

BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2145, a bill to make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2016.

S. 2152

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2152, a bill to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to encourage the efforts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions, including renewable energy, for more broadly distributed electricity access in order to support poverty reduction, promote development outcomes, and drive economic growth, and for other purposes.

S. 2185

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2185, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the fight against breast cancer.

S. 2196

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2196, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the non-application of Medicare competitive acquisition rates to complex rehabilitative wheelchairs and accessories.

S. 2200

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2200, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to strengthen equal pay requirements.

S. 2240

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2240, a bill to improve the control and management of invasive species that threaten and harm Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

S. 2284

At the request of Mr. DAINES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2284, a bill to suspend the admission and resettlement of aliens seeking refugee status because of the conflict in Syria until adequate protocols are established to protect the national security of the United States and for other purposes.

S. 2295

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from North

Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2295, a bill to extend the termination date for the authority to collect certain record and make permanent the authority for roving surveillance and to treat individual terrorist as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and for other purposes.

S. RES. 310

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 310, a resolution condemning the ongoing sexual violence against women and children from Yezidi, Christian, Shabak, Turkmen, and other religious communities by Islamic State of Iraq and Syria militants and urging the prosecution of the perpetrators and those complicit in these crimes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2818

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2818 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2819

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2819 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2822

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2822 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2825

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2825 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2826

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jer-

sey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2826 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2852

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2852 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2307. A bill to promote the strengthening of the private sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, on November 21, the world will mark the 20th anniversary of the Dayton Agreement, which ended the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina that began in April 1992.

Last July, the Senator from New Hampshire and I had the privilege and distinct honor of being part of a delegation of House and Senate Members to visit Srebrenica as part of the official U.S. delegation to remember the genocide in Srebrenica on its 20th anniversary. So a few months later in November, we commemorate a happy occasion, a positive development in the history of Europe and in international relations, the Dayton Accords.

I commend a bipartisan duo for securing approval within the United States. President Bill Clinton, a Democrat, and Speaker Newt Gingrich, a Republican, were both instrumental—along with a host of others—in persuading on a nonpartisan basis Americans and American Congressmen to support this agreement, which involved a bit of risk for the United States. It involved troops of the United States going into this area and risking their safety in order to make this accord work. So I appreciate this, and on the 20th anniversary of that agreement and their leadership, I commend them.

The Dayton Agreement was part of a response to a conflict that helped the international community transition from a world divided between East and West in order to meet post-Cold War challenges.

I wish to mention three accomplishments of the Dayton Accords and then Senator SHAHEEN will speak for a few monuments about that aspect. Then we will talk about some legislation that she and I have had the honor and privilege of working on together as a result of this trip that she and I took, along with others, to commemorate this tragedy in Srebrenica.

Back to the Dayton Accords, among the accomplishments is a successful and robust peacekeeping force under NATO, which actually replaced the U.N. peacekeeping group with a NATO command group. It was deployed for the first time, and NATO also intervened out of area for the first time to make peace.

Secondly, persons were held accountable for war crimes on an international basis—crimes against humanity and genocide. This is the first time this had happened since World War II.

Third, international cooperation on demining and a concerted search for missing persons became essential parts of post-conflict recovery.

Dayton also put the OSCE on center stage—the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, of which I am a committee chair representing the United States of America. The Accord mandated that the OSCE oversee arms control efforts and develop confidence-building measures within Bosnia and regionally and make it possible for a country divided and almost destroyed by war to hold elections in a reasonably Democratic manner.

So let's celebrate that accomplishment, and I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will have some more important insights to offer at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I am very pleased to be on the floor with my friend and colleague from Mississippi to talk about Bosnia-Herzegovina and about our trip to commemorate the horrible massacre in Srebrenica that occurred in 1995. As Senator WICKER has said, that was a very moving trip for us.

One of the things that was very particular to New Hampshire that I found hopeful was listening to the very young mayor from Srebrenica, the current mayor, whose name is Camil Durakovic. He had actually spent a number of years in New Hampshire and had gone to Southern New Hampshire University. His family had fled after the massacre in Bosnia and came to New Hampshire. He went back in 2005 and was elected mayor. One of the things he talked about was the need to work with Serbia, to work across the ethnic and religious lines in Bosnia to achieve peace. It was, as Senator WICKER said, so heartening to think that we were actually able to get these Dayton Accords that ended that long conflict in Bosnia—very bitter and bloody—and see some real progress.

One of the things we talked about on the flight back with President Clinton and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright was what we could do to help Bosnia continue to progress and move forward, because one of their challenges is economic. This is a country that has a very high level of education, and it has a lot of young people who need opportunities for the future. So we talked about whether there was

a way that we in Congress could look at trying to provide some economic help for Bosnia in the future.

We came back and looked at how we could work together to come up with an idea that might be successful. What we came up with—and it was another tremendous bipartisan effort—was to look at the enterprise funds that were done after the fall of the Soviet Union and some of the Eastern European countries. Enterprise funds were funds passed by Congress with bipartisan support that helped those fledgling private sector economies begin to recover after the fall of the Soviet Union.

So we took that model—a U.S. enterprise fund—and focused on Bosnia-Herzegovina, and this is the legislation that we are going to be introducing. I don't know how Senator WICKER feels about it, but I think this offers real opportunity to Bosnia because we can leverage a very small amount of public resources through the private sector, through other local funds that might be available in Bosnia, and see real progress on the economic front that will help create jobs that will help those young people stay in the country and build a strong country.

So for my friend from Mississippi, I think this is a very good way to provide some of the assistance they are going to need. Would the Senator agree?

Mr. WICKER. I certainly agree with my colleague from New Hampshire, and I commend her for her leadership in getting this legislation drafted.

It is an opportunity to provide a very meaningful chance for Bosnians and Herzegovinians to live the good life and remain in the area, but it is also in the absolute national security interests of the United States of America. We can't tend to everything, but we saw 20 years ago—25 years ago and forward—with the war in the Balkans what could happen and what almost happened to security in all of Europe. We know this has been a flash point down through the decades and even the centuries. To the extent that we can address some things that we didn't get done at Dayton, this will help people in the region and the former Yugoslavia and also help the United States of America.

The Dayton Agreement was a crowning achievement, but it didn't provide Bosnia with a constitutional framework and political structures that could effectively govern on into the 21st century. And the Senator from New Hampshire and I certainly saw that. We were meeting with the tripartite head of the government after the ceremony we attended.

Dan Serwer of Johns Hopkins University recently observed:

We imposed the Dayton Accords, but we imposed what the ethnic nationalist warring parties told us they could live with. It is therefore unsurprising that one way or another, ethnic nationalists have dominated Bosnia almost continuously, making it ungovernable, since 1995.

So we are hoping the Bosnians and Herzegovinians can address this issue,

and while they are doing that, our legislation would establish an enterprise fund directed by a board of American investment professionals capable of leveraging both public and private funding to provide entrepreneurs access to the same kinds of loans and investment opportunities afforded to small- and medium-sized businesses here in the United States.

By strengthening the private sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this legislation would help create space to continue moving forward on the political reforms I just alluded to. As the Senator said, it would establish an enterprise fund modeled after U.S. programs that supported central and eastern European economies after the fall of the Berlin Wall, with approximately \$10 billion of public and private funding.

I would also point out that this legislation doesn't score as an expense. I think we are being very frugal with the authorization we are providing to the Congress to build on this, if our legislation passes.

Per capita income in Bosnia and Herzegovina averages less than \$5,000 annually. And that is a shame 20 years after the Dayton Accords. Compare this \$5,000-a-year per capita to \$13,000 a year right across the border in neighboring Croatia. The unemployment rate stands at 40 percent.

Things are at a critical juncture in this country, and that is why I think our trip over there with former President Clinton and with former Secretary Albright and Members from the House of Representatives came at such an important time and prompted us to work together on legislation to help make the situation better for individuals over there but also help make our national security stronger and more reliable here in America.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, as my colleague from Mississippi points out, this really is critical not just to Bosnia and its future, but this is also about the national security of the United States.

My colleague talked about the Balkans. We know World War I began in the Balkans. We know it has continued to be a part of Europe where Russian aggression and Russian efforts to subvert the governments there continue, they continue their activity. It is a place where we have a number of different ethnic groups and where different religions converge. So it is a place we need to keep supporting—Bosnia and Herzegovina. We need to look at how we can help them ensure their continued progress toward the West and Europe and also toward economic prosperity.

I traveled there in 2010 with former Senator Voinovich from Ohio, who had done a lot of work on the Balkans when he was in the Senate. I will never forget a lunch we had with a number of young people there, mostly college students or recent graduates. We talked to them about what they saw for the future of the country, and there was so

much hopelessness in that conversation because they didn't see the kinds of opportunities we want young people to see as they are thinking about their futures and their children and what is going to happen in their country. So I think this is a partial answer to how we can help them provide that economic prosperity they are looking forward to.

Finally, I think what has happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Dayton Accords—for all of its flaws, it is a model we can look to as we are looking at the challenges we face in Syria. The Bosniaks, the Serbs, the Croats, the Muslims, the Orthodox Christians, and the Roman Catholics all came together and they agreed to end the conflict in Bosnia. They agreed to try to build a successful democracy and a strong economy to create a successful multiethnic, multisectarian state under very difficult circumstances. And while we need to continue to look at how the Dayton Accords should change, it is still a milestone in what happened with that conflict and I think serves as a model for so many other regions in the world where there is conflict.

Mr. WICKER. The Senator from New Hampshire makes two very salient points I do want to underscore. And it pains me that we have to be on the floor of the Senate this afternoon talking about an aggressive Russia. Russia was trying to help 20 years ago in the Dayton Accords. They were trying to be part of getting things done. This is no longer the case. Russia and some of the few countries aligned with their interests now seem to be trying more to block effective responses to the international problems.

In addition, some of the aggression of Russia in Ukraine, for example, is eerily, troublingly reminiscent of some language in previous decades—talk of violating a neighbor's sovereignty, territory, and claiming they are doing nothing more than defending a threatened local ethnic population. That is troubling and familiar rhetoric from a very dangerous past time. So I would underscore the Senator's point there about Russia.

Before I toss this back to her to close, I would simply say this about her comments about American leadership. No one could have made this work except the United States of America in the early 1990s and in the mid-1990s. There was one people on the face of the Earth, and that was the Americans. The world turned to us, and we stopped a conflagration in Europe that was about to get out of hand.

With regard to Syria, I am so glad my friend mentioned this. The United States is being looked to internationally for leadership. No one else can provide that leadership. Again, it is incumbent on us to help people who are suffering in other locations, and we want to do that if we can, to the extent we can afford it. But we need to act with leadership on behalf of the United

States of America, on behalf of our own citizens, on behalf of our own national defense interests and the interest of every American to live in the absence of fear from terrorism and the attacks and ill wishes of those who would cause us injury, if they possibly could.

I very much appreciate her point about American leadership, and I know this will not be done unless we do it across the aisle. It is why it means so much to me to take the floor this afternoon in this colloquy, with a Democratic Senator from New Hampshire and I, a Republican Senator from Mississippi, pushing in the same direction and asking for American leadership.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. I thank my colleague. As you point out, we represent two very different parts of the country.

Mr. WICKER. Although we both are Ole Miss graduates.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. We are. We share that. The fact is, this is a bipartisan issue. As my colleague points out, the United States brokered that historic agreement in Dayton. We were the only country that could really take that leadership, and we need to continue that role in the world.

I look forward to working with Senator WICKER as we try to move this bipartisan bill to support Bosnia and Herzegovina and continuing to be vigilant on efforts to undermine democratic values wherever they exist in the world, and certainly this is one place where we can provide help in a way that is very important.

I thank my colleague.

Mr. WICKER. And I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 2310. A bill to allow a State to submit a declaration of intent to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, as a fifth-generation Montanan and product of Montana public schools, I understand how important a first rate education is to our kids' future. By increasing local control of our schools and lessening the influence Washington bureaucrats, we can provide States with the flexibility needed to meet the unique needs of our students and communities. That is why I am introducing the Academic Partnerships Lead Us to Success, or A-PLUS, Act. By shifting control back to the states, individual and effective solutions can be created to address the multitude of unique challenges facing schools across the country. Through these "laboratories of democracy," Americans can watch and learn how students can benefit when innovative reforms are implemented on the local level. The A-PLUS

Act would give states greater flexibility in allocating federal education funding and ensuring academic achievement in their schools. With A-PLUS, States would be freed from unworkable teacher standards, Washington-knows-best performance metrics, and onerous Federal testing requirements that have failed to bring about promised improvements in academic achievement. States would be held accountable by parents and teachers because a bright light would shine directly on the decisions made by State capitals and local school districts. With freedom from Federal mandates comes more responsibility, transparency, and accountability on States. States would need to adhere to all civil rights laws and work towards advancing educational opportunities for disadvantaged children as well. This legislation would go a long ways towards returning the responsibility for our kids' education closer to home and reduces the influence of the Federal Government over our classrooms. I want to thank Senators GRASSLEY, CRUZ, LEE, RUBIO, LANKFORD, and PERDUE for being original cosponsors of this bill and I ask my other Senate colleagues to join us in support of this legislation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2323. A bill to clarify the definition of nonimmigrant for purposes of chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 2323

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 "Visa Waiver Program Firearms Clarification Act of 2015".

SEC. 2. NONIMMIGRANT CLARIFICATION.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(5)(B), by inserting "or pursuant to the Visa Waiver Program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187)" before the semicolon at the end;

(2) in subsection (g)(5)(B), by inserting "or pursuant to the Visa Waiver Program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187)" before the semicolon at the end; and

(3) in subsection (y)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting "OR PURSUANT TO THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM" after "VISAS";

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "or pursuant to the Visa Waiver Program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187)" after "visa"; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting "or pursuant to the Visa Waiver Program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187)" after "visa".

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. 2326. A bill to designate the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, located in the State of Washington, as the Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, to establish the Medicine Creek Treaty National Memorial within the wildlife refuge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, last year the Pacific Northwest, and the Nation lost one of our greatest civil rights heroes with the passing of Billy Frank, Jr. It is clear a great leader has been lost when an entire community shows up to commemorate his life and celebrate his spirit. I attended Billy's memorial, along with Senator MURRAY and 6,000 others, and was honored to have the chance to pay tribute to the man who fought for the civil rights of Native Americans, the principles of environmental stewardship, and the importance of salmon recovery and preservation in the Pacific Northwest.

Today, I am introducing the Billy Frank Jr. Tell Your Story Act, which would change the name of the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge to the "Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge." In addition, this legislation would create a national memorial to commemorate the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty, the treaty that Billy Frank fought so hard to enforce, within the refuge. The wildlife refuge sits adjacent to the Nisqually Reservation where Billy grew up and lived, and contains the estuary and salmon that Billy devoted his life to protecting.

Billy Frank, Jr. just wanted to fish. He was a fisherman to his core, and that's how he wanted history to remember him. Everyone who knew Billy would want us to remember him as the legend that walked and fished among us. Given his life, his legacy, and the way he changed Washington State and the Nation, it is only right that we honor his legacy by forever linking his name to the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.

Along with his advocacy for protecting Tribal treaty rights, Billy Frank changed the way we look at the environment. Because of his advocacy, we now have environmental restoration efforts throughout the Puget Sound, including at the Nisqually River Delta, the largest tidal marsh rehabilitation in the Northwest. Additionally, we have the Puget Sound Partnership, a Tribal and public-private partnership dedicated to improve the health of our Puget Sound. Billy understood that we have a sacred responsibility to be stewards of our environment, and that we must leave it for future generations in better condition than it was left to us.

The Billy Frank Jr. Tell Your Story Act has the support of the Nisqually Tribe and the neighboring Puyallup Tribe, along with the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, the National Congress of American Indians, and the

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. A companion bill introduced by Congressman Denny Heck has been approved by the House Natural Resources Committee and is awaiting consideration by the House. I urge its passage in the Senate, especially given the recent decision by President Obama to posthumously award Billy the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Billy grew up listening to the stories of his father and others belonging to the Nisqually and other tribes. Routinely harassed for fishing his tribe's namesake Nisqually River with nets, Willie Frank, Sr. recalled a warden telling him, "Your treaty isn't worth the paper it's printed on." Billy's father always told him, "Just keep fishing. Even if they arrested you, just keep fishing. Even if they beat you just keep fishing. Keep fishing and claim what was promised in the in the Medicine Creek Treaty." By changing the name of the Nisqually wildlife refuge, we will not only honor the fisherman that fought to protect the land and its people, but we will make this land better than it was left to us, just like Billy Frank, Jr. would have wanted.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2331. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to make invalid and unenforceable predispute arbitration agreements with respect to controversies arising under provisions of such Act and to preserve the rights of servicemembers to bring class actions under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, our Nation has a strong tradition of ensuring that our service members are protected while they serve to keep us safe. As the challenges facing our service members change, we must work to ensure that our laws continue to keep pace. In this regard, I have worked with my colleagues over the years to strengthen the protections for service members and their families under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, SCRA.

Today, I am joined by Senator GRAHAM in introducing on a bipartisan basis legislation to further enhance SCRA protections. The SCRA Rights Protection Act seeks to protect service members from being forced to accept mandatory arbitration clauses as part of everyday transactions, such as those relating to mortgage origination, automobile leases, and student loans. Often service members sign contracts that include arbitration clauses buried in the fine print, and this eliminates their access to the courts, which can limit their ability to assert their rights and reach a fair resolution. In disputes involving SCRA rights, this bill would make arbitration clauses unenforceable unless all parties consent to arbitration after the dispute arises, and would also ensure that service members retain their right to join with other service members to file a case together as a class.

I urge our colleagues to join us in supporting this improvement to the SCRA, which will better protect our military families while the men and women of our Armed Forces protect our nation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 319—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 29, 2015, AS "DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY"

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

S. RES. 319

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas every individual traveling on the roads and highways needs to drive in a safer manner to reduce deaths and injuries that result from motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saves as many as 15,000 lives each year; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is the busiest highway traffic day of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to focus on safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms to alert their drivers to be especially focused on driving safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving, and to publicize the importance of the day through use of the Citizens Band Radio Service and at truck stops across the United States;

(C) clergies to remind their congregations to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive safely, particularly on the Sunday after Thanksgiving;

(E) motorists to drive safely, not just during the holiday season, but every time they get behind the wheel; and

(F) all people of the United States to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt and to use the Sunday after Thanksgiving as an opportunity to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates November 29, 2015, as "Drive Safer Sunday".

SENATE RESOLUTION 320—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF BURMA ON THEIR COMMITMENT TO PEACEFUL ELECTIONS

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 320

Whereas Burma conducted general elections on November 8 2015, the country's first national vote since a civilian government was introduced in 2011 that ended nearly 50 years of military rule;

Whereas the people of Burma have, by their vigorous participation in electoral campaigning and public debate, strengthened