

the 8th grade, many girls were dropping out of school, had low self-esteem, and lacked confidence;

Whereas, in 2003, the name of the program was changed to “Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work” so that boys who face many of the same challenges as girls could also be involved in the program;

Whereas, in 2017, the mission of the program, to develop “innovative strategies that empower girls and boys to overcome societal barriers to reach their full potential”, fully reflects the addition of boys;

Whereas the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Foundation, a nonprofit organization, has grown to be one of the largest public awareness campaigns, with more than 39,000,000 participants annually in more than 3,000,000 organizations and workplaces representing each State;

Whereas, in 2007, the Take Our Daughters To Work program transitioned to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, became known as the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Foundation, and received national recognition for its dedication to future generations;

Whereas, every year, mayors, governors, and other private and public officials sign proclamations and lend support to Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day;

Whereas the fame of the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work program has spread overseas, with requests and inquiries being made from around the world on how to operate the program;

Whereas 2017 marks the 24th anniversary of the Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work program;

Whereas Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day will be observed on Thursday, April 27, 2017; and

Whereas, by offering opportunities for children to experience activities and events, Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day is intended to continue helping millions of girls and boys on an annual basis to examine their opportunities and strive to reach their fullest potential; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the goals of introducing our daughters and sons to the workplace; and

(2) commends all participants of Take Our Daughters And Sons To Work Day for the—

(A) ongoing contributions that the participants make to education; and

(B) vital role that the participants play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128—DESIGNATING APRIL 2017 AS “NATIONAL CONGENITAL DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 128

Whereas congenital diaphragmatic hernia (referred to in this preamble as “CDH”) occurs in individuals in which the diaphragm fails to fully form, allowing abdominal organs to migrate into the chest cavity and preventing lung growth;

Whereas the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recognizes CDH as a birth defect;

Whereas the majority of CDH patients suffer from underdeveloped lungs or poor pulmonary function;

Whereas babies born with CDH endure extended hospital stays in intensive care with multiple surgeries;

Whereas CDH patients often endure long-term complications, such as pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hypoplasia, asthma, gastrointestinal reflux, feeding disorders, and developmental delays;

Whereas CDH survivors sometimes endure long-term mechanical ventilation dependency, skeletal malformations, supplemental oxygen dependency, enteral and parenteral nutrition, and hypoxic brain injury;

Whereas CDH is treated through mechanical ventilation, a heart and lung bypass (commonly known as “extracorporeal membrane oxygenation”), machines, and surgical repair;

Whereas surgical repair is often not a permanent solution for CDH and can lead to re-herniation and require additional surgery;

Whereas CDH is diagnosed in utero in less than 50 percent of cases;

Whereas infants born with CDH have a high mortality rate, ranging from 20 to 60 percent, depending on the severity of the defect and interventions available at delivery;

Whereas CDH has a rate of occurrence of 1 in every 2,500 live births worldwide;

Whereas in the United States, CDH affects approximately 1,600 babies each year;

Whereas since 2000, CDH has affected more than 700,000 babies worldwide since 2000;

Whereas CDH does not discriminate based on race, gender, or socioeconomic status;

Whereas the cause of CDH is unknown;

Whereas the average CDH survivor will face postnatal care that totals not less than \$100,000; and

Whereas Federal support for CDH research at the National Institutes of Health for 2017 is estimated to be not more than \$4,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2017 as “National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month”; and

(2) encourages that steps should be taken to—

(A) raise awareness of and increase public knowledge about congenital diaphragmatic hernia (referred to in this resolving clause as “CDH”);

(B) inform all Americans about the dangers of CDH, especially groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by CDH or have lower survival rates;

(C) disseminate information on the importance of quality neonatal care of CDH patients;

(D) promote quality prenatal care and ultrasounds to detect CDH in utero; and

(E) support research funding of CDH to—

(i) improve screening and treatment for CDH;

(ii) discover the causes of CDH; and

(iii) develop a cure for CDH; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons to—

(A) promote awareness of CDH;

(B) take an active role in the fight against this devastating birth defect; and

(C) observe National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to ask my Senate colleagues to join me in designating April 2017 as National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia, also known as CDH, is a birth defect that occurs when the fetal diaphragm fails to fully develop, allowing abdominal organs to move into the chest cavity and preventing lung growth. When the lungs do not develop properly during pregnancy, it can be difficult for the baby

to breathe after birth or the baby is unable to take in enough oxygen to stay healthy. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is a birth defect that occurs in 1 out of every 2,500 live births worldwide. Only about 50 percent of CDH cases are diagnosed in utero. The Center for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC, estimates that CDH affects 1,600 babies in the United States each year. Every 10 minutes, a baby is born with CDH, adding up to more than 700,000 babies with CDH since 2000. According to the CDC, babies born with CDH experience a high mortality rate ranging from 20 to 60 percent depending on the severity of the defect and the treatments available at delivery, yet most people have never heard of CDH.

Researchers are making great progress to determine the cause of this birth defect and to identify optimal treatment methods. In fiscal year 2017, the National Institutes of Health funded approximately \$4 million in CDH research, an increase of \$700,000 from fiscal year 2015. There is still much progress to be made, however. The cause of CDH remains unknown, and there currently is no cure. CDH survivors often endure long-term complications such as congenital heart defects and developmental delays and the average CDH survivor will face postnatal care of more than \$100,000.

Last month, members from the Association of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Research, Awareness and Support, also known as CHERUBS, visited my office. Among them were David and Allison Finger and their daughter Vivienne from Hyattsville, MD. Vivienne was born with CDH and had to spend 60 days in the newborn intensive care unit after birth and had to have surgery to repair the hernia when she was only 3 weeks old. On March 18, 2017, Vivienne celebrated her second birthday and is doing very well. Babies like Vivienne, born with CDH, today have a better chance of survival due to early detection and research on treatment options.

For these reasons, I am proud my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama, Senator STRANGE, has joined me in introducing a bill designating April 2017 as National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month. In previous years, I was pleased to work with his predecessor; Senator Sessions, on this legislation. Designating this month in this fashion provides an opportunity to raise public awareness about CDH; promote quality prenatal care and ultrasounds to detect CDH in utero; and support funding for the research necessary to improve screening and treatment of CDH, discover the causes of CDH, and develop a cure for CDH.

SENATE RESOLUTION 129—DESIGNATING APRIL 2017 AS “SECOND CHANCE MONTH”

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 129

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2017 as “Second Chance Month”;

(2) honors the work of communities, governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, congregations, employers, and individuals to remove unnecessary legal and societal barriers that prevent an individual with a criminal record from becoming a productive member of society; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to observe Second Chance Month through actions and programs that—

(A) promote awareness of collateral consequences; and

(B) provide closure for individuals who have paid their debts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 130—EXPRESSING GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION FOR THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD WAR I

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. RISC, Mr. COONS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 130

Whereas, on April 2, 1917, President Thomas Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to convene an extraordinary session to officially declare war on the Imperial German Government;

Whereas, on April 4, 1917, the Senate passed a joint resolution that declared a formal state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government;

Whereas, on April 6, 1917, the House of Representatives adopted the same joint resolution that the Senate had passed, thereby marking the official entry of the United States into World War I;

Whereas, consequently, April 6, 2017, marks the 100th anniversary of the entry of the United States into World War I beside France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, the countries of the Triple Entente;

Whereas, on December 7, 1917, the United States declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Empire;

Whereas, beginning in August 1914—

(1) a portion of France was occupied by German forces; and

(2) France fought—

(A) beside the United Kingdom and all countries of the British Empire (notably, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa), Belgium, Russia, Italy, and Portugal;

(B) on land, at sea, and in the air;

(C) along a front line of more than 460 miles; and

(D) to recover full sovereignty;

Whereas, before April 6, 1917, the United States had supported France and the Allies economically, financially, and with human support, including through 3,600 individuals who served as volunteers, ambulance attendants, nurses, philanthropists, and soldiers in the French Foreign Legion;

Whereas the expeditionary force of the United States was created on May 3, 1917,

under the command of General John J. Pershing, to provide military support to France and the Allies;

Whereas the United States started huge mobilization efforts after Congress passed the Act entitled “An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States”, approved May 18, 1917 (Public Law 65–15; 40 Stat. 76), thereby introducing military conscription and enabling 4,800,000 individuals from the United States to serve during World War I;

Whereas the first forces of the expeditionary corps led by General Pershing arrived quickly in France;

Whereas General Pershing landed in Boulogne-sur-Mer on June 13, 1917, 14,750 members of the First Infantry Division landed in Saint-Nazaire on June 26, 1917, and 7,500 soldiers landed in Brest on November 12, 1917;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces were involved in a considerable logistics effort in France, building many transportation infrastructure projects, including roads, harbors, and railways, communications networks, and accommodation buildings, which were crucial for the war effort and the transformation of the French landscape;

Whereas a debt of gratitude is owed to the 3 members of the Armed Forces who fell in France during the first combat of the Armed Forces in Bathelémont-lès-Bauzemont on November 3, 1917;

Whereas individuals from many different sectors of the population of the United States, including African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans, were involved in logistics, support, or combat operations in France between 1917 and 1918;

Whereas President Thomas Woodrow Wilson was deeply involved in the peace process in Europe, notably through his speech to Congress on January 8, 1918, the 14 points of which were proposed as a basis for negotiation at the Versailles Peace Conference, which began on January 18, 1919;

Whereas approximately 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces fought in France and 126,000 died during the war, including 53,402 individuals who were killed in action in French territory during battles in 1918, such as the Battle of Belleau Wood, the Battle of Saint-Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive;

Whereas numerous reminders of the actions of the Armed Forces during World War I remain in France, notably in buildings and memorials; and

Whereas the people of France will always be grateful when remembering the sacrifices of members of the Armed Forces during World War I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the official entry of the United States into World War I on April 6, 1917;

(2) expresses gratitude and appreciation to—

(A) the members of the Armed Forces who participated in World War I operations alongside the countries of the Triple Entente; and

(B) the members of the Allied Forces who participated in World War I operations alongside France from 1914 until the end of the war;

(3) commends centenary commemorations to honor people from France, the United States, and all countries involved in World War I that aim to make future generations aware of the acts of heroism and sacrifice performed by the Armed Forces and the Allies;

(4) recognizes efforts undertaken by France, especially by port cities on the Atlantic coast and by the regions of Hauts-de-

France, Bretagne, Loire-Atlantique, Aquitaine, Centre, and Grand-Est, to preserve the memory and celebrate the legacy of the involvement of the United States during World War I;

(5) recognizes that the people of France plan to—

(A) celebrate this anniversary with commemorations and relevant programs to express gratitude to those individuals who helped restore hope among the Allies; and

(B) during the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, express gratitude and appreciation to every—

(i) military force that fought alongside France, inside or outside its territory, during World War I; and

(ii) individual who died fighting or was injured during the hostilities, whether physically or psychologically; and

(6) encourages all countries involved in World War I to participate in the centennial of the Armistice, which will be celebrated in 2018, to the fullest extent possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 131—SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS’ RIGHTS WEEK IN 2017, WHICH INCLUDE INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS OF, AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST, VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CRAPO, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 131

Whereas, in 2015, according to a survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics—

(1) an estimated 5,000,000 residents of the United States who were not younger than 12 years of age were the victims of violent crime; and

(2) households in the United States experienced an estimated 14,600,000 property victimizations;

Whereas, in 2015, only 47 percent of violent crime and 38 percent of property victimizations were reported to police;

Whereas, as of 2008, the most conservative estimate for the economic losses sustained by victims of property crimes and victims of violent crime was approximately \$17,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas the economic cost alone does not fully describe the emotional, physical, and psychological impact endured by a victim of crime;

Whereas crime can touch the life of any individual, regardless of the age, race, national origin, religion, or gender of the individual;

Whereas a just society acknowledges the impact of crime on individuals, families, schools, and communities by—

(1) protecting the rights of crime victims and survivors; and

(2) ensuring that resources and services are available to help rebuild the lives of the victims and survivors;

Whereas, despite impressive accomplishments between 1974 and 2017 in increasing the rights of, and services available to, crime victims and survivors and the families of the victims and survivors, many challenges remain to ensure that all crime victims and survivors and the families of the victims and survivors are—