

flood damage reduction, hurricane and storm damage reduction, and ecosystem restoration in the coastal areas of Texas that are identified in the interim report due to be published in 2018 that describes the tentatively selected plan developed in accordance with section 4091 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1187).

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SAFETY EXCEPTIONS UNDER COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT.

Section 5(a)(3) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3504(a)(3)) is amended by inserting “, T-02A, T-03A, T-04 through T-07, T-11,” after “S08”.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2860. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first responders to continue to exclude service-connected disability pension payments after reaching the age of retirement; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2860

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 “Putting First-Responders First Act”.

SEC. 2. CONTINUED EXCLUSION OF FIRST RESPONDER SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENTS AFTER AGE OF RETIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e) and by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) SPECIAL RULE FOR FIRST RESPONDER SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENTS AFTER AGE OF RETIREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual who receives a service-connected disability excludible amount, gross income shall not include such amount of any retirement pension or annuity which—

“(A) is received by such individual with respect to the service to which the service-connected disability excludible amount relates,

“(B) is determined by reference to the individual’s age, length of service, or contributions, and

“(C) does not exceed the service-connected disability excludable amount (determined on an annualized basis under such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary may prescribe).

“(2) SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY EXCLUDIBLE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘service-connected disability excludible amount’ means an amount received by an individual which ceases upon reaching retirement age and is not includible in gross income under subsection (a)(1) by reason of a service-connected disability as a law enforcement officer (as such term is defined in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968), an employee in fire protection activities (as such term is defined in section 3(y) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938), or an individual who provides out-of-hospital emergency medical care (including emergency medical technician, paramedic, or first-responder).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable

years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 511—HONORING LAS DAMAS DE BLANCO AS THE RECIPIENT OF THE 2018 MILTON FRIEDMAN PRIZE FOR ADVANCING LIBERTY

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 511

Whereas Las Damas de Blanco (also known as the “Ladies in White”) is a group composed of wives and female relatives of imprisoned political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, and peaceful dissidents in Cuba;

Whereas, in April 2003, during the wave of repression known as the “Black Spring”, a group of strong and courageous women formed Las Damas de Blanco in response to the wrongful imprisonment of their family members by the Cuban regime;

Whereas, since the inception of the group, the members of Las Damas de Blanco have attended Sunday mass in the Church of Santa Rita in Havana, Cuba, and then marched peacefully through the streets of Havana holding photos of their jailed relatives and white gladioluses;

Whereas members of Las Damas de Blanco regularly march to advocate for the release of all political prisoners and the freedom of the Cuban people from Cuba’s repressive regime;

Whereas, despite leading peaceful protests, members of Las Damas de Blanco are regularly attacked by Cuban regime security forces and prevented from exercising their fundamental rights of the freedoms of expression and assembly;

Whereas, according to Amnesty International—

(1) Las Damas de Blanco “remain[s] one of the primary targets of repression by Cuban [G]overnment authorities”; and

(2) members of Las Damas de Blanco are frequently detained and “often beaten by law enforcement officials and state security agents dressed as civilians” while in detention;

Whereas, according to the Human Rights Watch 2018 World Report, “detention is often used preemptively to prevent people from participating in peaceful marches or meetings to discuss politics, and detainees are often beaten, threatened, and held incommunicado for hours or days”;

Whereas the Human Rights Watch 2018 World Report noted that, “Cuban Police or state security agents continue to routinely harass, rough up, and detain members of Las Damas de Blanco before or after they attend Sunday mass”;

Whereas, in 2005, Las Damas de Blanco was selected to receive the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought, but the Cuban regime did not allow the members of the group to leave the island to accept the award;

Whereas Laura Inés Pollán Toledo, the founder of Las Damas de Blanco, left a legacy of a peaceful protest against human and civil rights abuses in Cuba;

Whereas Laura Inés Pollán Toledo died on October 14, 2011, and while her death garnered widespread international attention, the Cuban regime remained silent;

Whereas, according to Freedom House, in December 2013, Las Damas de Blanco “took

to the streets to demonstrate against human rights abuses on International Human Rights Day, but were detained before the protest could begin”;

Whereas, in February 2015, 30 members of Las Damas de Blanco were arrested in an attempt by Cuban officials to bar the women from participating in the #TodosMarchamos march, which sought to advocate for the freedom of political prisoners in Cuba;

Whereas, on March 20, 2016, a few hours before President Barack Obama landed in Cuba for his first visit to the communist country, Cuban authorities arrested more than 50 dissidents protesting the deteriorating state of human rights in Cuba and directly targeted Las Damas de Blanco;

Whereas, while Raul Castro is no longer the head of state of Cuba, grave human rights abuses continue under the newly selected President of Cuba, Miguel Diaz-Canel;

Whereas Las Damas de Blanco has appealed to the United States and other foreign governments in order to bring international attention to the repression of dissent by the Cuban regime and the plight of political prisoners, who are routinely jailed unjustly and without due process;

Whereas, on May 17, 2018, Las Damas de Blanco will receive the prestigious 2018 Milton Friedman Prize for Advancing Liberty for the bravery of the group and the continuing efforts of the group to fight for individual freedom in Cuba;

Whereas the Milton Friedman Prize for Advancing Liberty acknowledges those who have advocated and contributed to advancing human liberty; and

Whereas Berta de los Angeles Soler Fernández and Leticia Ramos Herrería, members of Las Damas de Blanco, have been prohibited by the government of Diaz-Canel from leaving Cuba to accept the 2018 Milton Friedman Prize for Advancing Liberty in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Las Damas de Blanco on receiving the prestigious 2018 Milton Friedman Prize for Advancing Liberty;

(2) honors the members of Las Damas de Blanco for their courageous efforts to stand up to the Cuban regime and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms, as expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(3) recognizes all of the valiant leaders of Las Damas de Blanco, including those members who died before being able to see a free Cuba;

(4) expresses solidarity and commitment to the democratic aspirations of the Cuban people; and

(5) calls on the Cuban regime to allow members of Las Damas de Blanco to travel freely both domestically and internationally.

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 13 THROUGH MAY 19, 2018, AS “NATIONAL POLICE WEEK”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KING, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. NELSON, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. BALDWIN,

Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HELLER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LEE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. REED, Mr. HATCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. THUNE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers across the United States serve with valor, dignity and integrity;

Whereas law enforcement officers are charged with pursuing justice for all individuals and performing their duties with fidelity to the constitutional and civil rights of the public they serve;

Whereas law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust despite the fact that through the performance of their duties, they too may become targets for senseless acts of violence;

Whereas, in 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signed the Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to authorize the President to proclaim May 15 of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week of each year during which such May 15 occurs as Police Week", approved October 1, 1962 (36 U.S.C. 136) (referred to in this preamble as the "Joint Resolution"), which authorizes the President of the United States to proclaim May 15 of every year as Peace Officers Memorial Day "in honor of the Federal, State, and municipal officers who have been killed or disabled in the line of duty";

Whereas the Joint Resolution also authorizes the President to designate the week in which Peace Officers Memorial Day falls as National Police Week;

Whereas the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, dedicated on October 15, 1991, is the national monument to honor those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty;

Whereas the 37th Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Service, held this year, will honor the 129 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 2017, including Stephen L. Ackerman, Ryan M. Albin, Aaron W. Allan, Damon C. Allen, Colt E. Allery, Shawn T. Anderson, Stephen J. Ballard, Curtis A. Bartlett, Berke M.M. Bates, Matthew S. Baxter, Justin L. Beard, Curtis B. Billue, William T. Bishop, Curtis W. Blackbird, Anthony J. Borostowski, Keith W. Boyer, Timothy A. Braden, Kevin J. Brewer, Julie A. England Bridges, Thomas C. Bunker, Mark J. Burbridge, Michael C. Butler, Meggan L. Callahan, Andrew J. Camilleri, Sr., James E. Chapman, Lucas F. Chellew, James E. Clark, Debra L. Clayton, Sander B. Cohen, Sean F. Cookson, Kenneth M. Copeland, Carl T. Cosper, Jr., Jaimie J.A. Cox, Aaron L. Crook, Henry J. Cullen III, Veronica S. Darden, Joel R. Davis, Benjamin A. De Los Santos-Barbosa, Nathan M. Desjardins, Mark G. Diebold, Steven E. DiSario, Bernard W. Domagala, Kenneth J. Doyle, Donald W. Durr, Floyd East, Jr., David J. Fahey, Jr., Brian S. Falb, Miosotis P. Familia, Jason M. Fann, Steven R. Floyd, Sr., Michael R. Foley, Robert A. French, Jason A. Garner,

Randall S. Gibson, Jonathan W.R. Ginka, Nathan B. Graves, Clinton F. Greenwood, Thomas J. Hannon, Jason G. Harris, Charleston V. Hartfield, Kevin M. Haverly, Kristen N. Hearne, Joe W. Heddy, Jr., Devin P. Hodges, David J. Hoefler, Richard S. Howard III, Stephen R. Jenkins, Sr., Robert J. Johnson, Donald O. Kimbrough, Stephen T. Kubinski, Houston J. Largo, Paul Lazinsky, Craig E. Lehner, Justin A. Leo, Norman C. Lewis, Angel L. Lorenzo-Gonzalez, Michael D. Louviere, Kevin C. Mainhart, Elias Martinez, Rogelio Martinez, William A. Matthews, Hector L. Matias-Torres, Steven D. McDonald, Marcus A. McNeil, Gregory M. Meagher, Mark L. Mecham, Roberto Medina-Mariani, Jay R. Memmelaar, Jr., D. Heath Meyer, Gary L. Michael, Jr., Michael P. Middlebrook, Christopher J. Monica, Joshua S. Montaad, Mason P. Moore, Isaac Morales, Miguel I. Moreno, Marvin S. Moyer, Eric W. Mumaw, Raymond A. Murrell, Thomas P. Nipper, Rickey O'Donald, Terrence S. O'Hara, Timothy J. O'Neill, Eric B. Overall, Chad W. Parque, Zackari S. Parrish III, Steve A. Perez, Monty D. Platt, Daniel K. Rebman, Jr., Nicholas A. Rodman, Robert P. Rumfelt, Wendy L. Shannon, Brian D. Shaw, Justin J. Smith, Michael P. Stewart III, Sean M. Suiter, Matthew L. Tarantino, Shana R. Tedder, Jimmy D. Tennyson, Justin M. Terney, David Torres-Chaparro, Andre H. Van Vegten, David J. Wade, Jerry R. Walker, James M. Wallace, Michael T. Walter, Patrick N. Weatherford, Jason T. Weiland, and Elise A. Ybarra; and

Whereas, since the beginning of 2018, more than 50 law enforcement officers from across the United States have made the ultimate sacrifice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 13 through May 19, 2018, as "National Police Week";

(2) expresses strong support for law enforcement officers across the United States in their efforts to build safer and more secure communities;

(3) recognizes the need to ensure that law enforcement officers have the equipment, training, and resources necessary to protect their health and safety while they are protecting the public;

(4) recognizes the members of the law enforcement community for their selfless acts of bravery;

(5) acknowledges that police officers and other law enforcement personnel who have made the ultimate sacrifice should be remembered and honored;

(6) expresses condolences to the loved ones of each law enforcement officer who has made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty; and

(7) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Police Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role law enforcement officers perform safeguarding the public trust for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 513—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER-CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICY TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER-CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. LANKFORD,

Mr. DAINES, Mr. KING, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. NELSON, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 513

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 20 years ago to—

(1) bring foster-care issues to the forefront;

(2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster-care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 438,000 children living in foster care;

Whereas there were approximately 273,539 youth that entered the foster-care system in 2016, while over 65,000 youth were eligible and awaiting adoption at the end of 2016;

Whereas the number of children living in foster care and entering foster care has increased dramatically in recent years;

Whereas over 92,000 children entered foster care in 2016 due to parental drug abuse;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster-care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents and provide physical care, emotional support, education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with nonrelatives, have more stability, including fewer changes in placements, have more positive perceptions of their placements, are more likely to be placed with their siblings, and demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that are forced to remain in the foster-care system;

Whereas more than 20,000 youth "aged out" of foster care in 2016 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas children who age out of foster care lack the security or support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster-care system for an average of 19 months;

Whereas children in foster care experience an average of 3 different placements, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with 65 percent of former foster children experiencing at least 7 school changes while in care;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly,