

employers a credit against income tax for employees who participate in qualified apprenticeship programs.

S. 407

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 407, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 497

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 497, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 534

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 534, a bill to prevent the sexual abuse of minors and amateur athletes by requiring the prompt reporting of sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities, and for other purposes.

S. 563

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 563, a bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 569

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide consistent and reliable authority for, and for the funding of, the Land and Water Conservation Fund to maximize the effectiveness of the Fund for future generations, and for other purposes.

S. 593

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 593, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

S. 604

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 604, a bill to allow certain State permitting authority to encourage expansion of broadband service to rural communities, and for other purposes.

S. 630

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 630, a bill to amend the Af-

ghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 to make 2,500 visas available for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa program, and for other purposes.

S. 701

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 701, a bill to improve the competitiveness of United States manufacturing by designating and supporting manufacturing communities.

S. 720

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 720, a bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to include in the prohibitions on boycotts against allies of the United States boycotts fostered by international governmental organizations against Israel and to direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States to oppose boycotts against Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran's ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes.

S. 763

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 763, a bill to improve surface and maritime transportation security.

S. 766

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 766, a bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to improve and enhance authorities relating to the employment, use, status, and benefits of military technicians (dual status), and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 770, a bill to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to disseminate resources to help reduce small business cybersecurity risks, and for other purposes.

S. 774

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 774, a bill to address the psychological, developmental, social, and emotional needs of children, youth, and families who have experienced trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 786

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 786, a bill to establish a grant program relating to the prevention of student and student athlete opioid misuse.

S. 800

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 800, a bill to protect taxpayers from liability associated with the reclamation of surface coal mining operations, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 5

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 5, a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 823. A bill to ensure the digital contents of electronic equipment and online accounts belonging to or in the possession of United States persons entering or exiting the United States are adequately protected at the border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I, along with my colleague Senator PAUL from Kentucky, am introducing the Protecting Data at the Border Act, a bill that protects Americans and U.S. Permanent Residents from warrantless searches of their electronic devices at the border.

In 2014, the Supreme Court established in *California v. Riley* that law enforcement agencies must obtain a probable cause search warrant before they can search someone's phone or laptop during a "search incident to arrest." Prior to that decision, law enforcement agencies around the country routinely engaged in warrantless searches of phones and other electronic devices. The Supreme Court rightly recognized that we need new, stronger rules to protect digital information.

Although the warrant protections from *Riley* have been the law of the land for the last three years, a significant loophole has remained: the border. The *Riley* decision left unresolved the question of whether or not U.S. Customs can search the smartphones and laptops of U.S. persons as they leave the country and return home. This is not a theoretical concern. According to recent statistics provided by Customs and Border Protection, searches of cellphones by border agents has exploded, growing fivefold in just one

year, from fewer than 5,000 in 2015 to nearly 25,000 in 2016. Five-thousand devices were searched this last February alone, more than in all of 2015.

My colleague, Senator PAUL and I intend to close this loophole, ensuring that U.S. persons crossing the border do not have lesser digital privacy rights than individuals who are arrested inside the United States.

This bill has four main components.

First, it requires that law enforcement agencies obtain a probable cause warrant before they can search the laptop, smartphone or other electronic device belonging to a U.S. person at the border. The bill includes an emergency exception to this warrant requirement, modeled after USA Freedom Act section 102, which became law in 2015.

Second, it requires informed, written consent before the government may request and obtain voluntary assistance from a U.S. person accessing data on a locked device or account, such as by disclosing their password or otherwise providing access. The bill also prohibits the government from delaying or denying entry to a U.S. person if he or she refuses to provide such assistance.

Third, it requires that the government obtain a warrant before it can copy and retain a U.S. person's data, even if the data has been collected without a warrant, during an emergency.

Fourth, it requires that the government create and publish statistics on the electronic border searches they conduct.

Passage of this bill would ensure that the important privacy rights recognized by the Supreme Court in *Riley* also apply at the border, while still enabling law enforcement agencies continue to do the important work of keeping our country safe.

I thank my colleague Senator PAUL for his efforts on this bill, and I hope the Senate will consider our proposal quickly.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 826. A bill to reauthorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife conservation funds, to establish prize competitions relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, wildlife conservation, the management of invasive species, and the protection of endangered species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise to speak about bipartisan legislation that I have introduced to promote innovative solutions to better manage invasive species, conserve wildlife, and eliminate poaching. I have introduced this in a bipartisan way as the chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, along with Senator TOM CARPER, who is the ranking member of that committee, and along with

Senator JIM INHOFE, who is a former chairman of that committee.

This legislation is called the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act, WILD for short. I am a supporter of both conserving wildlife and technological innovation that we have before us.

My home State of Wyoming is truly one of the most beautiful places in the world. The people of Wyoming have an incredible appreciation for our wildlife. We applaud the efforts of innovators to help us conserve and manage species much more effectively and at a lower cost. Our State wildlife managers grapple with many challenges that innovators can help us solve.

For example, poaching has been a major issue in Wyoming. Hundreds of animals are taken illegally in the State. That is what I hear from the Wyoming Game & Fish Department. Poaching is a problem across the country. It is not just the case in Wyoming; it has become pandemic overseas. International poachers seeking to cash in on the ivory trade have reduced the population of African elephants by 75 percent over the last 10 years. It is tragic.

Invasive species also present a threat to native wildlife, to water resources, and to our landscape. Invasive species clog pipes and fuel catastrophic fires. In fact, invasive species have a role in 42 percent of the listings under the Endangered Species Act. It is invasive species that are causing other species to become endangered.

We need creative solutions to these threats to our wildlife. Our Nation's innovators are developing cutting-edge technologies to help us more effectively fight poaching, manage wildlife, and control invasive species.

A 2015 National Geographic article outlined a number of innovative technologies that are being used today to promote conservation of many of the world's most endangered species. That includes DNA analysis to identify the origin of illicit ivory supplies, using thermal imaging around protected areas to notify authorities of poachers, and using apps to assist wildlife enforcement in carrying out their duties.

In December, the National Invasive Species Council cohosted a summit, which highlighted innovations that combat invasive species. A few examples are a fish passage that automatically extracts invasive fish from streams, DNA technologies to provide early detection of invasive species, and the use of drones to gain spatially accurate, high resolution images that could be used to detect and monitor specific invasive species. Innovations like these are why we have introduced in a bipartisan way the WILD Act.

This act provides technological and financial assistance to private landowners to improve fish and wildlife habitats. The legislation does this by reauthorizing the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program. The WILD Act requires Federal agencies to implement

strategic programs to control invasive species. It also reauthorizes important laws to protect endangered and valuable species around the world, such as the African elephant, the Asian elephant, the rhinoceros, the great ape, and the marine turtle.

Finally, this act creates incentives for new conservation innovation. The legislation establishes four separate cash prizes for technological innovation in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, in the promotion of wildlife conservation, in the management of invasive species, and in the protection of endangered species. The Department of the Interior will administer the prizes, and a panel of relevant experts will award each prize.

Innovation is one of the best tools in conserving endangered species and keeping invasive species under control. The WILD Act will help stimulate that innovation.

I thank Senator CARPER and Senator INHOFE for cosponsoring this important piece of legislation.

Thank you.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 109—ENCOURAGING THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN TO RELEASE AASIYA NOREEN, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN AS ASIA BIBI, AND REFORM ITS RELIGIOUSLY INTOLERANT LAWS REGARDING BLASPHEMY

Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 109

Whereas, in June 2009, Asia Bibi allegedly insulted the Muslim faith during a confrontation with Muslim neighbors and drank from a water source shared by these Muslim neighbors;

Whereas, in November 2010, Asia Bibi, a Pakistani Christian woman, was sentenced to death by hanging after being convicted of blasphemy by a Pakistani District Court under Article 295-C of Pakistan's penal code;

Whereas, according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Pakistan's blasphemy laws set severe punishments, including death or life in prison, and have been levied against religious minorities, including Christians, Hindus, and Ahmadiyya and Shi'a Muslims, as well as Sunni Muslims;

Whereas a petition calling for the immediate release of Asia Bibi has generated over 690,000 signatures, and 250,000 of the signatures, roughly a third of the total amount, were made by petitioners from the United States;

Whereas, in January 2011, Pakistani politician Salmaan Taseer, the governor of Punjab province, who campaigned for Asia Bibi's release and called for reform to Pakistan's blasphemy codes, outraged religious conservatives and was assassinated by his security guard, Mumtaz Qadri;

Whereas, in March 2011, Federal Minister for Minority Affairs Shahbaz Bhatti was assassinated in Islamabad, Pakistan, after receiving death threats for his support of reforming Pakistan's blasphemy codes and calling for the release of Asia Bibi;