and procedures;

Whereas the WAP has incorporated cutting edge technologies; and

Whereas, by decreasing the amount of personal income spent on home energy, the WAP makes housing more affordable, improves the quality of life for families with low incomes, reduces forced mobility, and increases the energy security of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Weatherization Assistance Program for 40 years of reducing the energy burden of families with low incomes, making low-income households healthier and safer, positively impacting the environment, and supporting jobs and new technology;

(2) encourages the Weatherization Assistance Program to continue performing essential weatherization services in the future;

(3) applauds the dedicated professionals at the Federal, State, and local levels who run the daily operations of the Weatherization Assistance Program; and

(4) congratulates the Weatherization Assistance Program on the 40th anniversary of the Weatherization Assistance Program being signed into law on August 14, 1976.

SENATE RESOLUTION 613—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NORTH MISSISSIPPI RURAL LEGAL SERVICES IN OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 613

Whereas North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, originally called Lafayette County Legal Aid, was organized in 1966 as a training program for law students at the University of Mississippi School of Law;

Whereas North Mississippi Rural Legal Services was organized to combine the provision of legal services with a teaching program to develop a law school curriculum with a focus on the legal problems of low-income individuals, and North Mississippi Rural Legal Services was subsequently incorporated as an independent nonprofit corporation, receiving funds from the National Legal Services Corporation;

Whereas the mission of North Mississippi Rural Legal Services is to provide high-quality attorney representation and advocacy to ensure equal access to justice for vulnerable members of society through constant training, self-analysis, and community involvement;

Whereas North Mississippi Rural Legal Services provides the highest quality of legal and technical assistance, which improves the daily quality of life for low-income individuals and contributes to the attainment of social, economic, and legal equality;

Whereas North Mississippi Rural Legal Services is governed by a 25-member board of directors appointed by the Mississippi Bar, the Magnolia Bar, and local advisory committees;

Whereas North Mississippi Rural Legal Services has administrative offices in Oxford, Mississippi, and offices in Clarksdale, Greenville, and West Point, Mississippi, all of which strive daily to meet the unmet civil legal needs of low-income Mississippians;

Whereas there are more than 250,000 low-income individuals in the 39-county service area of North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, which, as of 2015, has served more than 17,000 Mississippians, providing access to the legal system that might otherwise be unavailable to those individuals due to their economic situation;

Whereas over the last 50 years, North Mississippi Rural Legal Services has partnered with various funders, attorneys, friends, and corporate and individual supporters to provide thousands of low-income clients with habitable and affordable housing, safety, healthcare, economic security, and financial independence while ensuring that each client maintains inherent human dignity;

Whereas 50 years ago, the journey began to provide high-quality legal representation to low-income Mississippians to ensure equal access to the courts of the State of Mississippi;

Whereas in 2016, North Mississippi Rural Legal Services continues the quest for justice to serve individuals and families regardless of race, age, gender, and ethnicity; and

Whereas the partnership between North Mississippi Rural Legal Services and the University of Mississippi School of Law continues the work of educating law students to increase the number of attorneys in the State of Mississippi who are sensitive to the needs of low-income individuals and knowledgeable in the areas of the law that affect those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commends outstanding acts of public service like those of North Mississippi Rural Legal Services;

(2) with great pride, joins in paying tribute to North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, a most effective and public-spirited organization, the advocacy of which on behalf of less fortunate Mississippians is a matter of record; and

(3) recognizes the 50th anniversary of North Mississippi Rural Legal Services in Oxford, Mississippi.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1916 OPENING OF THE TEXAS A&M COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE & BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AND THE 2016 OPENING OF THE NEW TEXAS A&M VETERINARY & BIOMEDICAL EDUCATION COMPLEX IN COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas the Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences has experienced 100 years of growth from a small school of veterinary medicine in 1916 to its present role as a major veterinary and biomedical educational, medical, and research center;

Whereas the Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences—

(1) serves the great State of Texas and the United States through advances in animal and human health;

(2) supports the livestock industry;

(3) provides viable and diverse professional career paths for Texans;

(4) promotes science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education;

(5) contributes to the economic viability and job opportunities of local communities;

(6) provides disaster and emergency response support for animals throughout the State of Texas; and

(7) advances the veterinary profession;

Whereas the Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences has continuously evolved with a changing world to become a modern, dynamic, and highly respected college of veterinary medicine and is