

Whereas the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy are planning an extensive and costly program to “modernize” the nuclear weapons of the United States;

Whereas there is substantial controversy over whether the nuclear modernization plan goes beyond assuring that the United States nuclear deterrent is safe, secure, and reliable to defend the United States and allies of the United States, and is instead a plan for the development of an even more powerful nuclear arsenal that lacks sufficient cost analysis or decisions on priorities;

Whereas the nuclear modernization plan was launched in a different budget era before the enactment of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25; 125 Stat. 240), which includes budget caps;

Whereas there is widespread agreement that the United States should retain a robust nuclear arsenal to deter a nuclear attack on the United States or allies of the United States;

Whereas, if the nuclear modernization plan is followed, the United States would face a “modernization mountain” of the heightened expenses associated with developing and procuring 12 SSBN(X) nuclear submarines, as many as 100 long-range strike bombers, a new nuclear-tipped cruise missile, and 642 intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons all at the same time;

Whereas the total cost to develop, procure, and maintain such an enhanced nuclear arsenal over the next 3 decades has been estimated at up to \$1,000,000,000,000;

Whereas, if all those nuclear weapons programs move forward at their estimated cost, other priorities may suffer, including the fight against international terrorism, the purchase of conventional weapons, and training and maintenance of troops;

Whereas a 2014 review by the National Defense Panel, led by former Secretary of Defense William Perry and retired United States Army General John Abizaid, concluded, “Recapitalization of all three legs of the nuclear Triad with associated weapons could cost between \$600 billion and \$1 trillion over a thirty year period, the costs of which would likely come at the expense of needed improvements in conventional forces.”;

Whereas Brian McKeon, the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, noted, “We’re looking at that big bow wave and wondering how the heck we’re going to pay for it, and probably thanking our lucky stars we won’t be here to answer the question.”;

Whereas Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Mike McCord expressed his concern over the costs of the nuclear refurbishment program, saying, “I don’t know of a good way for us to solve this issue.”, while noting that it will be a major challenge for the next President;

Whereas Todd Harrison of the Center for Strategic and International Studies pointed out that with a nuclear modernization bow wave facing the United States, the next President “will need to make many difficult choices to rationalize long-term defense modernization plans with the resources available”; and

Whereas former Secretary of Defense Perry stated at a July 2016 hearing, “I do not believe we should simply modernize all systems that we built during the Cold War.”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) take action to ensure the affordability and feasibility of the plan of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy for modernizing the nuclear weapons of the United States by reevaluating, and modifying accordingly, proposals for programs to

modernize United States nuclear weapons and delivery systems for such weapons with the goal of ensuring that such proposals focus on refurbishment to ensure security and safety as well as efficiency of existing weapons and delivery systems; and

(2) prioritize among any programs that are planned so that the United States retains a nuclear arsenal robust enough to meet deterrence needs and so that such programs do not jeopardize other economic investments and other security expenditures appropriate to the needs of the United States in the 21st century, including responses to conventional and non-conventional threats.

SENATE RESOLUTION 634—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 634

Whereas the highest priority of Congress should be ensuring the safety, security, and constitutional freedoms of the United States and the people of the United States;

Whereas technology has become a critical component of everyday life;

Whereas the people of the United States store the most sensitive personal information on digital devices and with cloud services;

Whereas criminals and terrorists have used digital communications to perpetrate unlawful conduct;

Whereas protecting the national security and safety of communities in the United States should not come at the cost of diminished protections under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a cornerstone of freedom for the people of the United States;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States and Federal laws recognize certain privacy rights and interests in the digital information and communications of the people of the United States; and

Whereas preserving privacy and security is essential for the continued growth of the digital economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should recognize the need to protect the safety, security, and personal privacy of all people of the United States;

(2) legal and policy changes that impact the security of the United States and the civil liberties of the people of the United States should be made with the consideration of Congress, the executive branch, and the people of the United States; and

(3) in considering the changes described in paragraph (2), the United States should recognize the global and economic implications of the security and privacy policies of the United States.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, technology has become a critical part of our everyday lives. We use our computers and smart phones to communicate with our friends and family, conduct business, and to share information. The amount of sensitive personal information we store on our devices and in the cloud is astonishing,

from financial records to passwords to personal conversations. It is more important now than ever before to secure and protect our personal information.

Criminals also use technology to commit crimes and to hide their identities. Law enforcement faces tremendous challenges in protecting our country from domestic and international threats. They need tools and resources that allow them to face 21st century threats.

While security should be a top priority for our nation, it must not come at the cost of diminished constitutional rights. The Constitution and Congress have recognized certain privacy rights and interests in digital communications.

U.S. security and privacy policies have global economic impacts, and preserving personal security and privacy is essential for the continued growth of the economy. We must carefully balance our privacy and security interests, and changes to policies that impact our civil liberties must be made with the consideration of Congress and the American people.

That is why today I submit a resolution to affirm the importance of the security and privacy of Americans. This resolution recognizes our national security needs, our civil liberties, and the need to carefully balance the two.

SENATE RESOLUTION 635—RECOGNIZING AND COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. COATS (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 635

Whereas December 11, 2016, marks the 200th year of the statehood of the State of Indiana, and in honor of the momentous occasion, Hoosiers across the State of Indiana will celebrate the historic past and the prosperous future of the State of Indiana;

Whereas, on December 11, 1816, President James Madison signed the Joint Resolution entitled “Resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the Union”, approved December 11, 1816 (3 Stat. 399), which admitted the State of Indiana as the 19th State of the United States and required that the leaders of the State of Indiana draft a State constitution;

Whereas Jonathan Jennings, who spearheaded the effort in Congress to secure Indiana statehood, together with 43 of his peers, drafted the first Indiana State Constitution beneath the shade of a giant elm tree in the city of Corydon, Indiana, during the summer of 1816;

Whereas in recognition of his role in Congress and as president of the constitutional convention of the State of Indiana, Jonathan Jennings was appointed the first Governor of the State of Indiana, the giant elm tree was later dubbed the Constitution Elm, and Corydon, Indiana, served as the first capital of the State of Indiana;

Whereas, in October 1824, a coalition of State officials commenced an 11-day trek to move the capital of the State of Indiana 130 miles north from Corydon to Indianapolis;

Whereas, in 1850, a second constitutional convention of the State of Indiana convened

with the purpose of establishing more frequent elections, imposing restrictions on State debt, and creating biannual legislative sessions for the Indiana General Assembly, and as of November 2016, the Indiana State Constitution of 1850, as amended, still governs the State of Indiana;

Whereas, in 1888, Benjamin Harrison was the first and only Hoosier to be elected President;

Whereas, since 1869, 5 Hoosiers have served the United States as Vice President, and in 2016, the sixth Hoosier to serve as Vice President was elected;

Whereas in celebration of the centennial of the State of Indiana, a design competition for the State flag was held, and the design by Paul Hadley was chosen for its stoic symbolism, including—

(1) the torch that stands for liberty and enlightenment;

(2) the rays that signify that knowledge and freedom are available for all Hoosiers;

(3) the 18 small stars that correspond to the States in the Union before the State of Indiana; and

(4) the 19th and largest star that represents the State of Indiana;

Whereas, the Indiana General Assembly adopted the flag designed by Paul Hadley as the flag of the State of Indiana in 1917;

Whereas, in 1937, by the direction of a resolution of the Indiana General Assembly, “the Crossroads of America” became the official motto of the State of Indiana because the city of Indianapolis serves as an intersection of several major interstate highways that link—

(1) Hoosiers throughout the State of Indiana; and

(2) individuals across the United States;

Whereas the seal of the State of Indiana—

(1) was approved by the Indiana General Assembly in 1963 and originated from a lineage of designs dating back to the period during which Indiana was a territory of the United States;

(2) illustrates a scene from the pioneer era of—

(A) a woodsman cutting into 1 of 2 sycamore trees;

(B) a buffalo in the foreground jumping over a log; and

(C) the sun beginning to set behind 3 hills in the background;

Whereas residents of the State of Indiana embrace the nickname for the State of Indiana, “the Hoosier State”, pride for the term “Hoosier” is deeply rooted in the history of the State of Indiana, and Hoosiers bear the nickname proudly;

Whereas May 29, 2016, marked the 100th running of the Indianapolis 500, which is a great source of pride to all residents of the State of Indiana because of its influential role in shaping and defining the city of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana;

Whereas the Indiana Bicentennial Commission was established in December of 2011 with the objective of honoring the 200 years of history of the State of Indiana;

Whereas the Indiana Bicentennial Commission has 4 key pillars, which are—

(1) historical celebration;

(2) youth and education;

(3) nature conservation; and

(4) community involvement;

Whereas, to achieve its 4 main directives, the Indiana Bicentennial Commission has several major projects, including—

(1) a Bicentennial Nature Trust that allocates \$30,000,000 in matching funds to acquire land statewide for the purposes of recreation and conservation;

(2) the construction of a Statehouse Education Center in the Indiana State Library;

(3) the building of a Bicentennial Plaza on the west side of the Statehouse that features

art and improves public access to the surrounding governmental buildings; and

(4) the construction of a new facility to house the Indiana State Archives to provide increased access to the most important documents of the State of Indiana;

Whereas, on September 9, 2016, a torch relay began in Corydon, Indiana, and ended at the Statehouse on October 15, 2016, during which the torch traveled through all 92 counties of the State of Indiana in—

(1) an effort to fortify the communal connection of all Hoosiers; and

(2) a symbolic culmination of the series of celebratory and educational bicentennial events, concluding on Statehood Day on December 11, 2016; and

Whereas it is fitting that the bicentennial of the State of Indiana and the corresponding 200 years of rich history are celebrated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and commemorates the bicentennial of the State of Indiana.

SENATE RESOLUTION 636—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF DECEMBER 4 THROUGH DECEMBER 10, 2016, AS “NATIONAL NURSE-MANAGED HEALTH CLINIC WEEK”

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 636

Whereas nurse-managed health clinics are nonprofit, community-based health care sites that offer primary care and wellness services based on the nursing model;

Whereas the nursing model emphasizes the protection, promotion, and optimization of health, the prevention of illness, the alleviation of suffering, and the diagnosis and treatment of illness;

Whereas an advanced practice nurse leads each nurse-managed health clinic, and an interdisciplinary team of highly qualified health care professionals staffs each nurse-managed health clinic;

Whereas nurse-managed health clinics offer a broad scope of services, including treatment for acute and chronic illnesses, routine physical exams, immunizations for adults and children, disease screenings, health education, prenatal care, dental care, and drug and alcohol treatment;

Whereas, as of September 2016, approximately 500 nurse-managed health clinics provided care across the United States and recorded more than 2,500,000 patient encounters annually;

Whereas nurse-managed health clinics strengthen the health care safety net by expanding access to primary care and chronic disease management services for vulnerable and medically underserved populations in diverse rural, urban, and suburban communities;

Whereas research has shown that nurse-managed health clinics experience high patient retention and patient satisfaction rates, and nurse-managed health clinic patients, compared to patients of other similar safety net providers, experience higher rates of generic medication fills and lower hospitalization rates;

Whereas the 2013 Health Affairs article “Nurse-Managed Health Centers and Patient-Homes Could Mitigate Expected Primary Care Physician Shortage” highlights the ability of nurse-managed health clinics to bring high quality care to individuals who may not otherwise receive needed services; and

Whereas nurse-managed health clinics offering both primary care and wellness serv-

ices provide quality care in a cost-effective manner: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of December 4 through December 10, 2016, as “National Nurse-Managed Health Clinic Week”;

(2) supports the ideals and goals of National Nurse-Managed Health Clinic Week; and

(3) encourages the expansion of nurse-managed health clinics so that nurse-managed health clinics may continue to serve as health care workforce development sites for the next generation of primary care providers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 637—HONORING THE INDIVIDUALS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE TRAGIC FIRE IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, ON DECEMBER 2, 2016

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 637

Whereas, on Friday, December 2, 2016, a fire broke out at the Ghost Ship, an artist collective warehouse located in the Fruitvale community on 31st Avenue in Oakland, California;

Whereas Oakland, California, and its arts community suffered a horrific tragedy that evening and continue to mourn the loss of the individuals who died in the fire;

Whereas, according to city of Oakland officials, the Ghost Ship warehouse fire is the deadliest fire in the history of Oakland;

Whereas, according to Alameda County Sheriff's Office, as of December 5, 2016, 36 individuals perished in the fire;

Whereas it took more than 50 firefighters not less than 4 hours to extinguish the fire and an aggressive, coordinated effort to secure the scene by—

(1) the Oakland Fire Department;

(2) the Oakland Police Department;

(3) the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, including—

(A) the Coroner's Bureau; and

(B) the Alameda County Search and Rescue Unit;

(4) Oakland Public Works;

(5) the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services;

(6) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;

(7) the American Red Cross; and

(8) other agencies;

Whereas first responders, firefighters, and recovery personnel, including agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, have worked around the clock to support the families of the victims and the community;

Whereas first responders and recovery personnel—

(1) are vital to the ongoing recovery efforts; and

(2) continue to investigate the cause of the deadly fire; and

Whereas the officials of the city of Oakland, California, have worked tirelessly to heal the community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the individuals who lost their lives in the tragic fire in Oakland, California, on December 2, 2016;

(2) honors the sacrifice of the first responders, firefighters, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and all individuals who put themselves in harm's way to help save lives and continue to respond to the fire;