

more sustainable. Any long-term reauthorization must include important bipartisan reforms. While short-term extensions are not ideal, short-term extensions afford Congress needed time to address numerous concerns.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague and his committee for their efforts to address these concerns. I am hopeful reform is just around the corner, and I encourage my colleagues to continue to support reform of the National Flood Insurance Program.

### 3D PRINTED GUN SAFETY ACT AND THE UNTRACEABLE FIRE- ARMS ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the 3D Gun Safety Act and the Untraceable Firearms Act. I applaud my colleagues, Senators NELSON, BLUMENTHAL, and MARKEY, for their work on these bills.

Days ago, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced a 31-percent increase in homicides involving guns between 2014 and 2016.

In 2016 alone, there were 14,415 gun homicides in America.

I have asked over and over, what is it going to take? When are we, as a nation, going to act and do something to save lives that are needlessly lost year after year?

Yet, instead of working to enact commonsense, gun safety measures to keep families, schools, and children safe, the Trump administration took a reckless and dangerous step that puts all of us in danger.

The Trump administration has now allowed a private company to publish step-by-step instructions on how to manufacture assault weapons and other guns using a 3D printer.

These instructions are going to be available on the internet, for anyone to use and follow, starting tomorrow. Think about that.

The Trump administration is giving away free instructions on how to manufacture weapons of war to anyone with a 3D printer, which can be bought online for less than \$1,000.

These people could be dangerous criminals, terrorists, children, or those who suffer from mental illness.

I think this is absolutely unconscionable.

We should be working on ways to stop gun violence and keep our communities safe, not expand the proliferation of these dangerous weapons.

Several of us have written to the Justice Department and the State Department asking them to reverse this decision.

We have also introduced legislation today. The 3D Gun Safety Act, introduced by Senator NELSON, would prevent anyone from intentionally publishing 3D gun designs.

In addition, multiple state attorneys general have now sued the Trump administration and the purveyor of the 3D gun designs to prevent the dissemina-

tion of the 3D gun design instructions.

I am also pleased to support Senator BLUMENTHAL's bill, the Untraceable Firearms Act, which closes legal loopholes that allow individuals to build their own untraceable firearms using "gun-making kits."

Guns made from these kits are known as ghost guns because the guns do not have serial numbers or any other traceable features.

In other words, ghost guns—like 3D guns—are dangerous because any person, even those prohibited under Federal law from possessing guns, can just make a gun at home.

This is already happening.

For example, last November, a 44-year-old man named Kevin Janson Neal killed five people and injured eight others with a ghost gun in Tehama County, CA.

Neal made the ghost gun at home because he himself could not legally purchase a gun after being ordered to relinquish all guns under court order months before.

Tragically, with his ghost gun in hand, Neal shot his wife, his neighbors, and then went to a nearby elementary school.

He crashed through the elementary school gates with a truck, got out, and started firing in the center of the school's quad and at nearby windows and walls.

Neal fired approximately 100 rounds at the school, injuring seven children.

He did all of this with his homemade AR-15 military-style rifle.

We must act in the face of the real threat of untraceable ghost guns and 3D-printed firearms.

Our communities are at risk, and as lawmakers it is our solemn duty to act and protect our communities. So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these bills.

### STRENGTHENING CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, on Monday of last week, the Senate passed H.R. 2353, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, with a Senate amendment. On Wednesday, the House of Representatives followed suit. This measure reauthorizes the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which was last reauthorized in 2006.

President Trump signed this important bill into law today at a ceremony at the White House that I was fortunate enough to have been invited to attend.

The bill modernizes our career and technical education programs in our Nation's high schools, and community colleges, technical colleges, and other institutions of higher education to provide the skills needed to support State and local employer's workforce needs. The bill is also designed to align with other Federal education and workforce laws.

While we are currently experiencing the best economy in 18 years, there are still 6.6 million unfilled jobs, many of these jobs offer high wages, but require workers to have specific or a high-level set of skills. In order to have a productive workforce and sustain a strong economy, we need to ensure today's workers and future workers have an opportunity to learn these needed skills.

Our bill is an important step in helping States and local communities do that.

First, as States are designing their State career and technical education—CTE—plans, they will need to consult with a variety of education and workforce stakeholders. This means, for the first time, employers and business leaders will work with the State on designing education programs that focus on preparing students for in-demand and emerging jobs.

Second, local school districts are required to conduct an evaluation of their current programs and how those programs align with in-demand industry sectors or occupations. In order to accomplish this, school districts will work with local community and business leaders to determine what those sectors and occupations are, if they are not fully aware of them already. The bill also makes a significant change to the way funds flow to States. Current law sends funds to States based on the population in the State but dictates States cannot receive less than what they received in 1998. Our bill updates this formula as populations have dramatically shifted with some States seeing significant growth over the past 20 years.

Another area that was improved was better aligning with other workforce initiatives. This bill would align CTE program plans with State Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act plans so that States that want to submit a combined plan may do so. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is a Federal workforce development law that provides training to adults already in or seeking employment.

In their CTE plans, States must determine levels of performance for several indicators of performance, which are outlined in the bill. The indicators at the secondary level include graduation rate, achievement of academic standards as defined in the Every Student Succeeds Act, ensuring academic rigor in programs, and accounting for students who enter postsecondary education, the military, national service, or are employed, to name a few. There are additional and similar indicators for postsecondary education.

The State determined levels of performance for these indicators must be expressed as a percentage of students and demonstrate that the State is striving to improve year after year. States must determine the level for each indicator for the group of all CTE concentrators, which are the group of students at the secondary level taking