

Act would simplify how LOSAPs are taxed without increasing or reducing Federal spending or taxes. It would do this by eliminating burdensome and confusing IRS requirements that make it unnecessarily difficult for volunteer emergency personnel to receive benefits and for departments to administer plans.

Mr. President, we should take care to protect our volunteer emergency personnel who serve this country with such bravery. Our legislation would help us achieve that goal, and I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—COMMENDING THE OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FOR THEIR WORK DURING THE CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SASSE, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 280

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Protection (referred to in this preamble as “CBP”) is charged with protecting the borders of the United States and facilitating travel and trade;

Whereas the Southern border of the United States is experiencing unprecedented numbers of vulnerable individuals attempting to enter the country;

Whereas, in June 2019, 104,344 individuals were apprehended at the Southern border, which is an increase of more than 140 percent, as compared to June 2018;

Whereas, as of June 2019, the number of individuals apprehended or determined to be inadmissible by CBP at the Southern border in fiscal year 2019 is 780,638, already surpassing the fiscal year 2014 total of 569,287, which was the highest such number in the preceding 5 years;

Whereas the Homeland Security Advisory Council expects Southwest border migration numbers to approach or exceed 1,000,000 individuals in fiscal year 2019 unless immediate action is taken;

Whereas, historically, the majority of individuals arriving at the Southern border have been single adult males from Mexico, but by May 2019, 72 percent of all border enforcement actions were associated with unaccompanied children and family units;

Whereas, due to the constant and increasing flow of migrants crossing the Southern border between ports of entry, financial and human resources are being diverted from the security and law enforcement duties of CBP, resulting in—

(1) fewer seizures of narcotics and illicit currency; and

(2) increased wait times at ports of entry, leading to warnings of possible produce shortages and interruptions in supply chains;

Whereas more than 40 percent of CBP resources are currently being absorbed by the humanitarian crisis at the Southern border;

Whereas the final emergency interim report published by the Homeland Security Ad-

visory Council on April 16, 2019, notes that a substantial number of individuals who are apprehended by CBP require significant personal and medical care that exceeds the ability and capacity of CBP, despite creative and humane attempts by CBP to care for such individuals in CBP custody;

Whereas CBP officers and personnel have raised concerns that overcrowding poses immediate risks to—

(1) the health and safety of the migrants; and

(2) CBP officers;

Whereas CBP officers are experiencing both physical illness and severe mental and emotional distress as a result of the crisis at the Southern border;

Whereas, in May 2019, the Commissioner of CBP requested an additional \$2,100,000 for the Employee Assistance Program of CBP in order to offer additional counseling services to CBP officers and personnel to respond to “unanticipated critical incidents and other emerging crises, such as the unexpected response required for migrant caravans, employee suicides, and the need for a financial wellness program”; and

Whereas, in the face of the most difficult circumstances, CBP officers and personnel continue—

(1) to work undaunted to protect the Southern border; and

(2) to care for the migrants in CBP custody; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the men and women of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including Border Patrol personnel, Office of Field Operations personnel, Air and Marine Operations personnel, Office of Trade personnel, and all support personnel and their allies for their continued honorable service during the challenging humanitarian crisis at the Southern border; and

(2) calls on Congress to pass legislation to support U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers and to manage the increasing flow of migrants attempting to enter the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 281—COMMITTING TO ELEVATE THE VOICES, LEADERSHIP, AND NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES THAT FACE SYSTEMIC BARRIERS IN THE EFFORT TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SUPPORT ALL SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, INCLUDING IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS, SURVIVORS WHO ARE INCARCERATED, SURVIVORS WITH DISABILITIES, SURVIVORS OF COLOR, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE SURVIVORS, SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, AND LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, QUEER, AND INTERSEX SURVIVORS

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Ms. HARRIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 281

Whereas sexual violence and gender-based violence are tools of oppression and forms of discrimination that can deprive individuals of equal access to educational opportunities;

Whereas survivors of sexual violence face a significant number of health problems, including chronic conditions, suicide, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder;

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 have been 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 have been sexually assaulted;

Whereas the Association of American Universities Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct found that nearly 1 in 4 transgender, genderqueer, gender non-conforming, or questioning students experience sexual violence while pursuing an undergraduate degree;

Whereas the National Sexual Violence Resource Center found that 78 percent of transgender or gender non-conforming youth are sexually harassed during the period beginning in kindergarten and ending in 12th grade;

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

(1) 44 percent of lesbian women 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 37 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 teen girls reported experiencing sexual violence, compared to 21 percent of all girls;

Whereas, according to the Department of Justice, people with disabilities are 3.5 times more likely to experience rape or sexual assault than people without disabilities;

Whereas, according to the Vera Institute of Justice—

(1) children with disabilities are 3 times more likely than children without disabilities to be sexually abused; and

(2) 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2010 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 and gender-based violence are underreported crimes, indicating that the rates of sexual violence and gender-based violence may be even higher than these estimates;

Whereas too many survivors from communities that face systemic barriers are ignored, blamed, and cast aside when seeking support after experiencing a form of sexual violence or gender-based violence;

Whereas communities that have been disproportionately harmed by the criminal justice system, including Black women and girls, may be less likely to report sexual violence when that violence occurs;

Whereas incarcerated women report extensive histories of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse;

Whereas, according to the Department of Justice, “allegations of sexual misconduct were made in all but one state prison and 41% of local and private jails and prisons”;

Whereas prior abuse is a key predictor of involvement in the juvenile justice system;

Whereas according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, nearly ¾ of girls in the juvenile justice system have experienced physical or sexual abuse, and many of those girls experience criminal penalties for their responses to sexual violence;

Whereas communities of color are overrepresented in jails and prisons in the United States and disproportionately impacted by violence, including sexual violence, in the criminal justice system;

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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth are overrepresented in the youth homeless population, making them particularly at risk for sexual violence;

Whereas the Center for American Progress reports that 22 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth have been sexually assaulted or raped, which is more than 3 times the rate of sexual assault and rape among other homeless youth;

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 LGBTQ students 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 National Center for Victims of Crime, a child who is the victim of prolonged sexual abuse usually develops low self-esteem, a feeling of worthlessness, and an abnormal or distorted view of sex;

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 immigrant children are separated from their families and thousands of those children report sexual abuse in government-funded detention camps;

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 and gender-based 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 a 2016 National Consensus Statement of Anti-Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Organizations in Support of Full and Equal Access for the Transgender Community, signed by over 300 local, State, and national organizations, stated: “As organizations that care about reducing assault and violence, we favor laws and policies that protect transgender people from discrimination, including in accessing facilities that match the gender they live every day.”;

Whereas sexual violence and gender-based violence will only end if—

(1) the experiences and needs of immigrant survivors, survivors who are incarcerated, American Indian or Alaska Native survivors, survivors of child sexual abuse, queer and intersex survivors, and survivors with disabilities are respected and supported; and

(2) those survivors are provided culturally and linguistically appropriate and relevant services and accommodations;

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) commits—

(A) to elevating the voices, leadership, and needs of communities that face systemic barriers in the effort to end sexual violence and gender-based violence; and

(B) to support all survivors of sexual violence, including—

(i) immigrant survivors;

(ii) survivors who are incarcerated;

(iii) survivors with disabilities;

(iv) survivors of color;

(v) American Indian or Alaska Native survivors;

(vi) survivors of child sexual abuse; and

(vii) lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex survivors;

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

(3) calls upon this Chamber—

(A) to ensure that responding to the needs of sexual violence survivors is a legislative priority;

(B) to demonstrate proactive leadership in the effort to end sexual violence and gender-based violence; and

(C) to reject rollbacks of enforcement and interpretations 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 on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, sex stereotypes, pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions), 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 on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, sex stereotypes,

pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions);

(iv) titles I and II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111 et seq.), which prohibits 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 and gender-based violence in an educational setting, it must be acknowledged that—

(i) protections under these comprehensive civil rights laws—

(I) are intersecting; and

(II) address how sexual violence and gender-based violence affect equal access to education; and

(ii) without prompt and equitable responses to sexual violence, schools may be in violation of civil rights laws;

(5) affirms the pursuit of legislative solutions that—

(A) address the unique needs and experiences of survivors of sexual violence from communities that face systemic barriers, including immigrant survivors, survivors who are incarcerated, survivors with disabilities, survivors of color, American Indian or Alaska Native survivors, survivors of child sexual abuse, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex survivors;

(B) clarify and strengthen existing protections from sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, and Federally funded programs;

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

(D) allocate resources for disaggregated research initiatives that shed light on the disproportionate levels of sexual violence and gender-based violence, and the impact of sexual violence and gender-based 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 and gender-based violence from harassment, discrimination, and mistreatment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—HONORING FORMER ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JOHN PAUL STEVENS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ENZI, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr.