

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;

Whereas, in October 2014, the Lahore High Court of Appeals upheld the death sentence of Asia Bibi;

Whereas the execution of Mumtaz Qadri in February 2016 resulted in street protests that called for the death of Asia Bibi;

Whereas, in Pakistan, mere accusations of blasphemy, even by private individuals, often lead to violence against those accused by private actors;

Whereas Pakistan's human rights problems include poor prison conditions, arbitrary detention, lengthy pretrial detention, a weak criminal justice system, lack of judicial independence in the lower courts, and governmental infringement on citizens' privacy rights;

Whereas Asia Bibi is at risk of extrajudicial murder even if she is released;

Whereas, in Pakistan, violence, abuse, and social and religious intolerance by militant organizations and other nongovernmental actors contribute to a culture of lawlessness in some parts of the country; and

Whereas there is great concern for Asia Bibi's safety during her incarceration due to reports that prisoners who are members of religious minorities face a heightened risk of mistreatment, torture, or murder: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of Pakistan to immediately and unconditionally release Asia Bibi and ensure that she, her family, and her legal counsel are afforded all necessary measures to ensure their safety; and

(2) urges the Government of Pakistan to reform its laws to reflect democratic norms and ideals and work to promote tolerance of religious minorities, whether Muslim, Christian, Hindu, or other ostracized, so that no one is in danger of persecution from the government or their neighbors for exercising their right to free speech and practicing their religion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 110—RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL OR FULL SHUTDOWN OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 110

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Shutdown Accountability Resolution".

SEC. 2. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE DURING A FULL OR PARTIAL GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term "Government shutdown" means a lapse in appropriations for 1 or more agencies of the Federal Government.

(b) **CONVENING OF THE SENATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any rule or order of the Senate, during the period of a Government shutdown—

(A) the Senate shall convene at 8:00 a.m. each day, unless the body is in continuous session; and

(B) it shall not be in order to ask for, and the Presiding Officer shall not entertain a request for, unanimous consent to change the hour or day on which the Senate shall convene under subparagraph (A).

(2) **SENATE NOT IN SESSION.**—If the Senate is not in session on the first calendar day of a Government shutdown, the majority leader, after consultation with the minority leader,

shall notify Members of the Senate that, pursuant to this standing order, the Senate shall convene at 8:00 a.m. on the next calendar day of the Government shutdown.

(c) **PRESENCE OF A QUORUM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—During the period of a Government shutdown, and notwithstanding any provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate—

(A) immediately after the Presiding Officer takes the chair in accordance with rule IV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall direct the Clerk to call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum; and

(B) 1 hour after the presence of a quorum has last been demonstrated, the Presiding Officer shall direct the Clerk to call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

(2) **LACK OF QUORUM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If, upon a calling of the roll under paragraph (1), it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present—

(i) the Presiding Officer shall direct the Clerk to call the names of any absent Senators; and

(ii) following the calling of the names under clause (i), the Presiding Officer shall, without intervening motion or debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question: "Shall the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators?"

(B) **DIRECTION TO COMPEL ATTENDANCE.**—If a quorum is not present 15 minutes after the time at which the vote on a question submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) starts, the Presiding Officer shall, without intervening motion or debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question: "Shall the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators?"

(C) **ARREST OF ABSENT SENATORS.**—Effective 1 hour after the Sergeant-at-Arms is directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators under subparagraph (B), if any Senator not excused under rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is not in attendance, the Senate shall be deemed to have agreed an order that reads as follows: "Ordered, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest absent Senators; that warrants for the arrests of all Senators not sick nor excused be issued under the signature of the Presiding Officer and attested by the Secretary, and that such warrants be executed without delay."

(D) **REPORTS.**—Not less frequently than once per hour during proceedings to compel the attendance of absent Senators, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall submit to the Senate a report on absent Senators, which shall—

(i) be laid before the Senate;

(ii) identify each Senator whose absence is excused;

(iii) identify each Senator who is absent without excuse; and

(iv) for each Senator identified under clause (iii), provide information on the current location of the Senator.

(3) **REGAINING THE FLOOR.**—If a Senator had been recognized to speak at the time a call of the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum was initiated under paragraph (2)(A), and if the presence of a quorum is established, that Senator shall be entitled to be recognized to speak.

(d) **ADJOURNING AND RECESSING.**—During the period of a Government shutdown—

(1) a motion to adjourn or to recess the Senate shall be decided by a yea-or-nay vote;

(2) if a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall not entertain a request to adjourn or recess the Senate by unanimous consent or to vitiate the yeas and nays on such a motion by unanimous consent;

(3) a motion to adjourn or a motion to recess made during the period beginning at 8:00

a.m. and ending at 11:59 p.m., shall only be agreed to upon an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, a quorum being present; and

(4) if the Senate must adjourn due to the absence of a quorum, the Senate shall reconvene 2 hours after the time at which it adjourns and ascertain the presence of a quorum in accordance with subsection (c)(1).

(e) **NO SUSPENSION OF REQUIREMENTS.**—The Presiding Officer may not entertain a request to suspend the operation of this standing order by unanimous consent or motion.

(f) **CONSISTENCY WITH SENATE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES.**—Nothing in this standing order shall be construed in a manner that is inconsistent with S. Res. 296 (108th Congress) or any other emergency procedures or practices of the Senate.

(g) **STANDING ORDER.**—This section shall be a standing order of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 111—CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALASKA PURCHASE

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 111

Whereas Secretary of State William H. Seward agreed to purchase Alaska from Russia on March 30, 1867, for approximately 2 cents per acre;

Whereas the Senate ratified the treaty with Russia regarding the purchase of Alaska on April 9, 1867, and the House of Representatives approved the fund appropriation for that purchase on July 14, 1868;

Whereas, on August 1, 1868, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias acknowledged that \$7,200,000 had been received from the United States Treasury as payment in full for the cession of Alaska;

Whereas New Archangel, later Sitka, served as—

(1) the capital of the territory of Alaska from the time of Russian rule until 1906; and

(2) the location for the signing of the Alaska Purchase on October 18, 1867;

Whereas Alaska is home to—

(1) the highest mountain peak in North America, Denali, which rises 20,310 feet above sea level;

(2) the northernmost, easternmost, and westernmost points of the United States;

(3) more active glaciers and ice fields than in the rest of the inhabited world;

(4) a variety of animal species, including—

(A) the largest concentration of American Bald Eagles and the largest species of brown bear in the United States; and

(B) 90 percent of the sea otters in the world;

(5) 24 national parks, including the 5 largest national parks in the United States, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Denali National Park and Preserve, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and Glacier Bay National Park, which, together, are larger than the 8 smallest States combined;

(6) the 2 largest national forests in the United States, the Tongass and Chugach National Forests, spanning more than 37,000 square miles;

(7) more than 38 percent of the shoreline and nearly 54 percent of the coastline of the United States; and

(8) more Federal land than there is total land in the States of Texas and Nebraska combined;

Whereas, in 1913, the first act of the first Territorial Legislature of Alaska was to grant women suffrage;