

States and Canada amass more student debt than those at medical schools in the United States.

SEC. 4. REPEAL GRANDFATHER PROVISIONS.

Section 102(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) in the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

“(I) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 484(a)(5) in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV; and

“(II) at least 75 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV;”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by adding at the end the following:

“(V) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of a graduate medical school described in subclause (I) to qualify for participation in the loan programs under part D of title IV pursuant to this clause shall expire beginning on the first July 1 following the date of enactment of the Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2017.”.

SEC. 5. LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.

If a graduate medical school loses eligibility to participate in the loan programs under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) due to the enactment of the amendments made by section 4, then a student enrolled at such graduate medical school on or before the date of enactment of this Act may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under such part D while attending such graduate medical school in which the student was enrolled upon the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the student continuing to meet all applicable requirements for satisfactory academic progress, until the earliest of—

(1) withdrawal by the student from the graduate medical school;

(2) completion of the program of study by the student at the graduate medical school; or

(3) the fourth June 30 after such loss of eligibility.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 861. A bill to provide for the compensation of Federal employees affected by lapses in appropriations; read the first time.

S. 861

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY A LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “An officer” and inserting “Except as specified in this subchapter or any other provision of law, an officer”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c)(1) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘covered lapse in appropriations’ means any lapse in appropriations that begins on or after April 28, 2017; and

“(B) the term ‘excepted employee’ means an excepted employee or an employee performing emergency work, as such terms are defined by the Office of Personnel Management.

“(2) Each Federal employee furloughed as a result of a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for the period of the lapse in appropriations, and each excepted employee who is required to perform work during a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for such work, at the employee’s standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.

“(3) During a covered lapse in appropriations, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under chapter 63 of title 5, or any other applicable law governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 114—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON HUMANITARIAN CRISES IN NIGERIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, AND YEMEN

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

S. RES. 114

Whereas Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen are all in famine, pre-famine, or “at risk of famine” stages in 2017;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 20,000,000 people are at risk of starvation within the next six months in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen;

Whereas, on March 22, 2017, Mr. Yves Daccord, the Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, testified that the crisis represents “one of the most critical humanitarian issues to face mankind since the end of the Second World War” and warned that “we are at the brink of a humanitarian mega-crisis unprecedented in recent history”;

Whereas, according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), “More than 5.1 million people face severe food insecurity in northeastern Nigeria”;

Whereas, according to USAID, “An estimated 6.2 million people—more than half of Somalia’s total population—currently require urgent humanitarian assistance.”;

Whereas, according to USAID, “An estimated 5.5 million people—nearly half of South Sudan’s population—will face life threatening hunger by July.”;

Whereas, according to USAID, in Yemen, “More than seventeen million people—an as-

suming 60% of the country’s population—are food insecure, including seven million people who are unable to survive without food assistance.”;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Some 22 million children have been left hungry, sick, displaced and out of school in the four countries. Nearly 1.4 million are at imminent risk of death this year from severe malnutrition.”;

Whereas the humanitarian crises in each of these regions are, to varying degrees, man-made and preventable—exacerbated by armed conflict, disregard for international humanitarian law, and deliberate restrictions on humanitarian access;

Whereas parties to the conflicts have harassed, attacked, and killed humanitarian workers, blocking and hindering humanitarian access and depriving the world’s most hungry people of the food they need;

Whereas humanitarian actors, coordinated by UNOCHA, are appealing for \$5,600,000,000 in 2017 to address famines in Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Somalia, \$4,400,000,000 of which is required urgently; and

Whereas Mr. Daccord testified on March 22, 2017, “Our message is clear: immediate, decisive action is needed to prevent vast numbers of people starving to death.”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) United States national security interests and the values of the American people demand that the United States lead an urgent and comprehensive international diplomatic effort to address obstacles in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen that are preventing humanitarian aid from being delivered to millions of people who desperately need it;

(B) the President should encourage other governments to join the United States in providing the resources necessary to meet the \$5,600,000,000 UNOCHA appeal to address the humanitarian crises in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen;

(C) parties to the conflicts in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen must respect fully international humanitarian law by allowing and facilitating rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need and respecting and protecting humanitarian and medical relief personnel and objects; and

(D) the President, working with international partners, should work to identify and document violations of international humanitarian law in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen seeking to bring perpetrators to justice where possible; and

(2) the Senate—

(A) urges the President, in close coordination with international partners, to employ every appropriate strategy to persuade the Government of South Sudan to stop blocking aid for people who desperately need it;

(B) calls on the President to notify Congress without delay if the Government of South Sudan does not immediately and fully respect international humanitarian law so that Congress can work with President to impose additional costs on the government and leaders of South Sudan for their deplorable actions;

(C) urges the President to press the Government of Nigeria to take tangible and immediate steps to ensure accountability for security forces that violate human rights and fail to cooperate fully with international aid efforts;

(D) calls on the President to send the Secretary of State or other high level representative to attend the upcoming United Kingdom’s Ministerial Conference on Somalia and publicly announce a contribution to the

humanitarian assistance efforts which will help leverage other international donors; and

(E) urges the President to work urgently with stakeholders to persuade parties to conflict in Yemen to permit humanitarian groups increased access to Red Sea ports like Hodeida to deliver much-needed assistance to vulnerable communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 115—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 115

Whereas June 8, 2017, is the 100th anniversary of the organization of the 1st Infantry Division;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division was established in 1917 as the First Division, the first combat division in United States history, and has been on continuous active duty since 1917;

Whereas, from the heroic start of the 1st Infantry Division, the 1st Infantry Division has played an integral part in United States history by serving in—

- (1) World War I;
- (2) World War II;
- (3) the Cold War;
- (4) the Vietnam War;
- (5) Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;
- (6) the Balkans peacekeeping missions;
- (7) the War on Terror; and
- (8) as of April 2017, multiple operations around the globe;

Whereas, immediately after its establishment, the First Division started to build a prestigious reputation for its service in World War I;

Whereas, in May 1918, the victory of the First Division at the Battle of Cantigny, France, was the first United States victory of World War I, and despite suffering more than 1,000 casualties in that battle, the First Division seized the village from German forces, defended the village against repeated counterattacks, and bolstered the morale of the Allies;

Whereas, after the Battle of Cantigny, the First Division played a central role in other monumental battles of World War I, such as—

- (1) the Battle of Soissons;
- (2) the Battle of Saint-Mihiel; and
- (3) the Meuse-Argonne Offensive;

Whereas 5 soldiers of the First Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War I;

Whereas the First Division—

- (1) remained on occupation duty in Germany to enforce the Armistice; and
- (2) in September 1919, was the last combat division to return home after World War I;

Whereas, by the end of World War I, the First Division was 1 of only 4 United States divisions to remain on active duty, which is a strong testament to its accomplishments;

Whereas, in November 1939, the 1st Infantry Division was called to action again and, in August 1942, became the first United States division sent to Europe during World War II;

Whereas, during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division fought bravely in Algeria, Tunisia, and Sicily in 1942 and 1943 before the courage and resolve of the 1st Infantry Division was tested on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division, reinforced by units of the 29th Infantry Division,

made the assault landing on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944, which began the liberation of Europe from Nazi control;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division continued its invaluable service throughout World War II, including in—

- (1) the liberation of France and Belgium;
- (2) the seizing of Aachen, the first city of Nazi Germany to fall to the Allies;
- (3) the Battle of the Huertgen Forest;
- (4) the Battle of the Bulge, in which the 1st Infantry Division held the critical northern shoulder at Butgenbach, Belgium;
- (5) the crossing of the Rhine River at Remagen;
- (6) the battles around the Ruhr Pocket in Germany; and
- (7) the offensive into Czechoslovakia, where the 1st Infantry Division liberated Nazi labor camps at Falkenau and Zwodau;

Whereas 17 members of the 1st Infantry Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service during World War II;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

- (1) the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and Streamers embroidered with “Kasserine” and “Normandy”;
- (2) the French Fourragere, embroidered with “World War II”;
- (3) the Belgian Fourragere; and
- (4) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential Unit Citations and Army Valorous Unit awards;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division guarded the Nuremberg Trials and remained on occupation duty in Germany before returning home to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1955;

Whereas, in 1965, the 1st Infantry Division was 1 of the first 2 divisions sent to the Vietnam War, and the 1st Infantry Division remained in Vietnam for 5 years, during which the 1st Infantry Division—

- (1) protected the capital, Saigon, from attack by the North Vietnamese Army;
- (2) conducted hundreds of—

(A) offensive operations between Saigon and Cambodia against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units; and

(B) civil action and pacification operations to protect and assist the Vietnamese people; and

- (3) responded to the 1968 Tet Offensive by clearing Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base of enemy forces, securing Saigon and counterattacking vigorously;

Whereas 12 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division earned the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during the Vietnam War, the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

- (1) the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for 1968;
- (2) the Civic Action Honor Medal First Class;
- (3) the United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation; and

(4) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential and Army awards;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1990 the 1st Infantry Division—

- (1) was a key component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrent strategy;
- (2) deployed annually to Germany on major exercises that demonstrated United States resolve to friend and foe alike; and

(3) contributed directly to the peaceful end of the Cold War;

Whereas, in November 1990, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Saudi Arabia and played a key role in the famous “left hook” attack of the US VII Corps through the deserts of western Iraq to destroy the Tawakalna Division of the vaunted Repub-

lican Guard of Saddam Hussein, among many other enemy forces;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Bosnia for 31 months between 1996 and 2000, to Macedonia for 4 months in 1999, and to Kosovo for 22 months between 1999 and 2003—

- (1) to enforce international peace agreements;
- (2) to halt the worst ethnic violence in Europe since the Holocaust; and
- (3) to bring peace and stability to the Balkans;

Whereas, in 2004, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom as Task Force Danger and conducted sophisticated counterinsurgency operations that led to the first free and fair elections in Iraqi history in 2005;

Whereas, between 2005 and 2014, the brigade combat teams and other major headquarters and units of the 1st Infantry Division have deployed repeatedly to Iraq and Afghanistan in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn;

Whereas Specialist Ross A. McGinnis, a 1st Infantry Division soldier, is 1 of the very few people of the United States to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the War on Terror;

Whereas, in the defense of United States interests, the 1st Infantry Division deployed its units and soldiers to Africa in 2015 and Kuwait in 2016;

Whereas, since November 2016, the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division has been in Iraq, where the 1st Infantry Division is—

- (1) engaged in the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS); and
- (2) providing the leadership structure for the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command—Operation Inherent Resolve;

Whereas, as of April 2017—

(1) the Combat Aviation Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division is deployed to Afghanistan and is conducting combat aviation operations in support of the Afghan and international security forces battling the Taliban;

(2) the 1st Armor Brigade Combat Team of the 1st Infantry Division is deployed to the South Korea, where it bolsters United States deterrence against North Korea; and

(3) the 2nd Armor Brigade Combat Team of the 1st Infantry Division is at Fort Riley, Kansas, where it is honing its combat-readiness in preparation for deployment; and

Whereas, since the establishment of the 1st Infantry Division in 1917—

- (1) the 1st Infantry Division has been present all over the world, assisting in combat and noncombat missions for 100 years;
- (2) more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have sacrificed their lives in combat; and

(3) 35 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have received the Medal of Honor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) commemorates “A Century of Service”, the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division on June 8, 1917;
- (2) commends the 1st Infantry Division for continuing to exemplify the motto of the 1st Infantry Division, “No Mission Too Difficult. No Sacrifice Too Great. Duty First!”;

(3) honors the memory of the more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division who lost their lives in battle;

(4) expresses gratitude and support for all 1st Infantry Division soldiers, veterans, and their families, including 1st Infantry Division soldiers and their families of the past and future and those who are serving as of April 2017; and

(5) recognizes that the 1st Infantry Division holds an honored place in United States history.