

Mr. President, I am pleased that Representative DON BEYER of Virginia, a strong advocate for the environment, is introducing a companion measure in the House. I want to thank Mike Tidwell of the Chesapeake Climate Action Network, who has been helpful in developing this legislation. Other organizations such as the League of Conservation Voters and the Sierra Club are supportive of this approach. I look forward to working together to address the most pressing environmental problem of our time: climate change.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 2018

S. RES. 383

Whereas women constitute 50.4 percent of people in the United States;

Whereas women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age experience many diseases and disorders differently than men experience diseases and disorders;

Whereas those different experiences are reflected in the incidence, prevalence, symptomatology, and severity of the disease or disorder;

Whereas the risks and benefits of medical therapies vary based on the race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age of a woman;

Whereas women and men have fundamental biological differences;

Whereas, for many years, women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age were underrepresented in biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the improvement of the health of women relies on sex- and gender-based biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the promise of individualized medicine cannot be realized without sex- and gender-based parity in research;

Whereas on January 25, 2016, the National Institutes of Health implemented a policy requiring federally funded investigators to consider sex as a biological variable in pre-clinical research; and

Whereas that policy ushered in a new era of inclusivity and parity in research relating to the health of women: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of a “Women’s Health Research Day”; and

(2) supports efforts to—

(A) recognize the importance of biomedical and clinical research to the health and well-being of women;

(B) increase awareness of the value of sex- and gender-based biomedical research; and

(C) encourage individuals, including researchers and patients, to advocate on behalf of sex- and gender-inclusive research for women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR HOSTING THE 2018 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HOEVEN,

Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 384

Whereas the 23rd Olympic Winter Games (referred to in this preamble as “Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018”) will be held from February 9 to February 25, 2018, in PyeongChang, Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 represents the second Olympic Games hosted by the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Republic of Korea hosted the Olympic Games for the first time in Seoul in the summer of 1988;

Whereas the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will feature—

(1) 102 events across 15 disciplines; and

(2) the participation of 93 National Olympic Committee teams;

Whereas the United States Olympic Team is expected to comprise approximately 240 athletes competing across all 15 disciplines;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee is headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas the Republic of Korea will also host in PyeongChang the 12th Paralympic Games from March 9 to March 18, 2018 that will feature—

(1) 80 events across 6 disciplines; and

(2) the participation of approximately 42 National Olympic Committee teams;

Whereas the theme of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 is “Passion. Connected.” and refers to the vision of the Republic of Korea of a world in which everyone is connected through a shared passion for winter sports;

Whereas on November 13, 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”;

Whereas that resolution expresses the expectation of the United Nations General Assembly that “PyeongChang 2018 will be a meaningful opportunity to foster an atmosphere of peace, development, tolerance, and understanding on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia”;

Whereas on January 4, 2018, President Donald J. Trump and President Moon Jae-In of the Republic of Korea discussed recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and agreed that “the United States and the Republic of Korea are committed to a safe and successful 2018 Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang”;

Whereas President Trump conveyed to President Moon that “the United States will send a high-level delegation to the Olympics,” which will be led by Vice President Michael R. Pence and Second Lady Karen Pence;

Whereas President Trump and President Moon further agreed to “de-conflict the Olympics and our military exercises so that United States and Republic of Korea forces can focus on ensuring the security of the Games”;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (referred to in this preamble as “DPRK”) recently reopened a telephone hotline “to normalize the Panmunjom communications channel” at the Joint Security Area located in the Demilitarized Zone;

Whereas on January 9, 2018, representatives of the Republic of Korea and the DPRK

held the first official talks in more than 2 years with the aim of discussing cooperation during the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018;

Whereas the DPRK has indicated that it plans to participate in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018;

Whereas the DPRK is currently in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017) that—

(1) condemn the illicit nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the DPRK; and

(2) impose economic sanctions against the DPRK and entities that enable the DPRK; and

Whereas the DPRK engages in gross human rights abuses against the citizens of the DPRK and the citizens of other countries, including the United States and the Republic of Korea: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the strong and unwavering commitment of the United States to an ally, the Republic of Korea, to support, participate in, and help ensure the safety and security of the 23rd Olympic Winter Games (referred to in this resolving clause as “Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018”);

(2) recognizes the importance of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 as a leading international sporting event of genuine sportsmanship and fair play that can contribute to peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in Northeast Asia, and around the world;

(3) reaffirms that the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other partners remain committed to pursuing the policy of “maximum pressure and engagement” toward the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (referred to in this resolving clause as “DPRK”), including by fully abiding by the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council;

(4) expresses hope that the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will contribute to the decision by the DPRK to engage in negotiations that will result in complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula; and

(5) wishes every success in preparing and hosting the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 to the government and people of the Republic of Korea and the PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF “NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH” DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2018, AND ENDING ON FEBRUARY 1, 2018, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND OPPOSITION TO, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 385

Whereas the United States abolished the transatlantic slave trade in 1808 and abolished chattel slavery and prohibited involuntary servitude in 1865;

Whereas, because the people of the United States remain committed to protecting individual freedom, there is a national imperative to eliminate human trafficking and modern slavery, which is commonly considered to mean—

(1) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of an individual through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjecting that individual to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery; or

(2) the inducement of a commercial sex act by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the individual induced to perform that act is younger than 18 years of age;

Whereas the Department of Justice has reported that human trafficking and modern slavery has been reported and investigated in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas, to help businesses in the United States combat child labor and forced labor in global supply chains, the Department of Labor has identified 139 goods from 75 countries that are made by child labor and forced labor;

Whereas the Department of State has reported that the top 3 countries of origin of Federally identified trafficking victims in 2016 were the United States, Mexico, and the Philippines;

Whereas, to combat human trafficking and modern slavery in the United States and globally, the people of the United States, the Federal Government, and State and local governments must be—

(1) aware of the realities of human trafficking and modern slavery; and

(2) dedicated to stopping the horrific enterprise of human trafficking and modern slavery;

Whereas the United States should hold accountable all individuals, groups, organizations, and countries that support, advance, or commit acts of human trafficking and modern slavery;

Whereas, through education, the United States must also work to end human trafficking and modern slavery in all forms in the United States and around the world;

Whereas victims of human trafficking and modern slavery should receive the necessary resources and social services to escape, and recover from, the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual trauma associated with their victimization;

Whereas human traffickers use many physical and psychological techniques to control a victim, including—

(1) the use of violence or threats of violence against the victim or the family of the victim;

(2) isolation of the victim from the public;

(3) isolation of the victim from the family and religious or ethnic community of the victim;

(4) exploitation of language and cultural barriers;

(5) shame;

(6) control of the possessions of the victim;

(7) confiscation of the passport and other identification documents of the victim; and

(8) threats of arrest, deportation, or imprisonment if the victim attempts to reach out for assistance or to escape;

Whereas, although laws to prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking and to assist and protect victims of human trafficking and modern slavery, such as the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), title XII of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4; 127 Stat. 136), the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-22; 129 Stat. 227), and the National Defense Au-

thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2000), have been enacted in the United States, it is essential to increase public awareness, particularly amongst individuals who are most likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking and modern slavery, regarding conditions and dynamics of human trafficking and modern slavery precisely because traffickers use techniques that are designed to severely limit self-reporting and evade law enforcement;

Whereas January 1 is the anniversary of the effective date of the Emancipation Proclamation;

Whereas February 1 is—

(1) the anniversary of the date on which President Abraham Lincoln signed the joint resolution sending the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the States for ratification to forever declare that “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction”; and

(2) a date that has long been celebrated as “National Freedom Day”, as described in section 124 of title 36, United States Code; and

Whereas, under the authority of Congress to enforce the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States “by appropriate legislation”, Congress, through the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), updated the post-Civil War involuntary servitude and slavery statutes and adopted an approach of victim protection, vigorous prosecution, and prevention of human trafficking, commonly known as the “3P approach”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports—

(1) observing “National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month” during the period beginning on January 1, 2018, and ending on February 1, 2018, to recognize the vital role that the people of the United States have in ending human trafficking and modern slavery;

(2) marking the observation of “National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month” with appropriate programs and activities, culminating in the observance on February 1, 2018, of “National Freedom Day”, as described in section 124 of title 36, United States Code; and

(3) all other efforts to prevent, eradicate, and raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution in observance of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month, to bring awareness to the terrible scourge of modern slavery and human trafficking around the world.

In 2016 alone, the National Human Trafficking Hotline received 26,727 calls to report incidents of human trafficking in the United States. From those calls, 7,793 victims were identified. These individuals were trafficked across various sectors, economies, and geographical regions under conditions of force, fraud, or coercion.

The United States must not turn a blind eye to this scourge. The State Department estimates that 14,500 to 17,500 people are trafficked into the U.S. each year. Amongst federally identified trafficking victims in 2016, the top three countries of origin include the United States.

Importantly, more than a quarter of the trafficking cases identified by the

National Human Trafficking Hotline involved U.S. citizen victims. According to a recent study by Polaris, modern slavery and trafficking operates throughout a range of U.S. industries including our factories, our agricultural centers, as well as our hospitality and domestic work businesses.

We must all, as Americans, raise our awareness of this pernicious crime that often goes unnoticed and undetected in our communities.

Part of the reason it is undetected is that traffickers prey on vulnerable populations—like those in the juvenile justice system—and use numerous physical and psychological techniques to control their victims behind closed doors: isolating them from the public, exploiting language and cultural barriers, and threatening victims with violence.

These techniques are specifically designed to prevent victims from coming forward to authorities and they are extremely effective. This is why we must do better. We must do everything we can to raise public awareness so that we can all recognize the warning signs.

I have been heartened that in recent years, various private entities, such as hotels, the travel industry, and recently those in the convenience-store industry, have all come together to commit to training their employees to better detect human trafficking and modern slavery.

In addition to raising awareness, January is also a month to renew our commitment to enforce—and enact laws to help eradicate modern slavery and trafficking.

Back in 2000, Congress enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which marked a strong commitment to prosecute traffickers and better aid victims. This Congress, Judiciary Chairman CHUCK GRASSLEY and I authored the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, which was complemented by the Cornyn-Klobuchar Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017, to update our trafficking laws to better aid victims.

These bills passed the Senate in November, and the House should adopt these measures quickly so they can be signed into law.

Finally, in introducing today’s resolution, I would like to thank Senator GRASSLEY, Senator CORNYN, and Senator KLOBUCHAR for cosponsoring the resolution, and for all of their leadership in this area.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. I yield the Floor.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Abir Dhalimi, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges through August 31, 2018.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.