

SENATE RESOLUTION 742—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER 2018, AND SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF EACH FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER THEREAFTER, AS “CANCER SCREEN WEEK”, IDENTIFYING THE BURDEN OF CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO TALK WITH THEIR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS ABOUT APPROPRIATE SCREENINGS FOR THE PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION OF CANCER

Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:.

S. RES. 742

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that, in 2018, more than 600,000 people in the United States will lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 18,000 to 210,000 deaths in United States from cancer could be avoided through prevention and early detection;

Whereas the death rate from cancer dropped 25 percent between 1991 and 2014 because of reductions in smoking and advances in early detection and treatment;

Whereas, according to the American Cancer Society, the 5-year relative survival rate for cancer detected at the local stage is approximately 55 percent for lung cancer, 90 percent for colon and rectum cancers, 91 percent for cervical cancer, 99 percent for breast cancer, and 98 percent for melanoma of the skin;

Whereas many of those cancers are often preventable and early detection and treatment are critical, as cancer does not always cause symptoms and many cancers occur in people with no family history of cancer;

Whereas specific types of cancer disproportionately affect different populations, for example—

- (1) breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among Black women;
- (2) the rate of prostate cancer among Black men is double the rate for other men;
- (3) the likelihood of developing colorectal cancer for Alaska Natives is double that of other people in the United States;
- (4) cervical cancer is more prevalent among Hispanic and Black women;
- (5) 2 out of 3 people diagnosed with lung cancer are 65 years of age or older; and
- (6) melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, is one of the most common types of cancer among young adults;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the rates of screening for many types of cancer among populations for which screenings are recommended remain substantially below the targets set forth in the Healthy People 2020 report;

Whereas it is critical to reinforce the need for people to discuss their individual risk factors for cancer with their healthcare providers and understand the recommendations for, and benefits of, cancer screening; and

Whereas it is critical that healthcare providers present individuals who are diagnosed with cancer through screening clear and complete options for further diagnostic or molecular testing and treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) encourages all people in the United States to talk with their healthcare pro-

viders about their risk factors for all types of cancer, including breast, cervical, colon, lung, prostate, and skin cancer, and recommended screening options;

(2) designates the first week of December 2018 as “Cancer Screen Week”; and

(3) supports the designation of the first week of December as “Cancer Screen Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 743—CONGRATULATING THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 743

Whereas, on February 28, 1918, delegates representing 24 firefighter unions united to form the International Association of Fire Fighters (referred to in this preamble as the “IAFF”) to “organize all fire fighters . . . foster a higher degree of skill and efficiency . . . improve and protect members’ health and welfare . . . establish safety standards . . . cultivate friendship and fellowship . . . provide proper compensation for work performed . . . and improve social and economic conditions”;

Whereas, in 1918, at the first IAFF Convention, the IAFF adopted 20 resolutions to benefit firefighters and the fire service, including resolutions relating to—

- (1) a two-platoon system;
- (2) pension laws;
- (3) automatic sprinkler systems;
- (4) building inspections; and
- (5) the removal of hazards for fire prevention;

Whereas, throughout the history of the IAFF, the IAFF has successfully improved the knowledge, skills and abilities of the domestic defenders of the people of the United States by designing, developing, and deploying high quality standardized training in a multitude of disciplines, including—

- (1) hazardous materials response;
- (2) responding to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction;
- (3) confined space operations;
- (4) responding to incidents involving illicit drug labs; and
- (5) planning and responding to high-consequence incidents;

Whereas the IAFF has been the national leader in every significant firefighter health and safety initiative for nearly a century, including—

- (1) the recognition of and fight against occupational diseases and illnesses, such as cancer and cardiovascular ailments;
- (2) the promotion of physical fitness screening and training; and
- (3) the promotion of mental health and wellness, including awareness and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

Whereas, on March 5, 2017, the IAFF opened the first-of-its-kind Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery to provide science-based treatment to firefighters struggling with post-traumatic stress and co-occurring health issues, such as substance abuse, depression, and anxiety;

Whereas the mission of the Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery reinforces the commitment of the IAFF to prioritizing the safety and well-being of all IAFF members and provides a safe space for firefighters to seek treatment and heal;

Whereas the IAFF actively works to secure the enactment of legislation at all levels of

government that directly impacts the jobs, economic security, and safety of firefighters and emergency medical personnel, including—

(1) the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.);

(2) the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-347; 124 Stat. 3623); and

(3) legislation establishing—

(A) the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Program (part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.));

(B) the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229));

(C) the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant Program (section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a)); and

(D) presumptive illness compensation in a majority of States;

Whereas the IAFF has served as a leader in the widespread integration of fire and emergency medical services, ensuring that nearly all professional firefighters in the United States play a critical role in the delivery of emergency medical services as cross-trained, dual-role firefighters who are trained in both fire suppression and Emergency Medical Services response;

Whereas the IAFF has partnered with the Muscular Dystrophy Association (referred to in this preamble as the “MDA”) to raise funds to support the search for the cause of and cure for muscle diseases, including—

- (1) by declaring the MDA the charity of choice of the IAFF in 1954; and
- (2) by participating in Fill the Boot campaigns to raise more than \$630,000,000 for the MDA;

Whereas, in furtherance of the mission of the IAFF to aid IAFF members and their families in times of need, the IAFF established the IAFF Foundation to provide—

- (1) aid to professional firefighters and emergency medical personnel following natural disasters;
- (2) assistance to IAFF members and their families for the treatment and care of burn injuries;
- (3) scholarships to the children of fallen IAFF members; and
- (4) maintenance of the Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial to honor IAFF members who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty;

Whereas the IAFF memorializes the thousands of firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service of others, including—

- (1) the 343 firefighters who lost their lives on September 11, 2001;
- (2) the scores of firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have died in the years since September 11, 2001, of injuries and illnesses relating to the events of September 11, 2001; and
- (3) the firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have died of occupational disease;

Whereas each of the firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service of others is fondly remembered and respected by IAFF members;

Whereas, as of December 2018, the IAFF has headquarters in both Washington, DC, and Ottawa, Ontario, and represents more than 313,000 full-time professional firefighters and paramedics in more than 3,200 affiliates;

Whereas, as of December 2018, greater than 85 percent of the population in communities throughout the United States and Canada is

protected by firefighters and paramedics who are members of the IAFF;

Whereas the sustained and ongoing commitment of the members of the IAFF to the people of the United States and Canada serves the public interest; and

Whereas countless firefighters from across the United States are honored at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial created by Congress and located on the campus of the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the International Association of Fire Fighters on the 100th anniversary of its founding;

(2) recognizes the expertise and devotion to service demonstrated by the International Association of Fire Fighters as the International Association of Fire Fighters continues to be the voice for and represent the professional interests of firefighters and emergency medical responders across the United States and Canada; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the General President of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4179. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. NELSON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4203, to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to stalking.

SA 4180. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 573, to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission.

SA 4181. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. CORKER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4969, to improve the design and construction of diplomatic posts, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4179. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. NELSON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4203, to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to stalking; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Combat Online Predators Act”.

SEC. 2. ENHANCED PENALTY FOR STALKERS OF CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2261A the following:

“§ 2261B. Enhanced penalty for stalkers of children

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), if the victim of an offense under section 2261A is under the age of 18 years, the maximum imprisonment for the offense is 5 years greater than the maximum term of imprisonment otherwise provided for that offense in section 2261.

“(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a person who violates section 2261A if—

“(1) the person is subject to a sentence under section 2261(b)(5); and

“(2)(A) the person is under the age of 18 at the time the offense occurred; or

“(B) the victim of the offense is not less than 15 nor more than 17 years of age and not more than 3 years younger than the person

who committed the offense at the time the offense occurred.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2261A the following new item:

“2261B. Enhanced penalty for stalkers of children.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2261A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 2261(b) of this title” and inserting “section 2261(b) or section 2262B, as the case may be”.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON BEST PRACTICES REGARDING ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-STALKING LAWS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress, which shall—

(1) include an evaluation of Federal, tribal, State, and local efforts to enforce laws relating to stalking; and

(2) identify and describe those elements of such efforts that constitute the best practices for the enforcement of such laws.

SA 4180. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 573, to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the interest of the Nation to establish a commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system;

(2) there has not been a comprehensive study since the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established in 1965;

(3) that commission, in a span of 18 months, produced a comprehensive report entitled “The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society,” which contained 200 specific recommendations on all aspects of the criminal justice system involving Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens; and

(4) developments over the intervening 50 years require once again that Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, law enforcement agencies, including rank and file officers, civil rights organizations, community-based organization leaders, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens come together to review evidence and consider how to improve the criminal justice system.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established a commission to be known as the “National Criminal Justice Commission” (referred to in this Act as the “Commission”).

SEC. 4. PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) undertake a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system;

(2) make recommendations for Federal criminal justice reform to the President and Congress; and

(3) disseminate findings and supplemental guidance to the Federal Government, as well as to State, local, and Tribal governments.

SEC. 5. REVIEW, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REPORT.

(a) GENERAL REVIEW.—The Commission shall undertake a comprehensive review of

all areas of the criminal justice system, including Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments’ criminal justice costs, practices, and policies.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress recommendations for changes in Federal oversight, policies, practices, and laws designed to prevent, deter, and reduce crime and violence, reduce recidivism, improve cost-effectiveness, and ensure the interests of justice at every step of the criminal justice system.

(2) UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUIRED.—A recommendation of the Commission may be adopted and submitted under paragraph (1) if the recommendation is approved by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners at a meeting where a quorum is present pursuant to section 6(d).

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The recommendations submitted under this subsection shall be made available to the public.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall also disseminate to the Federal Government, as well as to State, local, and Tribal governments, a report that details the findings and supplemental guidance of the Commission regarding the criminal justice system at all levels of government.

(2) MAJORITY VOTE REQUIRED.—Commission findings and supplemental guidance may be adopted and included in the report required under paragraph (1) if the findings or guidance is approved by a majority vote of the Commissioners at a meeting where a quorum is present pursuant to section 6(d), except that any Commissioners dissenting from particular finding or supplemental guidance shall have the right to state the reason for their dissent in writing and such dissent shall be included in the report of the Commission.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The report submitted under this subsection shall be made available to the public.

(d) PRIOR COMMISSIONS.—The Commission shall take into consideration the work of prior relevant commissions in conducting its review.

(e) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In issuing its recommendations and report under this section, the Commission shall not infringe on the legitimate rights of the States to determine their own criminal laws or the enforcement of such laws.

(f) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—The Commission shall conduct public hearings in various locations around the United States.

(g) CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENT AND NONGOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(A) closely consult with Federal, State, local, and Tribal government and nongovernmental leaders, including State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officials, including rank and file officers, legislators, public health officials, judges, court administrators, prosecutors, defense counsel, victims’ rights organizations, probation and parole officials, criminal justice planners, criminologists, civil rights and liberties organizations, community-based organization leaders, formerly incarcerated individuals, professional organizations, and corrections officials; and

(B) include in the final report required under subsection (c) summaries of the input and recommendations of these leaders.

(2) UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—To the extent the review and recommendations required by this section relate to sentencing policies and practices for