

Carrier Access Amendments Act, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, prescribe standards in accordance with chapter 5 of title 5 (commonly known as the 'Administrative Procedure Act') setting forth the minimum technical criteria for individual video displays described in subsection (a)(2) to ensure that such video displays include a mechanism that allows individuals with disabilities to operate the displays independently.

“(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board issues standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to implement those standards and shall publish those regulations in an accessible format.

“(3) REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.—The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, in consultation with the Secretary, shall periodically review and, as appropriate, amend the standards prescribed under paragraph (1) in accordance with chapter 5 of title 5. Not later than 180 days after the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board issues amended standards under this paragraph, the Secretary shall make such revisions to the regulations prescribed under paragraph (2) as are necessary to implement the amended standards.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CLOSED CAPTIONING.—The term ‘closed captioning’ means a method, process, or mechanism, which may include a device, that—

“(A) allows an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing to have access to the content of visually displayed entertainment programming; and

“(B) allows that access by displaying, through an individual device or individually used technology, all of the audio portion of the programming (including displaying the dialogue and any narration, as well as descriptions of on- and off-screen sounds such as sound effects, music, or lyrics for music, and information identifying the character who is speaking) as text that can be effectively viewed and controlled by that individual while the individual simultaneously watches the programming.

“(2) INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY.—The term ‘individual with a disability’ means any person who has a disability as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102).

“(3) OPEN CAPTIONING.—The term ‘open captioning’ means a method, process, or mechanism that—

“(A) allows an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing to have access to the content of visually displayed entertainment programming; and

“(B) allows that access by openly displaying on the video display on which the programming is displayed all of the audio portion of the programming (including displaying the dialogue and any narration, as well as descriptions of on- and off-screen sounds such as sound effects, music, or lyrics for music, and information identifying the character who is speaking) as text that can be effectively viewed by that individual and other passengers while the individual and passengers simultaneously watch the programming.

“(4) VIDEO DESCRIPTION.—The term ‘video description’ means a method, process, or mechanism, including a device, that—

“(A) allows an individual who is blind or visually impaired to have access to the key visual elements of visually displayed entertainment programming (such as actions, settings, facial expressions, costumes, and scene changes); and

“(B) allows that access through the provision of contemporaneous audio narrated descriptions of those elements during the natural pauses in the audio portion of the programming, or during the audio portion if necessary.

“(5) VISUALLY DISPLAYED ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMING.—The term ‘visually displayed entertainment programming’ means live televised events, recorded programming (including television programs), or motion pictures that are available to passengers, for a fee or without cost, on a flight in air transportation.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 41705 the following:

“41705a. Accessibility of in-flight entertainment programming.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 76—DESIGNATING ROOM S-126 OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AS THE “SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE ROOM” IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICE TO THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

S. RES. 76

Whereas Senator Daniel K. Inouye served the people of Hawaii for more than 58 years as a member of the Territorial House of Representatives, the Territorial Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the United States Senate;

Whereas Senator Daniel K. Inouye became the first Japanese American to serve in both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate;

Whereas Senator Daniel K. Inouye represented Hawaii in Congress from before the time that Hawaii became a State in 1959 until 2012;

Whereas, during his tenure in the Senate, Senator Daniel K. Inouye served as the President pro tempore, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, the first Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition, and the Secretary of the Democratic Conference;

Whereas Senator Daniel K. Inouye enlisted in the Army after the attacks on Pearl Harbor in 1941 and fought heroically in the Italian theater even after being wounded; and

Whereas Senator Daniel K. Inouye received a Distinguished Service Cross, a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart with cluster, and 12 other medals and citations before receiving the Medal of Honor from President William J. Clinton in June 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates room S-126 of the United States Capitol as the “Senator Daniel K. Inouye Room”, in recognition of his service to the Senate and the people of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONDITIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES BECOMING A SIGNATORY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY, OR TO ANY SIMILAR AGREEMENT ON THE ARMS TRADE

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas in October 2009, the United States voted in the United Nations General Assembly to participate in the negotiation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty;

Whereas in July 2012, the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty convened to negotiate the text of the Arms Trade Treaty;

Whereas in December 2012, the United Nations General Assembly voted to hold a final negotiating conference on the Arms Trade Treaty in March 2013, on the basis of the text of July 2012;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty poses significant risks to the national security, foreign policy, and economic interests of the United States as well as to the constitutional rights of United States citizens and United States sovereignty;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty fails to expressly recognize the fundamental, individual right to keep and to bear arms and the individual right of personal self-defense, as well as the legitimacy of hunting, sports shooting, and other lawful activities pertaining to the private ownership of firearms and related materials, and thus risks infringing on freedoms protected by the Second Amendment;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty places free democracies and totalitarian regimes on a basis of equality, recognizing their equal right to transfer arms, and is thereby dangerous to the security of the United States;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty's criteria for assessing the potential consequences of arms transfers are vague, easily politicized, and readily manipulated;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty's model for using these criteria is incompatible with the decision-making model for arms transfers employed by the United States under Presidential Decision Directive 34, which dates from 1995;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty will create opportunities to engage in “lawfare” against the United States via the misuse of the treaty's criteria in foreign tribunals and international fora;

Whereas the Arms Trade Treaty could hinder the United States from fulfilling its strategic, legal, and moral commitments to provide arms to allies such as the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the State of Israel;

Whereas the creation of an international secretariat to administer and assist in the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty risks the delegation of authority to a bureaucracy that is not accountable to the people of the United States;