

“(2) substance abuse was the primary reason for the record or finding described in paragraph (1).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, is authorized to award not more than \$10,000,000 of amounts otherwise appropriated for comprehensive opioid abuse reduction activities for purposes of carrying out this section.”.

SEC. 20. PROVIDER EDUCATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall complete the plan related to medical registration coordination required by Senate Report 114-239, which accompanied the Veterans Care Financial Protection Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-131; 132 Stat. 334), including through the issuance of necessary rules or regulations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 486—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORKERS’ MEMORIAL DAY, HONORING WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR INJURED IN THE WORKPLACE, AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTIONS

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 486

Whereas 5,190 workers were killed due to workplace-related injuries in the United States in 2016, and more than 2,700,000 workers across the world die of workplace-related accidents and diseases each year;

Whereas, each day, an average of 14 workers are killed due to workplace-related injuries in the United States;

Whereas, annually, there are more than 3,500,000 occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States;

Whereas, in the industries of health care and social assistance in the United States in 2016—

(1) 585,000 incidents of nonfatal workplace-related injuries occurred; and

(2) 70 percent of all nonfatal workplace-related assaults occurred;

Whereas tens of thousands of individuals in the United States with workplace-related injuries or illnesses have become permanently disabled;

Whereas the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (referred to in this preamble as “OSHA”), the primary Federal agency that establishes and enforces workplace health and safety standards—

(1) only has sufficient resources to inspect each establishment within the jurisdiction of OSHA once every 159 years; and

(2) must receive the resources necessary to adequately protect the health and safety of workers in the United States;

Whereas the current Administration has—

(1) blocked efforts by OSHA to adopt many protections for workers, including workers exposed to toxic chemicals, infectious diseases, violence in health care and social service settings, and the risk of industrial

catastrophes caused by chemicals, explosive gases, or combustible dusts;

(2) limited press releases from OSHA on enforcement actions that can act as a deterrent against safety violations by employers; and

(3) removed the names of workers killed on the job from fatality reports issued by OSHA, despite the requests of family members of those workers to include the names of those workers to call attention to preventable workplace-related deaths; and

Whereas observing Workers’ Memorial Day—

(1) allows the people of the United States to honor and remember victims of workplace-related injuries and disease; and

(2) reminds the people of the United States to strive for better safety and health protections for workers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Workers’ Memorial Day to honor and remember workers who have been killed or injured in the workplace;

(2) recognizes the importance of strengthening worker health and safety standards to secure the safe workplaces workers deserve, including enforceable standards to prevent violence in health care and social service settings;

(3) encourages the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, employers, community and worker organizations, professional associations, and academic institutions to support activities increasing awareness of the importance of preventing illness, injury, and death in the workplace; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Workers’ Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

SENATE RESOLUTION 487—AFFIRMING A COMMITMENT TO ELEVATE THE VOICES, LEADERSHIP, AND NEEDS OF HISTORICALLY AND CURRENTLY DISENFRANCHISED AND UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES IN THE EFFORT TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SUPPORT ALL SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE, INCLUDING IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS, SURVIVORS WITH DISABILITIES, SURVIVORS OF COLOR, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE SURVIVORS, SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, QUEER AND INTERSEX SURVIVORS, AND LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER SURVIVORS

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 487

Whereas sexual violence is a tool of oppression and a form of discrimination that can deprive individuals of equal access to educational opportunities;

Whereas discrimination on the basis of sex includes discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, sex stereotypes, pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions;

Whereas the 2015 United States Transgender Survey found that—

(1) 47 percent of transgender people are sexually assaulted; and

(2) among transgender people of color, 65 percent of Native Americans, 59 percent of

multiracial people, 58 percent of Middle Eastern people, and 53 percent of African Americans are likely to have been sexually assaulted;

Whereas the 2010 Centers for Disease Control National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey found that—

(1) 44 percent of lesbians and 61 percent of bisexual women experience rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to 35 percent of heterosexual women; and

(2) 40 percent of gay men and 47 percent of bisexual men have experienced sexual violence other than rape, compared to 21 percent of heterosexual men;

Whereas the National Women’s Law Center 2017 Let Her Learn Survey found that 38 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender girls reported experiencing sexual violence compared to 21 percent of all girls;

Whereas data reveals that people with disabilities are at an increased risk of being sexually assaulted;

Whereas according to End Rape on Campus, children with disabilities are 2.9 times more likely than children without disabilities to be sexually abused;

Whereas according to the Vera Institute of Justice, 83 percent of women and 32 percent of men with cognitive disabilities reported being victims of sexual assault;

Whereas women of all races and ethnicities face some risk of sexual assault, and according to the 2010 Centers for Disease Control National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 33 percent of multiracial non-Hispanic women, nearly 27 percent of indigenous women, 22 percent of Black women, nearly 19 percent of white non-Hispanic women, more than 14 percent of Hispanic women, and 7 percent of Asian American and Pacific Islander women in the United States have experienced rape;

Whereas according to a research report by the National Institute of Justice, 56.1 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced sexual violence;

Whereas sexual violence also affects adolescent girls, and according to the National Women’s Law Center 2017 Let Her Learn Survey, 1 in 5 girls aged 14 to 18 has been kissed or touched without consent, including 24 percent of Latina girls, 23 percent of Native American girls, and 22 percent of Black girls;

Whereas studies show that sexual violence is an underreported crime, indicating that the rates of sexual violence may be even higher than these estimates;

Whereas too many survivors from historically and currently disenfranchised and underserved communities are ignored, blamed, and cast aside when seeking support after experiencing a form of sexual violence;

Whereas, according to the Department of Justice, 31 percent of young women in the juvenile justice system have been sexually abused;

Whereas youth of color, youth with disabilities, and youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or gender non-conforming are overrepresented in the child welfare system;

Whereas, according to the GLSEN 2016 report entitled “From Teasing to Torment: School Climate Revisited”—

(1) 59.6 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) secondary students have been sexually harassed at school and are more likely to experience sexual harassment than non-LGBTQ students; and

(2) students with nontraditional gender expression are more likely to experience sexual harassment than students with traditional gender expression;

Whereas high-quality, medically accurate, and LGBTQ-affirming sex education is critical in the effort to eliminate sexual violence by teaching young people about sexual assault, harassment, and affirmative consent;

Whereas less than 40 percent of all high schools and only 14 percent of middle schools in the United States teach all of the topics identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as important sexual health education topics;

Whereas, according to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, there is an increased likelihood that an individual will suffer from suicidal or depressive thoughts after experiencing sexual violence;

Whereas, at a time of prioritized mass detention and deportation and the rescinding of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, it is less safe for immigrants to report sexual violence;

Whereas a history of systemic inequality and discrimination as well as incomplete solutions has resulted in a lack of resources to meet the needs of diverse survivor populations;

Whereas according to the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence—

- (1) there is a lack of resources for sexual violence prevention for youth;
- (2) many rape crisis centers have waiting lists for prevention programs; and
- (3) more investment is needed in the Rape Prevention and Education Program;

Whereas April is National Sexual Assault Awareness Month;

Whereas sexual violence will only end if survivors of color, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender survivors, survivors with disabilities, and immigrant survivors are respected and supported;

Whereas current support systems mandated by Federal law for survivors of sexual violence are neither comprehensive nor fully representative of the vast and pervasive elements within rape culture; and

Whereas Congress is working to confront pervasive sexual violence in the workplace, in schools, and in every area of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms a commitment to elevate the voices, leadership, and needs of historically and currently disenfranchised and underserved communities in the effort to end sexual violence and support all survivors of sexual violence, including immigrant survivors, survivors with disabilities, survivors of color, American Indian or Alaska Native survivors, survivors of child sexual abuse, queer and intersex survivors, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender survivors;

(2) supports efforts to raise awareness of the history of sexual violence prevention programs;

(3) calls upon this Chamber to—

(A) give priority to the needs of survivors of sexual violence and demonstrate proactive leadership in the effort to end sexual violence; and

(B) reject rollbacks of protections against harassment under—

(i) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in education programs based on race, color, or national origin;

(ii) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in employment based on race, color, national origin, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), or religion;

(iii) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in education programs based on sex, including sexual orientation and gender identity;

(iv) titles I and II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111 et seq.), which prohibit discrimination based on disability in employment and public schools, respectively; and

(v) section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), which prohibits discrimination based on disability in education programs;

(4) affirms that—

(A) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) intersect; and

(B) to address sexual violence in an educational setting, these comprehensive civil rights laws must be viewed as intersecting and pertaining to both sexual violence and educational access;

(5) affirms the pursuit of legislative solutions that—

(A) address the unique needs and experiences of survivors of sexual violence from historically and currently disenfranchised and underserved communities;

(B) allocate resources based on the needs and vulnerability of diverse survivor populations; and

(C) allocate resources for disaggregated research initiatives that shed light on the disproportionate levels of sexual violence and the impact of sexual violence on diverse survivor populations; and

(6) calls upon the executive branch to faithfully and robustly enforce laws that protect survivors of sexual violence and communities at higher risk of sexual violence from harassment, discrimination, and mistreatment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 488—HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORT BENNING IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

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

S. RES. 488

Whereas 2018 is the 100th anniversary of a military installation operating in Columbus, Georgia;

Whereas Fort Benning is named after Confederate Brigadier General Henry Lewis Benning, a resident of Columbus, Georgia, and a prominent Civil War infantry commander;

Whereas Fort Benning resides on land originally belonging to the Creek Tribe of the Muskogee Nation;

Whereas, on April 4, 1917, the day after President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany, the citizens of Columbus began advocating for an Army camp to be constructed near Columbus, Georgia;

Whereas the War Department decided to move the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Still, Oklahoma, to a more spacious site to train soldiers on infantry skills and tactics;

Whereas, on August 27, 1918, with the help of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, an 84-acre farm on Macon Road in Columbus, Georgia, was selected as the site for the infantry camp;

Whereas, on September 18, 1918, the Adjutant General ordered troops from Fort Still to report to the newly selected site by October 1, 1918;

Whereas, on October 19, 1918, Columbus native Anna Caroline Benning, daughter of the brigadier general, raised the United States flag over the United States Infantry School

of Arms, and it was formally christened Camp Benning;

Whereas, after the end of World War I, the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate ordered construction on Camp Benning to be halted on January 9, 1919;

Whereas Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia strongly advocated for congressional hearings to receive testimony over resuming construction of the post, allowing for Columbus-area supporters, as well as infantry commanders who fought in World War I, to testify about the need for the post;

Whereas, on March 8, 1919, the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate voted to resume building Camp Benning;

Whereas the post quickly outgrew the Macon Road location, and on June 17, 1919, Camp Benning was moved to its present site, which included the 1,800 acre plantation of local businessman Arthur Bussey;

Whereas, on January 9, 1922, the War Department issued General Order No. 1 making Camp Benning a permanent military installation and appropriating more than \$1,000,000 of additional building funds for the Infantry School of Arms, which later became the Infantry School;

Whereas, on May 12, 1920, 10 Army aircraft were assigned to Camp Benning as the air detachment of the post, marking the first use of aviation at Camp Benning;

Whereas, on February 8, 1922, Camp Benning was redesignated Fort Benning;

Whereas, on June 17, 1932, the tank school of the United States Army officially moved from Fort Meade, Maryland, to Fort Benning;

Whereas Fort Benning played a critical role in World War II, training thousands of soldiers for the European, African, and Pacific theatres of war;

Whereas, on June 25, 1940, the commandant of the Infantry School was directed by the Adjutant General to provide a platoon of volunteers for parachute test duty, leading to the formation of the Parachute Test Platoon;

Whereas, on September 16, 1940, the War Department approved the formation of the first Parachute Battalion at Fort Benning;

Whereas, on October 1, 1940, the 501st Parachute Battalion was activated;

Whereas, in July 1941, the modern Officer Candidate School for Infantry was established at Fort Benning to provide a rigorous training venue for new officers;

Whereas, in December 1943, the 555th Parachute Infantry Company, later redesignated as Company A, 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, the first African-American parachute unit, which was known as “Triple Nickles”, was activated at Fort Benning;

Whereas, after World War II, Fort Benning continued to play a vital role in training soldiers for every conflict involving the United States;

Whereas the Ranger Training Center was established October 12, 1950, which trained personnel for the Korean War;

Whereas, during the second longest conflict involving the United States, the Vietnam War, Fort Benning reopened the Officer Training School for Infantry and trained thousands of officers who participated in the war;

Whereas the 11th Air Assault Division was activated at Fort Benning on February 7, 1963, to test and develop the air mobile concept;

Whereas the 11th Air Assault Division was inactivated on July 1, 1965, and replaced by the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and deployed to Vietnam on September 11, 1965, specializing in flying troops in and out of combat zones via helicopter;

Whereas Fort Benning served as a major staging ground for troops sent to the Middle