

Ray then served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean conflict. It was there that Father Ray saw the importance of loyalty and strong leadership, leading him to join another brotherhood following his discharge.

As an Edmundite priest for more than six decades, Father Ray had advised and supported countless students at Saint Michael's. His leadership on campus focuses on setting a good example through actions rather than words. Father Ray's commitment to social justice and involvement in campus service organizations has fostered peace and justice within the college community. Though honored with an array of awards, including induction into the college's athletic hall of fame and the establishment of a scholarship in his name, Father Ray remains humble. His role as an administrator, leader, and friend is rooted in a sense of selflessness and an everlasting commitment to the community around him.

To my friend Ray, I say, "Semper Fi."

The St. Michael's College Magazine recently highlighted Father Ray's service, and I ask unanimous consent that that feature be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GREAT LEADERS THINK OF THE COMMON GOOD
(By Susan Salter Reynolds)

Father Ray Doherty, SSE, served as a staff sergeant in the United States Marine Corps during the Korean conflict, and has been an Edmundite priest in the campus ministry and on the Board of Trustees at Saint Michael's for half a century. He is, by all accounts, a much-loved and admired presence on the campus.

"What I look for in leadership is a good example," he says, paraphrasing St. Francis: "It's not so much what you say as what you do." Father Ray can't help but point out that in this election season these words took on special meaning.

"Great leaders think of the common good," he says. "They aren't in it just for themselves." Here at Saint Michael's, he says, "We are blessed with the opportunity to lead by example."

Father Ray believes that making people feel safe is an important part of good leadership. He admires the leadership of Pope Francis "He is a man of action," Father Ray says, recalling a time when Pope Francis embraced a man with a very disfigured face. "He didn't hesitate. This is an example of actions being more important than words."

Humility is another raw ingredient of leadership, and Father Ray sees this quality on campus in many places, including the leadership of President Jack Neuhauser. "He is extremely humble—always stands in the back for group photographs!"

Was the leadership Father Ray saw in the Marines different from the leadership he has experienced in civilian life? "The training was strict," he says, "but I might never have become a priest if I hadn't had that opportunity to think about things. There's a lot of love in military life. Many talk about love for their fellow Marines, about fighting maybe not for a cause or a country but in the moment for the guy next to you. You develop these bonds, this loyalty."

"Leadership can also mean listening to the call. When I look back on my life I see so many surprising moments when I made decisions on my own or with God's help. As a Christian and a believer, I do believe that there is some guidance out there if we are open to it. We must be open to inspiration in order to be good leaders."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:18 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of the Interior relating to Bureau of Land Management regulations that establish the procedures used to prepare, revise, or amend land use plans pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to accountability and State plans under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to teacher preparation issues.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. MCCASKILL):

S. 341. A bill to provide for congressional oversight of actions to waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of sanctions with respect to the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mrs. ERNST):

S. 342. A bill to provide for the issuance of a "Gold Star Families Forever Stamp" to honor the sacrifices of families who have lost a loved one who was a member of the Armed

Forces in combat; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 343. A bill to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 344. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to employers who provide paid family and medical leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mrs. ERNST, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 345. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to strengthen equal pay requirements; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 346. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 59

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 59, a bill to provide that silencers be treated the same as long guns.

S. 66

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 66, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 86

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 86, a bill to amend the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 to modify the termination date for the Veterans Choice Program.

S. 139

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 139, a bill to implement the use of Rapid DNA instruments to inform decisions about pretrial release or detention and their conditions, to solve and prevent violent crimes and other crimes, to exonerate the innocent, to prevent DNA analysis backlogs, and for other purposes.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to prevent elder abuse and

exploitation and improve the justice system's response to victims in elder abuse and exploitation cases.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to reaffirm that the Environmental Protection Agency may not regulate vehicles used solely for competition, and for other purposes.

S. 253

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 253, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 306

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 316

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 316, a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to recognize the authority of States to regulate oil and gas operations and promote American energy security, development, and job creation, and for other purposes.

S. 324

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) 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. 333

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 333, a bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes.

S. 337

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 337, a bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 338

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 338, a bill to protect scientific integrity in Federal research and policymaking, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 4, a joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia

Council in approving the Death with Dignity Act of 2016.

S. CON. RES. 6

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 6, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 51

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 51, a resolution recognizing the contributions of Federal employees and pledging to oppose efforts to reduce Federal workforce pay and benefits, eliminate civil service employment protections, undermine collective bargaining, and increase the use of non-Federal contractors for inherently governmental activities.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 346. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce, along with my cosponsors Senator Maria CANTWELL of Washington and Senator MAZIE HIRONO of Hawaii, legislation that will establish a national volcano early warning and monitoring system to monitor, warn, and protect citizens from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity. The system will tie the Alaska Volcano Observatory and the Cascadia Volcano Observatory with the other existing U.S. Geological Survey, USGS facilities: the Hawaiian; Long Valley, California; and Yellowstone Volcano Observatories. The bill will unify the monitoring systems of the volcano observatories into a single connected system, establish a national volcano watch office, operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and fund necessary new academic-governmental research.

The United States is home to 169 active volcanoes, of which 55 are considered to be threatening to life and property. Few Americans realize that of the 50 volcanic eruptions that occur annually worldwide, the United States is the third most active country for eruptions, ranking only behind Indonesia and Japan in its number of historically active volcanoes. Since 1990, eight commercial aircraft have lost engine power in flight and dozens more have been damaged after flying into ash clouds caused by volcanic eruptions. Many Americans remember that Mount St. Helens in Washington State explosively erupted on May 18, 1980. The eruption caused 57 fatalities and destroyed 27 bridges and 185 miles of highways at a cost of \$1.1 billion. Fewer Americans remember that lesser known volcanoes,

such as Mount Redoubt in Alaska, erupted well over 100 times in 2009-2010, causing the cancellation of more than 230 commercial airline flights and putting almost 10,000 airline passengers at risk. If eruption forecasts had not accurately predicted where ash clouds from the eruptions might migrate, the negative impacts could have been much worse, or even catastrophic.

The threat to our Nation from volcanic eruptions was dramatically illustrated on December 15, 1989, when a Boeing 747 flying 150 miles northeast of Anchorage, AK encountered an ash cloud that rose from an earlier eruption of Mount Redoubt. The plane lost power in all four engines, falling some 10,000 feet before it could restart two of its engines. The restart saved the lives of the plane's 231 passengers but caused \$80 million in damage to the craft.

This incident points out the dangers to aircraft, especially on the west coast and in Alaska's air space. The Federal Aviation Administration reports that more than 80,000 large aircraft a year carrying more than 30,000 passengers a day, travel in skies over and potentially downwind of many of Alaska's volcanoes, mostly on the heavily traveled great-circle routes between Europe, North America, and Asia. The Alaska Volcano Observatory, with only partial Federal funding, today is responsible for monitoring 29 active volcanoes in the Ring of Fire area along the Aleutian Island flight path.

Even greater potential problems exist for west coast air travelers. There are five active major volcanoes in the Cascade Range of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, including Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Adams. In the past 31 years, there have been more than 50 eruptions and at least 17 episodes of significant unrest at 34 different volcanoes in the United States, according to the USGS.

While Mount St. Helens is well known, Mount Rainier near Seattle could cause far greater loss of life should it erupt again, highlighting the benefit of advance notice. The same is true of the Yellowstone National Park caldera, should it erupt. The advances in volcanic/earthquake forecasting aided by a national watch office could help to make more accurate and timely predictions of eruptions possible.

In 1989, the Alaska Volcano Observatory was able to provide only a few days' notice before Mount Redoubt erupted that year. In 2009, after the center's capabilities had been expanded and hours of operation increased, it would provide two months of notice before the volcano again erupted, giving enough warning time to reduce oil stored in the Drift River tank farm complex, located downslope from the volcano, and reducing the threat of significant environmental damage.

This bill will require the Secretary of the Interior to establish the national volcano early warning and monitoring system within the USGS to monitor,