

COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2927, a bill to prevent governmental discrimination against providers of health services who decline involvement in abortion, and for other purposes.

S. 2957

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2957, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the first manned landing on the Moon.

S. 2979

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2979, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates of major parties for the office of President to disclose recent tax return information.

S. 3026

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3026, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on inaccurate caller identification information and to require providers of telephone service to offer technology to subscribers to reduce the incidence of unwanted telephone calls, and for other purposes.

S. 3034

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3034, a bill to prohibit the National Telecommunications and Information Administration from allowing the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions contract to lapse unless specifically authorized to do so by an Act of Congress.

S. 3065

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3065, a bill to amend parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act to invest in funding prevention and family services to help keep children safe and supported at home, to ensure that children in foster care are placed in the least restrictive, most family-like, and appropriate settings, and for other purposes.

S. 3124

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3124, a bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

S. 3129

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Da-

kota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3129, a bill to provide for the extension of the enforcement instruction on supervision requirements for outpatient therapeutic services in critical access and small rural hospitals through 2016.

S. 3132

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3132, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide service dogs to certain veterans with severe post-traumatic stress disorder.

S. 3155

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3155, a bill to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title.

S. 3164

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3164, a bill to provide protection for survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault under the Fair Housing Act.

S. 3179

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3179, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve and extend the credit for carbon dioxide sequestration.

S. 3182

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3182, a bill to provide further means of accountability of the United States debt and promote fiscal responsibility.

S. 3205

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3205, a bill to allow local Federal officials to determine the manner in which nonmotorized uses may be permitted in wilderness areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3213

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3213, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for transparency of payments made from the Judgment Fund.

S. 3261

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3261, a bill to establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities.

S. 3281

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3281, a bill to extend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

S. 3285

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3285, a bill to prohibit the President from using funds appropriated under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, to make payments to Iran, to impose sanctions with respect to Iranian persons that hold or detain United States citizens, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 48, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation should domesticate and recognize judgments issued by United States courts on behalf of United States victims of terrorism, and that the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs should cease its political interference with Italy's independent judiciary, which it carries out in the interests of state sponsors of terrorism such as the Islamic Republic of Iran.

S. RES. 485

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 485, a resolution to encourage the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to abide by constitutional provisions regarding the holding of presidential elections in 2016, with the aim of ensuring a peaceful and orderly democratic transition of power.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. AYOTTE):

S. 3292. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to make the Postmaster General the importer of record for the non-letter class mail and to require the provision of advance electronic information about shipments of non-letter class mail to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise to talk about an epidemic that is affecting my State of Ohio and every State represented in this Chamber. Senator WHITEHOUSE just spoke. He worked with me over a period of about 3 years to put together legislation to address the heroin and prescription drug epidemic.

We had five conferences in Washington, DC, bringing in experts from around the country, including from my home State of Ohio. We looked at what is working and what is not working and came up with the best practices from

around the country. That is what the legislation addresses. It is comprehensive. It deals with prevention and education. It deals with treatment. It deals with recovery. We learned longer term recovery was incredibly important to success.

It actually passed this body with a vote of 92 to 2. That never happens around here. It is because working together with both sides of the aisle we were able to look at a problem objectively, take the politics out of it, and figure out what would work to help turn the tide. It is something that is urgent. We have to address it.

I will tell you now nationally it appears overdose deaths from these opioids, heroin, prescription drugs, and now synthetic heroin is the No. 1 cause of accidental death, meaning it has surpassed car accidents. Sadly, it is getting worse, not better. So those changes this Congress voted on to modernize our Federal response to prescription drug and heroin addiction are incredibly important right now.

It was evidence-based. It was something where we again took best practices to make sure we were spending more money, but that money was going to places where it was proven to work. Now that CARA is law—the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, and it was signed into law by the President about 6 weeks ago—we are working with the administration to get it implemented as quickly as possible because there are a number of new programs, new funding sources.

It authorizes another \$181 million per year on top of what is already being spent on this issue. Again, importantly, it authorizes new programs that we think will work better to reverse the tide, to get at the horrible epidemic that is growing in our States. We also need to work with the administration and with Congress to ensure that in the annual funding bills that are passed around here, we are fully funding this new effort.

At the year end, which is September 30, fiscal year end for the U.S. Government, there will be a funding mechanism. It is probably going to be what is called a continuing resolution, continuing funding from last year. That is good in one sense, because we did get more funding in this year's appropriations bill for this issue. We have about a 47-percent increase in funding for this year. So that would continue next year, but that is not enough.

Unfortunately, this crisis has taken hold in a way—it has gripped our country in a way that we need more. Just to be able to fully fund the CARA legislation, we need more. So we are calling on the administration to work with us to ensure that we can get more funding into whatever is going to be passed at the end of this month, likely again a continuing resolution, to provide adequate funding to ensure that at a minimum we are funding what is in the CARA legislation.

When there is a new appropriation for next year, which I assume will hap-

pen after the election, we also have hope because both the committee in the House and the committee in the Senate went through all their process, and they reported out of committee legislation that doubles the funding for opioids over a 2-year period. They included funding that is at \$471 million, a 113-percent increase over the last 2 years. So we need to have a process to get this funding done. We hope the administration will work with us on that, even in this continuing resolution.

There is a group of 100 different organizations from around the country. It is a coalition that helped pass CARA that has recently sent a letter to the White House. It includes recovery advocacy groups, it includes prevention groups, and it includes law enforcement. This group of people who are on the frontlines, in the trenches all around the country, just sent a letter to the White House thanking the President for signing CARA into law but also expressing their support for fully funding it.

What they specifically asked for was that the White House include what is called an anomaly or an add-on to the continuing resolution for this purpose. I hope the White House is listening. I hope they do it. I want to add voice to this coalition, to say this is the right thing to do. I have also brought this up with our leadership in the Congress. There will be some add-ons or anomalies to any continuing resolution. There always are. We have to be sure it is transparent, that they make sense. This one makes sense. We should make it transparent but also make it high enough so it fully funds the CARA legislation, regardless of what happens with the appropriations bills going forward.

At the very least, let's close whatever gap there is between what is in the CR and what is needed to fully fund this legislation. Because I believe this is a crisis and an emergency, I actually would support emergency funding, going over and above what is in the CARA legislation. I think we should have a debate on that issue. We had one on the Senate floor. I voted for that. We were not able to get 60 votes for it, but I do think it is an issue that rises to that extraordinary level, like the Ebola issue, like the Zika virus, issues that are truly epidemics. This is.

Let me tell you why I call it an epidemic. We found out recently that drug overdose deaths in my home State of Ohio increased from about 2,500 deaths in 2014 to more than 3,000 in 2015, an increase of 20 percent in just 1 year.

Here is the sad news. This year, we are on track to exceed that percentage increase. In other words, we are on track this year to have better than a 20-percent increase in deaths from overdoses in Ohio. The Presiding Officer's State is probably experiencing the same thing. Nationwide, the number of heroin users tripled in just 7 years, and the number of drug overdoses every year tripled in just 4 years.

Since 2000, the number of annual opioid overdoses has quadrupled. So this problem is getting worse, not better. One reason these overdoses are increasing even faster than the number of new users is that the drugs on the street are getting stronger and stronger. So you are seeing not just more addiction, but you are seeing even higher levels of overdoses—more addictive, more dangerous, and more deadly.

Heroin is already deadly enough. It is extremely addictive, but it is now being laced with drugs like fentanyl, carfentanil, and U-4. You may have heard of this and wondered what it was. Well, it is a synthetic form of heroin. It is being made somewhere in a laboratory and being added often to heroin to poison the people we represent. It is that simple. Carfentanil, fentanyl, and U-4 are more dangerous.

In Ohio, fentanyl deaths increased nearly fivefold, from 80 in 2013 to about 500 in 2014—more than doubled to over 1,000 last year. Again, this year, we are on track to exceed that number significantly. Just 3 years ago, about 1 in 20 overdoses in Ohio were a result of fentanyl. Then it was one in five. Now it is more than one in three. You can see where this is going.

Prescription drugs are often the start of this. Four out of five heroin addicts in Ohio, they say, started with prescriptions drugs. This is an addiction that sometimes is inadvertent in the sense that someone might have a medical procedure and then be given these narcotic pain pills and develop this addiction, which is a physiological change in your brain. Addiction is a disease. It needs to be treated as such.

Increasingly now we are seeing these synthetic heroins come into our communities to the point that 1 in 3 overdoses now, instead of just 3 years ago 1 in 20—in Ohio—are due to these synthetic drugs. In my hometown of Cincinnati now, those fentanyl overdoses exceed the heroin overdoses. According to Dr. Lakshmi Sammarco, who is Hamilton County coroner in Southwest Ohio, drug overdose deaths in Hamilton County increased by 40 percent from just 2014 to 2015, while fentanyl overdose deaths increased 153 percent.

By the way, Dr. Sammarco and her medical team are doing an excellent job in very difficult circumstances. They are on top of this epidemic, but they need our help.

These synthetic drugs are incredibly powerful. Heroin is already extremely addictive, as I said, and typically much cheaper, stronger, and more widely available than these prescription painkillers we talked about. Fentanyl can be 50, sometimes even 100, times as powerful as heroin. Think about that. Carfentanil is sometimes 10,000 times as powerful as morphine.

So, as you can see, as these synthetic drugs are coming into our communities, they are more dangerous, they are stronger, they are more addictive. Carfentanil is so powerful, it is primarily used as a tranquilizer for large

animals such as elephants. It is so powerful that in cases where the police who have responded to an overdose have overdosed from just breathing fentanyl in the air or getting it on their skin at the scene.

It is so powerful that sometimes multiple doses of Narcan are required to reverse an overdose. Narcan is this miracle drug that our first responders increasingly are carrying, and thank God it is there because it reverses the effects of the overdose, but Narcan is meant for a heroin overdose. Sometimes with these synthetic drugs like fentanyl and carfentanil and U-4, you need several doses of Narcan to reverse the overdose, and sometimes it does not work. I have heard cases where seven doses of Narcan were necessary to save someone's life. These synthetic drugs are taking a heavy toll on our country and my State of Ohio.

In particular, in my hometown in Ohio recently—Cincinnati, OH—in just one 6-day span in August it had 174 overdoses: 6 days, 174 overdoses in one city. That is less than 1 week in one city: 174. It is unprecedented, at least in our State. Dr. Sammarco has confirmed this sudden spike in overdoses is the result of heroin being laced with other drugs. At least in many of these cases it is carfentanil. So somebody is actually putting this large-animal tranquilizer into the heroin, mixing it, resulting in this huge spike in overdoses.

I was glad to be helpful in providing a sample of carfentanil for Coroner Sammarco, because she could not find it anywhere in the region easily. Once she found it, we were able to get the comparison of the sample to what had happened and be able to confirm that carfentanil was behind these huge increases in overdoses.

Our first responders deserve our praise because they were able to save the vast majority of these lives. So over 170 people overdosing, and yet, sadly, tragically, although there were four or five people who died, the rest of these people, over 170 people were saved. That is amazing. It is because they responded quickly. They responded professionally.

Last Wednesday I went to Fire Station 24 in Cincinnati, OH, which handled the largest number of these overdoses—1 fire station, 34 overdoses in 6 days. They talked to me about how they saved lives. I thanked them, of course, for what they are doing every day. One thing they said to me was: Senator, this is not the answer. Saving people by using Narcan is necessary, it is absolutely necessary, but they said it is not the answer.

I agree with them. The answer is getting people into treatment, getting them back on track, getting them into longer term recovery rather than applying Narcan again and again, as they tell me, sometimes to the same person. By the way, this epidemic is taking a toll on our firefighters and other first responders—police officers also. As we

said, it has made their jobs more dangerous. It is also taking more of their time and resources.

Last year the number we have is that firefighters and other first responders applied Narcan 16,000 times in one State. This year it will be far higher than that. By the way, this is why CARA provides training for Narcan, the legislation we talked about earlier, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. It also provides more resources to our first responders to purchase Narcan. Narcan is getting more expensive, in part, because there is an increased demand. We have to be sure there are not any other reasons that those expenses are going up, and we have to be sure to provide the resources to our first responders so they can have these lifesaving drugs on hand.

By the way, firefighters all over Ohio tell me the same thing, and I have talked to a number of them. I have gone to other firehouses, and I ask the same question everywhere I go: Are you going on more fire runs or more overdose runs? The answer now—consistently, everywhere I go—is overdoses. There are more overdoses than fire runs in every firehouse I have been to in Ohio.

The scenes they encounter when they go on these runs are truly heartbreaking. They see families torn apart. During that unprecedented 6-day period in Cincinnati, they saved the lives of two parents who had overdosed in front of their two teenage sons.

Last week in West Chester Township, OH, outside of Cincinnati, police saved the lives of a father and son who together overdosed on heroin while the father was driving on Interstate I-75. Thank God no one else was injured or killed.

A few days later, in Forest Park, OH, outside of Cincinnati, a 3-year-old girl found her grandmother, who was babysitting her, unconscious from an overdose. When police arrived with Narcan to save her grandmother's life, the story from the police officer was the little girl asked one of the police officers to please hold her while her grandmother was unconscious on the floor. It is heartbreaking.

Forest Park police responded to five other overdoses that same day, including another overdose in the same apartment complex. This is a small town with a population of about 19,000 people.

Two weeks ago, the Akron Beacon Journal published a letter from a high school girl from Akron to her dad, who was addicted to heroin. She writes to her dad, in part:

When I found out you got arrested, I was happy. . . . I was going to finally be able to sleep at night without having to worry about whether I was going to get a call the next day telling me that [heroin] had finally taken you away. I know that being in prison isn't the best life, but at least you are alive. . . . This is what heroin does: it possesses its victim and does not let go until he is dead.

To that high school girl, what we hope is that her father goes through a

drug court, can get into treatment, can get into longer term recovery, reunite with his family, and get back to his life.

We know that many of the drugs that are causing so many of these overdoses in Ohio—the fentanyl, the Carfentanil, the U-4—don't come from Ohio. In fact, they don't come from any State in this body; they come from other countries. Incidentally, it doesn't mean that someday they couldn't come from this country, but right now they are coming from other countries. From all the information we have from law enforcement, we believe the vast majority of these synthetic drugs are being made in laboratories in China and in India and then shipped through the mail to our communities to meet this growing demand for drugs. The traffickers actually get this poison, this synthetic drug, through the U.S. mail system. Right now, it is difficult to detect these packages coming from overseas before it is way too late. Unlike private carriers such as UPS, FedEx, or others, the Postal Service does not require electronic Customs data for packages coming into the country, so we don't know what is coming in. This makes dangerous packages containing drugs such as fentanyl or Carfentanil or U-4 that much harder to stop.

We have had hearings on this issue in the Senate. In June, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on synthetic drugs. A witness testified that because of this loophole of the Postal Service not requiring the information but the private carriers requiring it, getting these drugs into our communities was easier and that the drug traffickers used the mail system. To me, it is a loophole.

The Homeland Security Committee on which I sit has also held hearings and a roundtable discussion on the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic forms of heroin into this country. We learned the same thing—that there is this discrepancy between how the mail system handles it and how private carriers handle it.

Today I have introduced legislation to address the threat of synthetic drugs by simply closing that loophole, simply saying that with regard to packages coming from overseas, the Postal Service should require advanced electronic data so we know what is in these packages. This would include information such as who and where it is coming from, where it is going, and what is in it.

As Customs and Border Patrol—the border protection people—has told us, this information will provide a much better tool to law enforcement to help them ensure that these dangerous drugs won't end up in the hands of drug traffickers who then sell these dangerous drugs in our communities. It will make our streets safer and save lives by helping to prevent overdoses. I think it is a commonsense idea that builds on CARA, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, because

while CARA addresses the demand for drugs through prevention, education, treatment, and recovery, this legislation will help to cut the supply of drugs, help to cut off the flow of this poison into our communities. I think these two ideas go hand in hand. If you are one of the 92 Senators in this body, out of 100, who voted for CARA, I hope you will support this legislation too.

Our law enforcement and first responders are doing an amazing job. They are saving lives every single day, and they are to be commended, but they need some help. They deserve our best efforts to stop these dangerous drugs from entering into the country in the first place, and so do the hundreds of thousands of families in Ohio and around the country who have been affected by this epidemic of addiction. They deserve our help as well. They deserve a safer community. They deserve peace of mind. They deserve to know that we are doing all we can to try to keep these dangerous synthetic drugs out of our communities.

Just as I did with the CARA legislation, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this additional legislation. Frankly, 3½ years ago when we started putting together the CARA legislation, if this synthetic drug issue had been at the level it is today, I believe it would have been included in the CARA legislation. But we are now seeing this epidemic growing—heroin and prescription drugs, yes, but increasingly synthetic drugs, as we talked about this evening. It is time for us to be sure we are doing all we can to keep this poison out of our communities.

By Mr. REID:

S. 3293. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation investment income held in certain funds; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. REID. 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. 3293

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF INVESTMENT INCOME TO TRIBES.**

Section 10807(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1409) is amended—

(1) by striking “Upon completion” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TRANSFER OF INVESTMENT INCOME.—The Secretary shall transfer to the Tribes in accordance with subsections (f) and (g) any investment or interest income held in the Funds, including any investment or interest income prior to the completion of the actions described in section 10808(d), for the use of the Tribes in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2).”.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 3295. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. 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. 3295

*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 “National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2016”.

**SEC. 2. NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may work with a consortium, including the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents (as such terms are defined in section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148)), including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO THE NCCIC.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may work with a consortium to assist the national cybersecurity and communications integration center of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002) to—

(1) provide training to State and local first responders and officials specifically for preparing for and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with current law;

(2) develop and update a curriculum utilizing existing programs and models in accordance with such section 227, for State and local first responders and officials, related to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism;

(3) provide technical assistance services to build and sustain capabilities in support of preparedness for and response to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with such section 227;

(4) conduct cross-sector cybersecurity training and simulation exercises for entities, including State and local governments, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and private industry, to encourage community-wide coordination in defending against and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, in accordance with subsection (c) of section 228 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 149);

(5) help States and communities develop cybersecurity information sharing programs, in accordance with section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, for the dissemination of homeland security information related to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism; and

(6) help incorporate cybersecurity risk and incident prevention and response (including related to threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism) into existing State and local emergency plans, including continuity of operations plans.

(c) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the functions under subsection (b), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, to the greatest extent practicable, seek to pre-

vent unnecessary duplication of existing programs or efforts of the Department of Homeland Security.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING SELECTION OF A CONSORTIUM.—In selecting a consortium with which to work under this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Any prior experience conducting cybersecurity training and exercises for State and local entities.

(2) Geographic diversity of the members of any such consortium so as to cover different regions across the United States.

(e) METRICS.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security works with a consortium pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall measure the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by such consortium under this Act.

(f) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct outreach to universities and colleges, including historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other minority-serving institutions, regarding opportunities to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of terrorism and acts of terrorism, by working with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a).

(g) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out this Act shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) CONSORTIUM DEFINED.—In this Act, the term “consortium” means a group primarily composed of non-profit entities, including academic institutions, that develop, update, and deliver cybersecurity training in support of homeland security.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 4979. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 4980. Mr. INHOFE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra.

SA 4981. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4982. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4983. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4984. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mrs. McCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4979 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 2848, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

SA 4979. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2848, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows: