

(3) expresses continued solidarity with the people of the East Bay of the State of California as they work to heal their community;

(4) reaffirms its commitment to support long-term recovery efforts in partnership with local and State governments, citizens, and businesses;

(5) supports the city of Oakland's continued emergency response efforts and work to assist the families of the victims of the fire; and

(6) offers condolences and support to the families and loved ones of the victims of the fire.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 638—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AND THE LASTING SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY**

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HATCH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. THUNE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 638**

Whereas, on December 7, 1941, without warning and minutes before 8:00 a.m., aircraft of the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked military installations of the United States at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere on the island of Oahu, Hawaii;

Whereas the attack at Pearl Harbor lasted for approximately 5 hours, during which 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed or mortally wounded, 1,247 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were wounded, and 57 civilians lost their lives;

Whereas Japanese aircraft mercilessly attacked facilities, naval vessels, and aircraft of the United States in 2 waves, destroying or severely damaging numerous vessels of the United States Pacific Fleet and 188 aircraft of the United States, while Japanese submarines torpedoed several vessels of the United States between San Francisco and Honolulu;

Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor "a date which will live in infamy", and the people of the United States became united in remembrance of their fallen countrymen and committed to defending the United States against all aggressors;

Whereas, on the day following the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 8, 1941, Congress declared war against Japan, and 3 days later against Germany, thus beginning the involvement of the United States in a global conflict that would define a generation;

Whereas more than 400,000 men and women of the United States sacrificed their lives to preserve the sacred freedoms of the United States and to cease forever the spread of Nazism through Europe and imperialism by Japan;

Whereas, after nearly 4 years of warfare, and following victory on the European front, World War II ended on September 2, 1945, when the Japanese surrendered aboard the USS Missouri;

Whereas, in 1950, Admiral Arthur Radford ordered that a flagpole be erected over the remains of the USS Arizona, one of the battleships of the United States sunk at Pearl Harbor;

Whereas the USS Arizona serves as the final resting place for many of the 1,177 crew members of that battleship who lost their lives on December 7, 1941;

Whereas the USS Arizona also serves as an educational site for people of the United States and international visitors alike, raising awareness about the attack on Pearl Harbor and the perils of war;

Whereas the terms of the Japanese surrender fostered significant democratic reform in Japan, including ensuring the individual liberty and rights of the people of Japan;

Whereas the United States has moved beyond the tragedy of Pearl Harbor and war against Japan and, in the years since the conclusion of World War II, has formed a strong and valuable alliance with Japan, including military cooperation and bilateral trade; and

Whereas, on August 23, 1994, Congress enacted Public Law 103-308 (later codified as section 129 of title 36, United States Code), which designates December 7th of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day and requests that the President—

(1) issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(2) urge all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7th in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—

(1) pays tribute to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States and civilians who died in the attack;

(2) honors the thousands of men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who paid the ultimate sacrifice and gave their lives in defense of freedom and liberty during World War II;

(3) acknowledges the continued peaceful and mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and Japan; and

(4) appreciates the efforts of Japan as one of the most reliable security partners of the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 639—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 17, 2016, AS "WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA DAY"**

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 639**

Whereas, 25 years before the date of adoption of this resolution, the Wreaths Across America project began with an annual tradition that occurs in December, of donating, transporting, and placing 5,000 Maine balsam fir remembrance wreaths on the graves of the fallen heroes buried at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas, in the 25 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, more than 3,317,000 wreaths have been sent to locations, including national cemeteries and veterans memorials, in every State and overseas;

Whereas the mission of the Wreaths Across America project, to "Remember, Honor,

Teach", is carried out in part by coordinating wreath-laying ceremonies in all 50 States and overseas, including at—

- (1) Arlington National Cemetery;
- (2) veterans cemeteries; and
- (3) other locations;

Whereas the Wreaths Across America project carries out a week-long veterans parade between Maine and Virginia, stopping along the way to spread a message about the importance of—

(1) remembering the fallen heroes of the United States;

(2) honoring those who serve; and

(3) reminding the people of the United States about the sacrifices made by veterans and their families to preserve freedoms in the United States;

Whereas, in 2015, approximately 901,000 remembrance wreaths were sent to more than 1,100 locations across the United States and overseas, an increase of more than 100 locations compared to the previous year;

Whereas, in December 2016, the tradition of escorting tractor-trailers filled with donated wreaths from Maine to Arlington National Cemetery will be continued by—

(1) the Patriot Guard Riders; and

(2) other patriotic escort units, including motorcycle units, law enforcement units, and first responder units;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals volunteer each December to help lay remembrance wreaths;

Whereas the trucking industry in the United States continues to support the Wreaths Across America project by providing drivers, equipment, and related services to assist in the transportation of wreaths across the United States to over 1,200 locations;

Whereas the Senate designated December 12, 2015, as "Wreaths Across America Day"; and

Whereas, on December 17, 2016, the Wreaths Across America project will continue the proud legacy of bringing remembrance wreaths to Arlington National Cemetery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 17, 2016, as "Wreaths Across America Day";

(2) honors—

(A) the Wreaths Across America project;

(B) patriotic escort units, including motorcycle units, law enforcement units, and first responder units;

(C) the trucking industry in the United States; and

(D) the volunteers and donors involved in this worthy tradition; and

(3) recognizes—

(A) the service of veterans and members of the Armed Forces; and

(B) the sacrifices that veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and their families have made, and continue to make, for the United States, a great Nation.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 640—RECOGNIZING THE DEATH OF JOHN GLENN, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF OHIO AND THE FIRST INDIVIDUAL FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ORBIT THE EARTH**

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr.

CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 640

Whereas John Glenn was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1921 to John Herschel Glenn, Sr. and Clara Sproat Glenn;

Whereas, at 2 years of age, John Glenn moved to New Concord, Ohio, the town where he met his childhood sweetheart and future wife;

Whereas, in March 1942, shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, John Glenn, who was a student at Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio, at the time of the attack, entered the Naval Aviation Cadet program;

Whereas John Glenn served in the Marine Corps from 1942 to 1965, during which time John Glenn—

(1) flew 59 combat missions in World War II and 63 combat missions in Korea; and

(2) for his service, earned 6 separate Distinguished Flying Cross awards and the Air Medal with 18 clusters;

Whereas, in 1959, John Glenn was selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to serve as 1 of the original 7 astronauts of the space program of the United States;

Whereas, on February 20, 1962, John Glenn guided Mercury spacecraft Friendship 7 into space and circled the globe 3 times, traveling a distance of 3,600,000 miles and becoming the first individual from the United States to orbit the Earth;

Whereas, in 1974, John Glenn arrived in the Senate, where he represented his home State of Ohio for 25 years before retiring in 1999;

Whereas, during his time in the Senate, John Glenn served on the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Special Committee on Aging;

Whereas, as Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, John Glenn worked on a bipartisan basis to eliminate waste and make the Federal Government more efficient;

Whereas, in 1998, as a 77-year old sitting Senator, John Glenn boarded the space shuttle Discovery for 9 days, again setting history as the oldest individual to fly in space;

Whereas, in 2008, Ohio State University founded the John Glenn School of Public Affairs, which, in 2015, became the John Glenn College of Public Affairs, with the mission to “inspire citizenship and develop leadership” in the public sector;

Whereas John Glenn was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal on November 16, 2011;

Whereas John Glenn was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on May 29, 2012;

Whereas 1 author described John Glenn as “the last true national hero America has ever had”;

Whereas John Glenn is survived by his wife of 73 years, his 2 children, and his 2 grandsons; and

Whereas the United States is deeply indebted to John Glenn for his passion for exploration, commitment to public service, and desire to make the world a better place: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) extends its deepest condolences and gratitude to the family of John Glenn; and

(B) honors the legacy and life of John Glenn, his commitment to the United States, and his service to the Senate and the United States; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late John Glenn.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 641—CELEBRATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 641

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate—

(1) was established by a resolution adopted on December 10, 1816, as one of the original standing committees of the Senate; and

(2) as of December 2016, is one of the original standing committees that remain;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate originally had 5 members;

Whereas, according to the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has jurisdiction over—

(1) apportionment of Representatives;

(2) bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting;

(3) civil liberties;

(4) amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

(5) Federal courts and judges;

(6) Government information;

(7) holidays and celebrations;

(8) immigration and naturalization;

(9) interstate compacts, generally;

(10) judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally;

(11) local courts in territories and possessions;

(12) measures relating to claims against the United States;

(13) national penitentiaries;

(14) the Patent Office;

(15) patents, copyrights, and trademarks;

(16) protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies;

(17) revision and codification of the laws of the United States; and

(18) State and territorial boundary lines;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has had 42 members who have

served as chairmen, and a total of 349 men and women representing 49 States have served on the Committee;

Whereas the first chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate was Senator Dudley Chase of Vermont;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate is regularly the epicenter of the most significant and controversial issues in the United States, and is tasked with upholding fundamental rights and values for all people of the United States;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has shaped the physical boundaries of the United States;

Whereas, during the Civil War, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate helped ensure that President Abraham Lincoln had the emergency powers necessary to pursue the war effort;

Whereas, in February 1864, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and took an important step in ending slavery in the United States by voting favorably on the language of the amendment, “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States.”;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate played a vital role in the development and adoption of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas, in 1872, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate was on the forefront of the women’s suffrage movement;

Whereas, in 1937, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate blocked the attempt by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States;

Whereas, before enactment, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-315; 71 Stat. 634) and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) were introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate considered and reported the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301);

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate considers civil rights legislation, including—

(1) the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (52 U.S.C. 10301 note; Public Law 109-246); and

(2) the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835);

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has advanced laws to improve the criminal justice system, punish criminals, and protect victims of crime and the innocent, including—

(1) the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 1987);

(2) the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415; 88 Stat. 1109);

(3) the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.);

(4) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);

(5) the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2260);

(6) the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-220; 124 Stat. 2372); and

(7) the Preserving United States Attorney Independence Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-34; 121 Stat. 224);

Whereas, in 1990, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported S. 2754 of the 101st Congress, entitled the “Violence Against Women Act of 1990” and advanced S. 47 of the 113th Congress, which was enacted