

people convicted of sexual violence offenses in state prisons, and hundreds of thousands more who currently reside in neighborhoods across the United States. As a father of five and the grandfather of 9, I believe we should continue to make sex offender registration and notification a priority.

Mr. President, July 27 of this year will mark the 35th anniversary of Adam Walsh's abduction. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of this important legislation before that date elapses.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself,

Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2614. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, and to promote initiatives that will reduce the risk of injury and death relating to the wandering characteristics of some children with autism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today Senators SCHUMER, TILLIS and I will introduce legislation to help America's families locate missing loved ones who have Alzheimer's disease, autism or related conditions that may cause them to wander. Our bill would extend existing programs designed to assist in locating Alzheimer's disease and dementia patients. It also adds new support for people with autism.

We have named the legislation in honor of two boys with autism who perished because their condition caused them to wander. One of these children, nine-year-old Kevin Curtis Wills, slipped into Iowa's Raccoon River near a park and tragically drowned in 2008. The other, 14-year-old Avonte Oquendo, wandered away from his school and drowned in New York City's East River several years ago.

Theirs are not isolated cases. We have all read or heard the heart-breaking stories of families frantically trying to locate a missing loved one whose condition caused him or her to wander off.

We have also seen benefits of notification systems to locate missing children and bring relief to families through community assistance. Our bill will use similar concepts and other technology to help locate people with Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia as well as children with autism spectrum disorders who may be prone to wander away from their families or caregivers.

My home State of Iowa has the fifth highest Alzheimer's death rate in America, according to the Alzheimer's Association. As further noted by the Alzheimer's Association, which we consulted on this bill's development, as many as one in three seniors will die with a form of dementia. About 63,000 Iowans are living with Alzheimer's disease.

In 2014, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released informa-

tion on the incidence of autism in this country. The CDC identified 1 in 68 children as having autism spectrum disorders. Experts tell us that, in Iowa alone, about 8,000 individuals have been diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, and we worked closely with the Autism Society of Iowa on the development of this bill.

Because police often are the first people to respond when a child goes missing, the bill also will make resources available to equip first responders and other community officials with the training necessary to better prevent and respond to these cases. With better information sharing, communities can play a central role in reuniting these children with their families.

Finally, the bill will ensure that grants from the U.S. Department of Justice also can be used by state and local law enforcement agencies and nonprofits for education and training programs to proactively prevent and locate missing individuals with these conditions. The grants will facilitate the development of training and emergency protocols for school personnel, supply first responders with additional information and resources, and make local tracking technology programs available for individuals who may wander from safety because of their condition. Grant funding may also be used to establish or enhance notification and communications systems for the recovery of missing children with autism.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—HONORING THE MEMORY AND LEGACY OF MICHAEL JAMES RIDDERING AND CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO ON JANUARY 15, 2016

Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 381

Whereas, on January 15, 2016, terrorists perpetrated heinous attacks at the Splendid Hotel, the Cappuccino Café, and the Yibi Hotel in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, killing 30 innocent civilians from 18 countries, including Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Libya, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Ukraine, and the United States;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was the only citizen of the United States killed in the terrorist attacks on January 15, 2016;

Whereas first responders, including Burkinabe forces, and French and United States security personnel, including personnel of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and of the United States Armed Forces, valiantly and quickly assisted with evacuating civilians trapped in the Splendid Hotel, transporting civilians to safe locations, and supporting the military of Burkina Faso in securing the area around the Splendid Hotel;

Whereas Michael James Riddering resided in Yako, Burkina Faso, was born in Chicago, Illinois, and was raised in Fort Lauderdale, Florida;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was a graduate of Fort Lauderdale Christian High School;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was a businessman, a boat builder, and a missionary who led an orphanage, a school, and a women's crisis center in Burkina Faso, and was a father, son, husband, brother, and friend;

Whereas Michael James Riddering and his wife, Amy, worked as a part of a team that cared for over 400 orphaned children and provided direct assistance to disenfranchised widows in Burkina Faso;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was in the capital, Ouagadougou, of Burkina Faso on January 15, 2016, to meet a group of missionaries who had arrived from Florida to volunteer for 10 days at the compound that he and his wife, Amy, ran in the city of Yako; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand united with the family, friends, and colleagues of Michael James Riddering to support the individuals touched by his life or affected by his death and to pray for healing, understanding, and peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the terrorist attacks in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on January 15, 2016;

(2) honors the memory of Michael James Riddering, the United States citizen who was killed in the terrorist attack on the Cappuccino Café on January 15, 2016, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

(3) recognizes and honors the dedication of Michael James Riddering, who moved halfway across the world to work with orphans and widows in order to help them improve their lives and to contribute to their communities;

(4) extends sincere condolences and prayers to—

(A) the family, friends, and colleagues of Michael James Riddering, particularly his wife, Amy, and their children, Haley, Delaney, Biba, and Moise; and

(B) the individuals touched by the life of Michael James Riddering, including the dedicated aid workers, missionaries, and volunteers that continue to selflessly engage in important humanitarian and development efforts; and

(5) pledges to continue to work to counter violent extremism, including through education and community development, in the United States and abroad.

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—CONGRATULATING THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF IOWA FOR 50 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE STATE OF IOWA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE WORLD

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 382

Whereas Senate File 550 in the Iowa State Senate, which provided for the establishment and operation of area community colleges in Iowa, was signed into law by Governor Harold Hughes on June 7, 1965, creating a new community college system in Iowa;

Whereas each of the community colleges of Iowa was officially designated by the State Board of Education in 1966, including—