

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

as the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4; 127 Stat. 54);

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate—

(1) has promoted government transparency;

(2) reported the bill that was enacted as section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(3) has continued to improve that Act by passing legislation, including the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-185; 130 Stat. 538);

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate is one of the busiest and most productive committees of the Senate, and approximately 1/5 of all measures that are referred to committees of the Senate are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate handles nominations, including nominations for—

(1) the Supreme Court of the United States;

(2) the courts of appeals of the United States;

(3) the district courts of the United States;

(4) the Department of Justice;

(5) the Attorney General;

(6) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(7) United States Attorneys;

(8) the United States Marshals Service; and

(9) the United States Sentencing Commission;

Whereas the work of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate has contributed to a more diverse Federal judiciary;

Whereas members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate have been elected President or Vice President or appointed to the Cabinet or the Supreme Court of the United States;

Whereas Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts served on the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate for 45 years from 1963 to 2009, the longest period served on the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate by any Senator; and

Whereas Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi served as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate for 22 years from 1956 to 1978, and was the longest-serving chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates and congratulates the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on the celebration of its 200th anniversary; and

(2) applauds the many accomplishments of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 642—AUTHORIZING TAKING PICTURES AND FILMING IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, AND SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS FOR PRODUCTION OF A FILM AND A BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF THE SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 642

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF TAKING OF PICTURES AND FILMING IN SENATE CHAMBER, SENATE WING, AND SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—During the period beginning on the date of adoption of this resolution and ending on May 1, 2017, with respect to an individual or entity entering into a memorandum of understanding described in subsection (d)—

(1) paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol and Senate Office Buildings (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) is temporarily suspended for the purpose of permitting the taking of pictures and filming while the Senate is in session or in recess; and

(2) taking of pictures and filming shall be permitted in the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol and in Senate Office Buildings.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF IMAGES.—The pictures taken and film made under subsection (a) may only be used for production of a film documentary and a book on the history of the Senate.

(c) ARRANGEMENTS.—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall make the necessary arrangements to carry out this resolution, including such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the taking of pictures and filming conducted under this resolution does not disrupt any proceeding of the Senate.

(d) PRODUCTION AGREEMENT.—The Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall jointly enter into a memorandum of understanding with an individual or entity seeking to take pictures and conduct filming for purposes of producing a film documentary and a book on the history of the Senate to formalize an agreement on locations and times for taking pictures and conducting filming and the use of the pictures taken and film made under this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5151. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5152. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5153. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5154. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5155. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5156. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 Victoria Street in Laredo, Texas, as the “George P. Kazen Federal Building and United States Courthouse”; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5157. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5158. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5159. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5160. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5161. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5162. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 612, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5163. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5164. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. REED, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. COONS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5165. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5166. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5167. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5168. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5169. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. TOOMEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1831, to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes.

SA 5170. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. PERDUE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2781, to improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes.

SA 5171. Mr. BOOZMAN (for Mr. PERDUE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3842, to improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes.