

Mathematics (commonly known as “STEM”) fields among students of all ages through diverse and innovative education and public outreach efforts;

Whereas geoscientists and researchers in the labs, universities, research institutions, and Federal agencies of the United States continually push the frontiers of human knowledge, help develop and incubate the concepts and programs that keep the companies and industries of the United States at the innovative forefront of the world’s economy, and inspire future generations of researchers, scientists, and informed citizens; and

Whereas the Earth sciences make vital contributions to an understanding of and respect for nature and the Earth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of October 9, 2016, through October 15, 2016, as “Earth Science Week”;

(2) expresses strong support for the goals and ideals of Earth Science Week to increase the understanding of and interest in the Earth sciences at the local, State, national, and international levels;

(3) recognizes the importance of education and public outreach efforts to ensure that the people of the United States gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the impact of the Earth sciences on their daily lives;

(4) encourages K-12 students—

(A) to participate in local, State, and national events in connection with Earth Science Week; and

(B) to get involved in the celebration of Earth Science Week by exploring artistic and academic applications of the Earth sciences; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe Earth Science Week with appropriate activities—

(A) to gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the Earth sciences; and

(B) to encourage stewardship of the Earth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 563—CALLING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE, RECOVER, AND IDENTIFY ALL MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED-FOR PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCAIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 563

Whereas more than 83,000 personnel of the United States are still unaccounted-for around the world from past wars and conflicts;

Whereas, though recognizing that an estimated 50,000 of these World War II personnel, were lost deep at sea and are unlikely ever to be recovered, thousands of families and friends have waited decades for the accounting of their loved ones and comrades in arms;

Whereas the families of these brave Americans deserve our nation’s best efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting for their missing loved ones;

Whereas the National League of POW/MIA Families, and their iconic POW/MIA flag, pioneered the accounting effort since 1970 and has been joined in this humanitarian quest for answers by the Korean War, Cold War and World War II families, fully supported by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign

Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, Special Forces Association, Special Operations Association, Rolling Thunder, and other more recently formed groups, and thousands of families are yearning and advocating for answers concerning the fates of their loved ones and comrades in arms;

Whereas the mission of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency of the Department of Defense is to provide the fullest possible accounting for missing members of the Armed Forces of the United States, designated civilians of the Department, and other designated personnel; and

Whereas the recovery and investigation teams of the Department of Defense deploy to countries around the world to account as fully as possible for these missing and otherwise unaccounted-for personnel of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency and other elements of the Department of Defense, other elements of the Federal Government, and all foreign countries to intensify efforts to investigate, recover, identify and account as fully as possible for all missing and unaccounted-for personnel of the United States around the world; and

(2) calls upon all foreign countries with information on missing personnel of the United States, or with missing personnel of the United States within their territories, to cooperate fully with the Government of the United States to provide the fullest possible accounting for all missing personnel of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—CONDEMNING NORTH KOREA’S FIFTH NUCLEAR TEST ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2016

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 564

Whereas the Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea (DPRK) conducted its fifth nuclear test on September 9, 2016, in Punggye-ri, North Hamgyong Province;

Whereas North Korea’s nuclear test on September 9th, the second nuclear test this year, follows an unprecedented campaign of ballistic missile launches, which the Government of North Korea claims are intended to serve as delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons targeting the United States and United States allies South Korea and Japan;

Whereas North Korea continues to test nuclear weapons and intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, which pose a major threat to the United States and United States allies and partners in Asia and around the world;

Whereas the Government of North Korea’s belligerent behavior has been in direct defiance of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (adopted October 14, 2006), 1874 (adopted June 12, 2009), 2087 (adopted January 22, 2013), 2094 (adopted March 7, 2013), and 2270 (adopted March 2, 2016) and the non-proliferation regime;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council strongly condemned North Korea’s nuclear test and expressed its willingness to begin to work immediately on appropriate measures under Article 41 in a United Nations Security Council Resolution after its meeting on September 10, 2016;

Whereas President Barack Obama stated in response to the nuclear test that “far from achieving its stated national security and economic development goals, North Korea’s provocative and destabilizing actions have instead served to isolate and impoverish its people through its relentless pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile capabilities”;

Whereas Secretary of State John Kerry stated in response to the nuclear test that “the D.P.R.K.’s repeated and willful violations of its obligations under U.N. Security Council Resolutions, its belligerent and erratic threats, and web of illicit activities around the world indicate it has no interest in participating in global affairs as a responsible member of the international community”;

Whereas United States Ambassador to the United Nations Samantha Power stated in explanation of the vote on United Nations Security Council Resolution 2270 that “the chronic suffering of the people of North Korea is the direct result of the choices made by the DPRK government, a government that has consistently prioritized its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs over providing for the most basic needs of its own people . . . the North Korean government would rather grow its nuclear weapons program than grow its children”;

Whereas Republic of Korea President Park Geun-hye stated, in response to the nuclear test, “North Korea’s nuclear test, already the second this year, cannot be regarded as anything else but a direct defiance against the international community . . . the nuclear threat posed by North Korea is an urgent and present threat. Accordingly, our and the international community’s response to should now be completely different from before.”;

Whereas Congress passed the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act (NKSPEA) on February 18, 2016 (Public Law 114-122);

Whereas NKSPEA imposes mandatory sanctions on individuals who contribute to North Korea’s nuclear program, proliferation activities, malicious cyberattacks, and human rights abuses;

Whereas, on June 1 2016, the Department of the Treasury designated North Korea as a “primary money laundering concern” under section 5318A of title 31, United States Code;

Whereas, on July 6, 2016, the Department of the Treasury designated top officials of the North Korean regime, including North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, ten other individuals, and five entities, for their role as perpetrators of human rights abuses in North Korea; and

Whereas additional measures to further curtail North Korea’s access to international financial markets, further impede trade that benefits the Government of North Korea, government and party officials, and military entities, and freeze assets of North Korean officials are available both through already authorized unilateral United States policy, including secondary sanctions on entities that facilitate trade with North Korea and designations for actions which undermine cybersecurity, and through the United Nations Security Council: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the North Korean regime for continuing its dangerous provocations, focusing solely on the advancement of its nuclear and missile capabilities while violating the human rights of its people;

(2) calls on the North Korean regime to immediately and unconditionally meet its obligation to abandon its nuclear weapons and missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner;

(3) calls on China to exercise its significant economic and diplomatic leverage over the DPRK, including through the aggressive enforcement of existing United Nations Security Council resolutions, in order to halt North Korea's illegal nuclear and missile programs;

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to defending allies in the region, including through deployment of a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery to the Republic of Korea and joint United States-Japan efforts to develop the next generation of missile defense interceptors, including the Standard Missile 3;

(5) reinforces longstanding United States commitments to provide extended deterrence, guaranteed by the full spectrum of United States defense capabilities, to the Republic of Korea and Japan;

(6) supports ongoing efforts to strengthen the United States-Republic of Korea alliance, to protect the 28,500 members of the United States Armed Forces stationed on the Korean Peninsula, and to defend the alliance against any and all provocations committed by the North Korean regime; and

(7) calls on all members of the United Nations Security Council to take immediate action to pass additional and meaningful new measures under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, including—

(A) stricter measures to eliminate exceptions in current United Nations Security Council resolution sanctions;

(B) further restrictions on imports and exports of such sectoral commodities as coal, iron, and precious metals and the prohibition on fuel oil exports to North Korea;

(C) elimination of access for entities involved in North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs to international financial markets and banking;

(D) restrictions on the use of North Korean subcontractors in global supply chains, particularly in the textile and apparel industry;

(E) restrictions on the supply of aviation fuel and a ban on civilian aviation;

(F) a ban on bulk cash transfers to and from North Korea;

(G) prevention of the use of North Korean labor in third-country projects and agreements; and

(H) a downgrading of North Korean diplomatic representation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 565—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 12, 2016, AS “NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 565

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions that have a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of not less than 25 percent Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions play an important role in educating many underprivileged students and helping those students attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas more than 400 Hispanic-Serving Institutions operate in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions represent just 13 percent of all non-profit insti-

tutions of higher education, yet serve more than 63 percent of all Hispanic undergraduate students, enrolling more than 1,750,000 Hispanic undergraduate students and more than 86,000 Hispanic graduate students in 2014;

Whereas the number of “emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions”, defined as institutions that do not yet meet the threshold of 25 percent Hispanic enrollment but serve a Hispanic student population of between 15 and 24 percent, grew to more than 300 colleges and universities in 2014;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 18 States and Puerto Rico and emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 33 States and Washington, DC;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are actively involved in stabilizing and improving the communities in which the institutions are located;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-Serving Institutions to the United States strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the United States;

(2) designates the week beginning September 12, 2016, as “National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

SENATE RESOLUTION 566—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, COMMENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM ADVOCATES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS, CRISIS HOTLINE STAFF, AND FIRST RESPONDERS SERVING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FOR THEIR COMPASSIONATE SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD CONTINUE TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HOLD PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCOUNTABLE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. AYOTTE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 566

Whereas domestic violence victim advocates, domestic violence service providers, domestic violence first responders, and other individuals in the United States observe the month of October, 2016, as “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month” in order to increase awareness in the United States about the issue of domestic violence;

Whereas it is estimated that each year approximately 12,673,000 individuals in the United States are victims of intimate partner violence, including—

- (1) physical violence;
- (2) rape; or
- (3) stalking;

Whereas more than 1 in 5 women in the United States and up to 1 in 7 men in the United States have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner;

Whereas, on average, 3 women are killed by a current or former intimate partner every day in the United States, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas personal safety and economic security are often inextricably linked for victims of domestic violence, according to the National Network to End Domestic Violence;

Whereas 1 in 11 women and 1 in 21 men who have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner missed work or school as a result of the abuse;

Whereas the National Domestic Violence Counts Census found that during 1 day during September 2015, more than 71,828 victims of domestic violence received services, but 12,197 requests for services went unmet due to a lack of funding and resources;

Whereas domestic violence affects women, men, and children of every age and background, but women—

(1) experience more domestic violence than men; and

(2) are significantly more likely than men to be injured during an assault by an intimate partner;

Whereas women aged 18 to 34 typically experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas most female victims of intimate partner violence have been victimized by the same offender previously;

Whereas domestic violence is cited as a significant factor in homelessness among families;

Whereas research shows that households in which children are abused or neglected are likely to have a higher rate of intimate partner violence;

Whereas millions of children are exposed to domestic violence each year;

Whereas victims of domestic violence experience immediate and long-term negative outcomes, including detrimental effects on mental and physical health;

Whereas crisis hotlines serving domestic violence operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, and offer important—

- (1) crisis intervention;
- (2) support;
- (3) information; and
- (4) referrals for victims;

Whereas staff and volunteers of domestic violence shelters and programs in the United States, in cooperation with 56 State and territorial coalitions against domestic violence, serve—

- (1) thousands of adults and children each day; and
- (2) at least 1,000,000 adults and children each year;

Whereas law enforcement officers in the United States put their lives at risk each day by responding to incidents of domestic violence, which can be among the most volatile and deadly disturbance calls;

Whereas Congress first demonstrated a significant commitment to supporting victims of domestic violence through the landmark enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.);

Whereas Congress has remained committed to protecting survivors of all forms of domestic violence and sexual abuse by making Federal funding available to support the activities that are authorized under—

- (1) the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.); and
- (2) the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925 et seq.);