

(Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 94, a bill to impose sanctions in response to cyber intrusions by the Government of the Russian Federation and other aggressive activities of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

S. 96

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 96, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure the integrity of voice communications and to prevent unjust or unreasonable discrimination among areas of the United States in the delivery of such communications.

S. 184

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 184, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

S. 223

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 223, a bill to provide immunity from suit for certain individuals who disclose potential examples of financial exploitation of senior citizens, and for other purposes.

S. 236

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 236, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 260

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to repeal the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act providing for the Independent Payment Advisory Board.

S. 324

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 324, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of adult day health care services for veterans.

S. 372

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 372, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to ensure that merchandise arriving through the mail shall be subject to review by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and to require the provision of advance electronic information on shipments of mail to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and for other purposes.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 375, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to establish a procedure for approval of certain settlements.

S. 376

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 376, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require publication on the Internet of the basis for determinations that species are endangered species or threatened species, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution approving the location of a memorial to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield.

S. CON. RES. 6

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 6, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 55

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 55, a resolution recognizing February 26, 2017, as the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska.

S. RES. 60

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 60, a resolution designating May 5, 2017, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINES (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 392. A bill to establish the 400 years of African-American History Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. KAINES. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing the 400 Years of African American History Commission Act.

We are 2 years away from a key anniversary in American history. August 2019 will mark 400 years since the first documented arrival of Africans who came to English America by way of Point Comfort, VA. This historic and

tragic moment, when “20 and odd” Africans, as it was recorded were the first recorded group of Africans to arrive involuntarily and were sold as involuntary laborers or indentured servants in the colonies. This indelible mark in American history should not pass without recognition.

During my tenure as Governor of Virginia, I presided over the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, VA, by the English colonists in 1604. Two years ago I attended the 450th anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine, FL, which celebrated Hispanic heritage. Both commemorations included activities sponsored by Federal commissions, which were voted on and passed by Congress.

Having commemorated the English and Spanish heritage of our founding, there is no reason it should be any different for the arrival and continuous presence of Africans and African Americans in the English settlements in 1619. There is no dispute that the beginning of African and African-American presence in what is now the United States was both heartbreaking and regrettable. Although in 1619 slavery was not yet an institution, the involuntary status of those first Africans was the impetus to slavery. Slavery as an institution broke up families, resulted in the deaths of thousands, and caused irreparable damage to our American psyche. And though we should never forget that period of stain on our history, slavery is not the only part of African-American history. I have had an opportunity to visit the National Museum of African American History and Culture. The museum makes a tremendous effort to tell the complete story of African Americans and it is important that we remember the whole story. African Americans have contributed to the economic, academic, social, cultural and moral well-being of this Nation. Their impact and influence has shaped this nation to what it is today.

So today, with my cosponsor Senator MARK WARNER, I reintroduce the 400 Years of African American History Commission Act, which would establish a commission that would plan programs and activities across the country to recognize the arrival and influence of African Americans since 1619. It is my hope the establishment of a “400th” commission would create an opportunity to bring continued national education about the significance the arrival of African Americans has made to the United States and the contributions that have been made since 1619. Additionally, the commission would create space to discuss race relations in America and focus on dismantling the institutional systems that have adversely hindered African American progress.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 395. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify the circumstances in which a person may acquire geolocation information and for

other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I, along with my colleagues Congressmen CHAFFETZ from Utah and CONYERS from Michigan, am introducing the Geolocation Privacy and Surveillance Act, a bill that protects Americans from seeing their phones and other devices turned into location trackers without so much as a warrant or a warning. While law enforcement agencies can and have obtained, and should obtain, probable cause search warrants from a neutral judge authorizing them to track the location of Americans, in many other cases, government agencies obtain sensitive location information without a warrant. My colleagues, Mr. CHAFFETZ and CONYERS, and I intend to fix that.

This is a situation where government agencies' use of new technology has gotten ahead of the laws in ways that would surprise many Americans. Federal, State, and local agencies routinely track Americans' locations through a variety of methods, most of the time without people knowing they are being tracked. Some tracking demands go directly from the government to phone companies. In the first 6 months of 2016, law enforcement agencies submitted at least 86,000 demands to telephone companies for subscriber location data. Some of these demands were for the records of hundreds or even thousands of customers at a time.

Law enforcement agencies also regularly track cell phones with the use of a surveillance technology known as a cell site simulator or Stingray. A recent bipartisan report by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in the House of Representatives found that the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security have spent more than \$95 million to buy over 430 Stingrays. Although Federal agencies now obtain warrants before using this technology, many State and local agencies do not.

There is currently no uniform legal standard that regulates how Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies are able to spy on the location of Americans. Instead, there exists a confusing patchwork of State laws, policies adopted by law enforcement agencies, and legal precedents set by Federal and State courts. As a result, Americans in one part of the country may enjoy less privacy, based on the policies adopted by their local police department, privacy laws passed by their State legislatures, or the willingness of their phone provider to push back in court, than Americans who happen to live in a privacy-superior jurisdiction. This patchwork quilt of rules and regulations has led to confusion among law enforcement, prosecutors, and service providers, who waste valuable time and resources litigating and appealing what should be clear-cut rules—clear-cut rules that start from the premise that privacy is an inviolable right, not a convenience granted by local law enforcement.

Under President Obama, there was a policy in place that required Federal law enforcement officers to get a probable cause warrant before tracking an American's location. Under the current administration, we do not yet know if this policy will remain, which makes this bill even more critical.

This bill has three main components.

First, it requires the government to show probable cause and get a warrant before acquiring the geolocation information of a U.S. person, while setting out clear exceptions such as emergency or national security situations or cases of theft or fraud. This probable cause requirement would apply to all law enforcement acquisitions of the geolocation information of individual Americans without their knowledge. This requirement will include indirect location information acquisition from commercial service providers and direct acquisitions using Stingrays and similar devices, including tracking devices covertly installed by the government. This bill would regulate both real-time tracking of a person's movements, as well as the acquisition of records of past movements.

Second, the bill creates criminal penalties for secretly using an electronic device to track a person's movements that parallel those for wiretapping. Currently, if a woman's ex-husband taps her phone, he is breaking the law. This legislation would treat hacking her cell phone to track her movements as a similar offense.

Finally, it prohibits commercial service providers from sharing customers' geolocation information with outside entities without customer consent.

Passage of this bill would provide much needed privacy protections to Americans and ensure that location data is adequately protected from warrantless surveillance by law enforcement agencies.

I thank my colleagues CHAFFETZ and CONYERS for their efforts on this bill, and I hope the Judiciary Committee will consider our proposal quickly.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. Warner, Mr. Cardin, and Mr. Van Hollen):

S.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact relating to the establishment of the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, the National Capital Region relies on DC Metrorail. Hundreds of thousands of commuters take it every day, including the Federal workforce. Visitors use it when they come to our Nation's Capital on vacations, school trips, or events of national significance. Yet for too long, critical safety maintenance has been neglected, at the cost of countless lost hours and frustration for riders, and tragically, several fatalities.

That is why I and my colleagues from Virginia and Maryland—Senators MARK WARNER, BEN CARDIN, and CHRIS VAN HOLLEN—and our bipartisan House colleagues are today introducing this compact creating the new Metro Safety Commission. This measure is introduced in concert with the Virginia and Maryland General Assemblies and the Council of the District of Columbia, to build momentum to encourage all three jurisdictions to enact this compact as quickly as possible, to get Metro back to safe reliable operation.

After fatal incidents on Metrorail in 2009 and 2015, the Federal Transit Administration took the unprecedented step of assuming direct safety oversight over the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority WMATA, stating that it would not return control until it certified that a robust safety oversight body was in place. The safety commission envisioned by this compact is that body.

There are many WMATA matters on which different stakeholders have different opinions, but everyone agrees that safety must be our top priority. Upon enactment of this compact by the three jurisdictions, I urge my colleagues to take swift action to approve this measure so that daily commuters and visitors to Washington, DC, can regain confidence that Metro will take them safely to their destinations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 61—CALLING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE, RECOVER, AND IDENTIFY ALL MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED-FOR PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCAIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 61

Whereas more than 83,000 personnel of the United States are still unaccounted-for around the world from past wars and conflicts;

Whereas, though recognizing that an estimated 50,000 of these World War II personnel, were lost deep at sea and are unlikely ever to be recovered, thousands of families and friends have waited decades for the accounting of their loved ones and comrades in arms;

Whereas the families of these brave Americans deserve our Nation's best efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting for their missing loved ones;

Whereas the National League of POW/MIA Families, and their iconic POW/MIA flag, pioneered the accounting effort since 1970 and has been joined in this humanitarian quest for answers by the Korean War, Cold War and World War II families, fully supported by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, Special Forces Association, Special Operations Association, Rolling