

MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1988, a bill to streamline broadband infrastructure permitting on established public rights-of-way, and for other purposes.

S. 2001

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2001, a bill to establish a State public option through Medicaid to provide Americans with the choice of a high-quality, low-cost health insurance plan.

S. 2023

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2023, a bill to require a study regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, require the standardization of Federal Air Marshal Service agreements, require efforts to raise international aviation security standards, and for other purposes.

S. 2037

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education in order to protect students and taxpayers.

S. 2044

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2044, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect more victims of domestic violence by preventing their abusers from possessing or receiving firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 2045

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2045, a bill to establish a grant program to encourage States to adopt certain policies and procedures relating to the transfer and possession of firearms.

S. 2060

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2060, a bill to promote democracy and human rights in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 2065

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2065, a bill to establish a demonstration program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with end-stage renal disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2080

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MAR-

KEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2080, a bill to increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking.

S. RES. 139

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 139, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 250

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 250, a resolution condemning horrific acts of violence against Burma's Rohingya population and calling on Aung San Suu Kyi to play an active role in ending this humanitarian tragedy.

S. RES. 279

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 279, a resolution reaffirming the commitment of the United States to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Cambodia.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 322—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Mr. DONNELLY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 322

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the "CDC")—

(1) 30,300,000 individuals in the United States have diabetes; and

(2) an estimated 84,100,000 individuals in the United States who are 20 years of age or older have prediabetes;

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects individuals of every age, race, ethnicity, and income level;

Whereas the CDC reports that—

(1) Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes and suffer from the disease at rates that are much higher than those rates with respect to the general population of the United States; and

(2) 23.8 percent of individuals with diabetes in the United States have not been diagnosed with the disease;

Whereas, according to the CDC—

(1) an individual who is 20 years of age or older is diagnosed with diabetes every 21 seconds;

(2) the prevalence of diabetes in the United States increased more than threefold between 1990 and 2015; and

(3) in the United States in 2015, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death and contributed to the deaths of more than 252,806 individuals during that year;

Whereas approximately 4,110 adults in the United States are diagnosed with diabetes each day;

Whereas the CDC estimates that approximately 1,500,000 adults in the United States were newly diagnosed with diabetes in 2015;

Whereas a joint study carried out by the National Institutes of Health and the CDC found that, in the United States during 2011 and 2012, an estimated 17,900 youths were newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and 5,300 youths were newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 12 percent of adults and 25.2 percent of individuals who are 65 years of age or older in the United States have diabetes;

Whereas the risk of developing diabetes at some point in life is 40 percent for adults in the United States;

Whereas, after accounting for the difference of the average age of each population, data surveying adults in the United States between 2013 and 2015 indicates that—

(1) 7.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, 12.7 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks, 12.1 percent of Hispanics, and 8 percent of Asian Americans suffer from diagnosed diabetes; and

(2) with respect to Hispanic adults, 8.5 percent of individuals of Central and South American descent, 9 percent of individuals of Cuban descent, 13.8 percent of individuals of Mexican descent, and 12 percent of individuals of Puerto Rican descent suffer from diagnosed diabetes;

Whereas, according to the American Diabetes Association, the United States spent an estimated \$245,000,000,000 on cases of diagnosed diabetes in 2012;

Whereas the American Diabetes Association reports that 20 percent of the money that the United States spent on health care in 2012 went toward caring for individuals with diabetes;

Whereas a Mathematica Policy Research study found that total expenditures for individuals with diabetes receiving benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) in fiscal year 2005 comprised 32.7 percent of the budget for the Medicare program in that fiscal year;

Whereas a cure for diabetes does not exist, as of November 2017;

Whereas there are successful means to reduce the incidence, and delay the onset, of type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, with proper management and treatment, individuals with diabetes live healthy and productive lives; and

Whereas individuals in the United States celebrate American Diabetes Month in November: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of American Diabetes Month, including—

(A) encouraging individuals in the United States to fight diabetes through public awareness of prevention and treatment options; and

(B) enhancing diabetes education;

(2) recognizes the importance of early detection, awareness of the symptoms, and understanding the risk factors of diabetes, including—

- (A) being—
 - (i) older than 45 years of age; or
 - (ii) overweight; and
- (B) having—
 - (i) a particular racial and ethnic background;
 - (ii) a low level of physical activity;
 - (iii) high blood pressure;
 - (iv) a family history of diabetes; or
 - (v) a history of diabetes during pregnancy; and
- (3) supports decreasing the prevalence of type 1, type 2, and gestational diabetes in the United States through increased research, treatment, and prevention.

SENATE RESOLUTION 323—REQUIRING SEXUAL HARASSMENT TRAINING FOR MEMBERS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, INTERNS, AND FELLOWS OF THE SENATE AND A PERIODIC SURVEY OF THE SENATE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 323

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Senate Training on Prevention of Sexual Harassment Resolution” or the “STOP Sexual Harassment Resolution”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this resolution—

- (1) the term “covered office” means an office, including a joint commission or joint committee, employing employees of the Senate;
- (2) the term “covered position” means a position as—
 - (A) a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate;
 - (B) an intern or fellow serving in a position in a covered office—
 - (i) without regard to whether the intern or fellow receives compensation; and
 - (ii) if the intern or fellow does receive compensation, without regard to the source of compensation; or
 - (C) a detailee serving in a position in a covered office, without regard to whether the service is on a reimbursable basis;
- (3) the term “employee of the Senate” means an individual whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, without regard to the term of the appointment;
- (4) the term “head of a covered office” means—
 - (A) the Member, officer, or employee of the Senate having final authority to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of the employees of the Senate employed by a covered office; or
 - (B) in the case of a joint committee or joint commission, the Senator from the majority party of the Senate who—
 - (i) is a member of, or has authority over, the covered office; and
 - (ii) serves in the highest leadership role in the committee or commission; or
 - (C) if there is no such leadership role for a Senator in the committee or commission, is the most senior Senator on the committee or commission;
- (5) the term “officer” means an elected or appointed officer of the Senate; and
- (6) the term “sexual harassment” means harassment that constitutes discrimination

because of sex that is prohibited under section 201 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1311).

SEC. 3. SEXUAL HARASSMENT TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall issue rules as expeditiously as possible requiring each individual serving in a covered position to periodically complete sexual harassment training provided by the Office of Compliance or the Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The rules issued under subsection (a) shall require that—

- (1) an individual elected, appointed, or assigned to a covered position after the date on which the rules are issued who was not serving in a covered position immediately before being so elected, appointed, or assigned shall complete training described in subsection (a) not later than 60 days after the date on which the individual assumes the position;
- (2) an individual serving in a covered position on the date on which the rules are issued who has not previously completed training described in subsection (a) shall complete such training not later than 60 days after the date on which the rules are issued;
- (3) in addition to complying with paragraphs (1) and (2), each individual serving in a covered position shall complete a course of training described in subsection (a) periodically, as specified by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and
- (4) the head of each covered office shall submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate—
 - (A) a list of each individual serving in a covered position in the covered office on the date on which the rules are issued who previously completed training described in subsection (a);
 - (B) information regarding the completion of training described in subsection (a) after the date on which the rules are issued by an individual serving in a covered position in the covered office; and
 - (C) notice of a failure by an individual serving in a covered position in the covered office to comply with the rules.

(c) CONTENTS OF TRAINING.—It is the sense of the Senate that, for purposes of training conducted after the date on which the rules are issued under subsection (a), the sexual harassment training described in subsection (a) should be reviewed and updated to include—

- (1) information and practical guidance regarding any applicable Federal laws concerning the prohibition against and the prevention and correction of sexual harassment and the rights of victims of sexual harassment in employment;
- (2) practical examples aimed at instructing supervisors in the prevention of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation;
- (3) presentations by individuals with knowledge and expertise in the prevention of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation;
- (4) a discussion of the consequences for perpetrators of sexual harassment; and
- (5) information regarding the prohibition under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) against retaliation against witnesses to, or individuals who experience, sexual harassment and who report the harassment.

(d) CONSULTATION.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Office of Compliance and the Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment should, in implementing the training described in subsection (a) and making any updates to the training in accordance with subsection (c), consult with—

- (1) entities having significant expertise in identifying, preventing, and responding to sexual harassment; and

(2) sexual harassment victims or sexual harassment victim advocates.

SEC. 4. PERIODIC SURVEY.

During each Congress, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall—

(1) in consultation with the Office of Compliance, the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment, and an entity having expertise in developing surveys, conduct an anonymous survey of Members, officers, and employees of the Senate relating to the prevalence of sexual harassment in the Senate during the previous Congress, which shall include questions regarding—

(A) the experience of the respondent with sexual harassment or related inappropriate behavior in the Senate; and

(B) if the respondent experienced sexual harassment or related inappropriate behavior and did not initiate the process under title IV of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), why the respondent chose not to do so;

(2) submit only to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the results of the survey; and

(3) take all steps necessary to preserve the anonymity of survey respondents and protect the confidentiality of any data that is collected under this section.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, allegations of sexual harassment against a growing number of people have surfaced recently. Some facing the accusations have issued public apologies, while others have maintained their innocence. But the allegations continue to mount, and as each new one surfaces, so grows my concern about whether we're doing enough to combat this problem.

There are many things on which members of this chamber don't agree, but one thing on which we can and should agree is this: sexual harassment has no place in the workforce. And it certainly has no place in the halls of Congress.

To signal how seriously I take this issue, I last week called on the Senate Rules Committee to impose a requirement of sexual harassment training for every employee in this chamber. Today, I'm introducing a bipartisan resolution to ensure that the Rules Committee has the authority necessary to ensure that every member of this chamber, every employee on the Senate payroll, and every unpaid Senate intern receives anti-harassment training.

This is not an onerous requirement, and it's one that's long overdue. Training materials on harassment already exist, thanks to the Congressional Office of Compliance and our Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment. It's already mandatory for my Judiciary Committee staff and personal office staff to take anti-harassment training. The executive branch and some private employers already have instituted similar training requirements for their employees.

More than two decades ago, I sponsored the Congressional Accountability