

the exchange or association was required to pay under section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) and, not later than 10 years after the date of such payment, the exchange or association informs the Commission about the payment of such excess amount, the Commission shall offset future fees and assessments due by that exchange or association in an amount that is equal to the difference between the amount that the exchange or association paid and the amount that the exchange or association was required to pay under such section 31.

(c) **APPLICABILITY.**—Subsection (b) shall apply only to fees and assessments that a national securities exchange or a national securities association was required to pay to the Commission before the date of enactment of this Act.

U.S. TERRITORIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT OF 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 14, S. 484.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 484) to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to terminate an exemption for companies located in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and any other possession of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 484

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 “U.S. Territories Investor Protection Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF EXEMPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 6(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(a)) is amended [by striking paragraph (1).—]

(1) *by striking paragraph (1); and*
(2) *by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively.*

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE AND SAFE HARBOR.**—

(1) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of [the] enactment of this Act.

(2) **SAFE HARBOR.**—With respect to a company that is exempt under section 6(a)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(a)(1)) on the day before the date of [the] enactment of this Act, the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 3 years after the date of [the] enactment of this Act.

(3) **EXTENSION OF SAFE HARBOR.**—The Securities and Exchange Commission, by rule [and] or regulation upon its own motion, or by order upon application, may conditionally or unconditionally, under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(c)), further delay the effective date for a company described in paragraph (2) for a maximum of 3 years following the initial 3-year period if, before the end of the initial 3-

year period, the Commission determines that such a rule, regulation, motion, or order is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 484), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 484

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 “U.S. Territories Investor Protection Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF EXEMPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 6(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1); and
(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE AND SAFE HARBOR.**—

(1) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **SAFE HARBOR.**—With respect to a company that is exempt under section 6(a)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(a)(1)) on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) **EXTENSION OF SAFE HARBOR.**—The Securities and Exchange Commission, by rule or regulation upon its own motion, or by order upon application, may conditionally or unconditionally, under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-6(c)), further delay the effective date for a company described in paragraph (2) for a maximum of 3 years following the initial 3-year period if, before the end of the initial 3-year period, the Commission determines that such a rule, regulation, motion, or order is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

ENCOURAGING EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 15, S. 488.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 488) to increase the threshold for disclosures required by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to compensatory benefit plans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be

considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 488) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 488

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 “Encouraging Employee Ownership Act”.

SEC. 2. INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR DISCLOSURES RELATING TO COMPENSATORY BENEFIT PLANS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall revise section 230.701(e) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, so as to increase from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 the aggregate sales price or amount of securities sold during any consecutive 12-month period in excess of which the issuer is required under such section to deliver an additional disclosure to investors. The Commission shall index for inflation such aggregate sales price or amount every 5 years to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rounding to the nearest \$1,000,000.

SECURING ACCESS TO NETWORKS IN DISASTERS ACT OF 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 31, S. 102.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 102) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to commence proceedings related to the resiliency of critical communications networks during times of emergency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing Access to Networks in Disasters Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the voluntary policies outlined in the Wireless Network Resiliency Cooperative Framework should be adhered to by all parties to aid consumers, 9-1-1 professionals, first responders, and local governments, in accessing communication services during times of emergency.

SEC. 3. SECURING ACCESS TO NETWORKS IN DISASTERS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—
(1) the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the term “mobile service” means—
(A) commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332)); or

(B) commercial mobile data service (as defined in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401));

(3) the term “times of emergency” means—

(A) an emergency or major disaster, as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122); or

(B) an emergency as declared by the Governor of a State or territory of the United States; and

(4) the term “WiFi access points” means wireless Internet access using the standard designated as 802.11 or any variant thereof.

(b) FCC STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE ACCESS TO 9-1-1 SERVICES DURING TIMES OF EMERGENCY.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available on the website of the Commission, a study on the public safety benefits and technical feasibility and cost of—

(A) making telecommunications service provider-owned WiFi access points, and other telecommunications service provider-owned communications technologies operating on unlicensed spectrum, available to the general public for access to 9-1-1 services, without requiring any login credentials, during times of emergency when mobile service is unavailable;

(B) the provision by non-telecommunications service provider-owned WiFi access points of public access to 9-1-1 services during times of emergency when mobile service is unavailable; and

(C) other alternative means of providing the public with access to 9-1-1 services during times of emergency when mobile service is unavailable.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider issues related to making WiFi access points available to the general public for access to 9-1-1 services, including communications network provider liability, the operational security of communications networks, and any existing actions or authorities in and among the States.

(c) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “essential communications services” means wireline and mobile telephone service, Internet access service, radio and television broadcasting, cable service, and direct broadcast satellite service; and

(B) the term “Executive departments” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on—

(A) how Executive departments can better ensure essential communications services remain operational during times of emergency;

(B) any legislative matters, if appropriate, Congress could consider to help promote the resiliency of essential communications services; and

(C) whether a nationwide directory of points of contact among providers of essential communications services is needed to facilitate the rapid restoration of such services damaged during times of emergency.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making the determination described in paragraph (2)(C), the Comptroller General shall consider—

(A) any similar directories that exist at the Federal, State, or local level, including the effectiveness of such directories;

(B) how such a directory could be established and updated, including what types of information would be most useful;

(C) how access to such a directory could be managed to adequately ensure the confidentiality of any sensitive information and operational security of essential communications services; and

(D) the resources necessary to establish and maintain such a directory.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit a report to Congress containing the findings and recommendations of the study required under paragraph (2).

(d) EXPANDING LIST OF ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS DURING FEDERALLY DECLARED EMERGENCIES TO INCLUDE ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROVIDERS; PROVIDING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 427 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5189e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “telecommunications service” and inserting “wireline or mobile telephone service, Internet access service, radio or television broadcasting, cable service, or direct broadcast satellite service”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.—The President, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall encourage the adoption of mutual aid agreements that recognize the credentials of essential service providers issued by all parties to the mutual aid agreement.”.

(e) COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS ARE DESIGNATED ESSENTIAL ASSISTANCE DURING FEDERALLY DECLARED EMERGENCIES.—Section 403(a)(3) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(K) allowing for access to essential service providers necessary for establishing temporary or restoring wireline or mobile telephone service, Internet access service, radio or television broadcasting, cable service, or direct broadcast satellite service.”.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 102), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ABOLISH HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 188, S. 1311.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1311) to provide assistance in abolishing human trafficking in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Preserving Domestic Trafficking Victims’ Fund.

Sec. 3. Mandatory restitution for victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Sec. 4. Victim-witness assistance in sexual exploitation cases.

Sec. 5. Victim protection training for the Department of Homeland Security.

Sec. 6. Implementing a victim-centered approach to human trafficking.

Sec. 7. Direct services for child victims of human trafficking.

Sec. 8. Holistic training for Federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors.

Sec. 9. Best practices in delivering justice for victims of trafficking.

Sec. 10. Improving the national strategy to combat human trafficking.

Sec. 11. Specialized human trafficking training and technical assistance for service providers.

Sec. 12. Enhanced penalties for human trafficking, child exploitation, and repeat offenders.

Sec. 13. Targeting organized human trafficking perpetrators.

Sec. 14. Investigating complex human trafficking networks.

Sec. 15. Combating sex tourism.

Sec. 16. Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators.

Sec. 17. Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking.

Sec. 18. Additional reporting on crime.

Sec. 19. Making the Presidential Survivor Council permanent.

Sec. 20. Strengthening the national human trafficking hotline.

Sec. 21. Ending Government partnerships with the commercial sex industry.

Sec. 22. Study of human trafficking victim privilege.

Sec. 23. Understanding the effects of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

Sec. 24. Combating trafficking in persons.

Sec. 25. Grant accountability.

Sec. 26. HERO Act improvements.

SEC. 2. PRESERVING DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS’ FUND.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Domestic Trafficking Victims’ Fund established under section 3014 of title 18, United States Code—

(1) is intended to supplement, and not supplant, any other funding for domestic trafficking victims; and

(2) has achieved the objective described in paragraph (1) since the establishment of the Fund.

(b) **ENSURING FULL FUNDING.**—Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2023”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by inserting “, including the mandatory imposition of civil remedies for satisfaction of an unpaid fine as authorized under section 3613, where appropriate” after “criminal cases”; and

(3) in subsection (h)(3), by inserting “and child victims of a severe form of trafficking (as defined in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102))” after “child pornography victims”.

SEC. 3. MANDATORY RESTITUTION FOR VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

(a) **AMENDMENT.**—Chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§2429. Mandatory restitution

“(a) Notwithstanding section 3663 or 3663A, and in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty authorized by law, the court shall order restitution for any offense under this chapter.