

(1) the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Education and Workforce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 6. REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall promulgate such regulations as the Director determines are appropriate to perform the functions of the Director.

(b) AUTONOMY.—No regulation promulgated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to approval or review by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. PERSONNEL.

(a) COMPENSATION OF DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Director shall be compensated at a rate equal to that of level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.—Each Assistant Director shall be compensated at a rate equal to that of level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The Director and each Assistant Director shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of their duties.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the personnel employed in connection with the functions or authorities transferred under section 4(b)(1) are transferred to the Director.

(2) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Director may, without regard to the civil service laws, appoint and terminate such additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Director to perform the functions of the Director.

(3) COMPENSATION.—The Director may fix the compensation of the personnel of the Agency other than the Director or the Assistant Directors without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(c) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Agency without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(d) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Director may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(e) PREFERENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the selection of each individual to be employed by the Director pursuant to section 3(c) and subsections (b)(2), (c), and (d) of this section, the Director shall give preference to members of Indian tribes.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The preference described in paragraph (1) shall apply only to initial hiring, and shall not apply to promotion, lateral transfer, reassignment, reductions in force, or any other employment practice.

(f) CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—All personnel of the Agency other than the Director shall be covered by the civil service laws.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 375—RAISING AWARENESS OF MODERN SLAVERY

Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 375

Whereas it is estimated that tens of millions of children, women, and men around the world are subjected to conditions of modern slavery;

Whereas the International Labour Organization estimates that modern slavery generates more than \$150,000,000,000 in criminal profits each year;

Whereas despite being outlawed in every nation, modern slavery exists around the world, including in the United States;

Whereas around the world, 55 percent of forced labor victims are women or girls, and nearly 1 in 5 victims of slavery is a child; and

Whereas each year, individuals around the world join together to call for an end to modern slavery by symbolically drawing a red “X” symbol on their hands to share the message of the END IT movement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends each individual that supports the END IT movement on February 25, 2016;

(2) notes the dedication of individuals, organizations, and governments to end modern slavery; and

(3) calls for concerted, international action to bring an end to modern slavery around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 376—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL 2016 AS “NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REID, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 376

Whereas dangerous asbestos fibers are invisible and cannot be smelled or tasted;

Whereas the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause significant damage;

Whereas asbestos fibers can cause cancer, such as mesothelioma and asbestosis, and other health problems;

Whereas symptoms of asbestos-related diseases can take between 10 and 50 years to present themselves;

Whereas the projected life expectancy for an individual diagnosed with mesothelioma is between 6 and 24 months;

Whereas generally, little is known about late-stage treatment of asbestos-related diseases and there is no cure for asbestos-related diseases;

Whereas early detection of asbestos-related diseases may give some patients in-

creased treatment options and might improve the prognoses of those patients;

Whereas the United States has substantially reduced the consumption of asbestos in the United States, yet the United States continues to consume about 400 metric tons of the fibrous mineral each year for use in certain products throughout the United States;

Whereas asbestos-related diseases have killed thousands of people in the United States;

Whereas while exposure to asbestos continues, safety and prevention of asbestos exposure—

(1) has significantly reduced the incidence of asbestos-related diseases; and

(2) can further reduce the incidence of asbestos-related diseases;

Whereas thousands of workers in the United States face significant asbestos exposure, which has been a cause of occupational cancer;

Whereas thousands of people in the United States die from asbestos-related diseases every year;

Whereas a significant percentage of all asbestos-related disease victims were exposed to asbestos on naval ships and in shipyards;

Whereas before 1975, asbestos was used in the construction of a significant number of office buildings and public facilities, including schools;

Whereas people in the small community of Libby, Montana, suffer from asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma, at a significantly higher rate than people in the United States as a whole; and

Whereas the designation of a “National Asbestos Awareness Week” will raise public awareness about the prevalence of asbestos-related diseases and the dangers of asbestos exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of April 2016 as “National Asbestos Awareness Week”;

(2) urges the Surgeon General of the United States to warn and educate people about the public health issue of asbestos exposure, which may be hazardous to their health; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Surgeon General.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32—RECOGNIZING THE SOLDIERS OF THE 14TH QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE, WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THEIR BARRACKS BY AN IRAQI SCUD MISSILE ATTACK IN DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA, DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD AND OPERATION DESERT STORM, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 32

Whereas 217,000 members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces served alongside 470,000 members of the regular components of the Armed Forces during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas the Army Reserve in Pennsylvania played crucial roles in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas 69 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States

Army Reserve, stationed in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, were deployed to Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm, while supporting operations to liberate the people of Kuwait and defend the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1991;

Whereas the unit was deployed to assist with water purification efforts in the final days of the Persian Gulf War;

Whereas the barracks of the unit in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, were attacked by an Iraqi-launched SCUD missile;

Whereas 13 soldiers from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment were killed, and 43 wounded, in the attack;

Whereas the attack represented the deadliest attack on Americans during the Persian Gulf War, killing a total of 28 soldiers and wounding 99;

Whereas the unit suffered the greatest number of casualties of any allied unit during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Steven E. Atherton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Nurmine, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist John A. Boliver, Jr., 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Joseph P. Bongiorno III, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hickory, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant John T. Boxler, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Beverly S. Clark, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Armagh, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Allen B. Craver, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Penn Hills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Frank S. Keough, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of North Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Anthony E. Madison, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monessen, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Christine L. Mayes, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Rochester Mills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Steven J. Siko, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Thomas G. Stone, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Falconer, New York, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Frank J. Walls, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hawthorne, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Richard V. Wolverton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm; and

Whereas this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the meritorious service of these Pennsylvanians, and others in Pennsylvania-based units, which contributed to the liberation of the people of Kuwait and the defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the tremendous sacrifice and dedicated, selfless service of Pennsylvanians during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

(2) honors the 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were killed in action on February 25, 1991, in the attack on Dhahran, Saudi Arabia;

(3) honors the 43 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were wounded during the attack;

(4) pledges its gratitude and support to the families of these soldiers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate and honor the role and contribution of Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania-based units of the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve who supported Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3324. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3325. Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3324. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES; DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES; REPORT.

(a) **USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.**—Section 3(f) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.**—Except as provided in section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342), the Administrator or a State shall not require a permit under that Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of—

“(A) a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under this Act; or

“(B) the residue of the pesticide, resulting from the application of the pesticide.”.

(b) **DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.**—Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) **DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.**—

“(1) **NO PERMIT REQUIREMENT.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a permit shall not be required by the Administrator or a State under this Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of—

“(A) a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

“(B) the residue of the pesticide, resulting from the application of the pesticide.

“(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the following discharges of a pesticide or pesticide residue:

“(A) A discharge resulting from the application of a pesticide in violation of a provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) relevant to protecting water quality if—

“(i) the discharge would not have occurred without the violation; or

“(ii) the amount of pesticide or pesticide residue in the discharge is greater than would have occurred without the violation.

“(B) Stormwater discharges subject to regulation under subsection (p).

“(C) The following discharges subject to regulation under this section:

“(i) Manufacturing or industrial effluent.

“(ii) Treatment works effluent.

“(iii) Discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, including a discharge resulting from ballasting operations or vessel biofouling prevention.”.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall submit a report to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives that includes—

(1) the status of intra-agency coordination between the Office of Water and the Office of Pesticide Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding streamlining information collection, standards of review, and data use relating to water quality impacts from the registration and use of pesticides;

(2) an analysis of the effectiveness of current regulatory actions relating to pesticide registration and use aimed at protecting water quality; and

(3) any recommendations on how the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) can be modified to better protect water quality and human health.

SA 3325. Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2953 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2012, to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 44 ____ . LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 443(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) by inserting “Livingston,” after “LaSalle,”; and

(2) by striking “and Woodford counties” and inserting “, and Woodford counties and the city of Jonesboro in Union County and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County”.