

first step toward restoring the public's confidence in this body and the impartial rule of law. It is time to end the scam that is Washington's exemption from ObamaCare.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 3122. A bill to reinstate Federal Pell Grant eligibility for individuals incarcerated in Federal and State penal institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I rise today to support the introduction of the Restoring Education and Learning Act of 2016, REAL Act, legislation to improve our justice system by reinstating Pell Grant eligibility for people in State and Federal prisons. I thank Senator SCHATZ for his leadership on this issue, and I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this critical bill.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Higher Education Act of 1965, legislation that created the Federal Pell Grant program. Pell Grants are the single largest source of Federal aid that supports undergraduate students. Because Pell Grants are need-based, they primarily go to students from low-income families.

When Congress created the Pell Grant program its intent was clear—to expand access to higher education for students with limited resources. By creating Pell Grants, Congress sent an unmistakable message that our country's most valuable resource is the genius and talent of our people. In an increasingly competitive global economy, investing in the education of all Americans—young and old—helps bolster our country's leadership.

Unfortunately, far too many Americans are not eligible to receive Pell Grants simply because they are behind bars. In 1994, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act completely eliminated Pell Grant eligibility for people who are incarcerated in State and Federal correctional institutions. This is flawed policy. Rather than enhance public safety, this policy change has made our communities less safe and has destroyed the potential of so many Americans who deserve a second chance. It is time we end this failed policy of the past. It is time we work to rebuild these broken individuals and allow them to acquire the skills they need to become contributing members of our society.

Today, I am proud to join with Senator SCHATZ in introducing the REAL Act. This criminal justice reform bill would restore Pell Grant eligibility for Americans who are in state or Federal Prison. This is important because if we truly want to reform our broken criminal justice system, we need to allow incarcerated people to engage in activities that will make them more pre-

pared for life after prison, which will in turn make them less likely to recidivate. This bill would give returning citizens the tools they need to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Last week, President Barack Obama announced a \$30 million Second Chance Pell Grant pilot program. This program will expand access to Pell Grants for over 12,000 incarcerated students at 141 State and Federal institutions. However, the president's Second Chance Pell Grant pilot program does not extend to all incarcerated people nor does it codify this policy into law. By building on the president's work, the REAL Act would codify into law that prisoners are eligible for Pell Grants.

Our criminal justice system is broken. We lead the globe in the number of people we incarcerate and we waste billions and billions of dollars locking up human potential. Passing the REAL Act would reduce staggeringly high recidivism rates because we know individuals with college degrees are less likely to commit crimes. Additionally, today, more than ever, it is clear that obtaining a college degree has become essential to obtaining employment—a key element in reducing recidivism rates.

By precluding so many people from taking college classes, we are not only hurting those who are behind bars, but we are hurting ourselves. There is an old African saying that if you want to go fast go alone, but if you want to go far go together. This bill will help so many Americans get on the right path and turn their lives around. This bill would make us all stronger.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the REAL Act. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I urge its speedy passage in the Senate.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 515—WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER LEE HSIEN-LOONG TO THE UNITED STATES AND REAFFIRMING SINGAPORE'S STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES, ENCOMPASSING BROAD AND ROBUST ECONOMIC, MILITARY-TO-MILITARY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION

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

S. RES. 515

Whereas in August 2016, as we commemorate 50 years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Republic of Singapore, Prime Minister Lee Hsien-Loong of Singapore will make an official visit to the United States, including a State dinner on August 2nd;

Whereas the Republic of Singapore became independent on August 9, 1965, and the United States recognized Singapore's statehood in the same year;

Whereas Singapore and the United States established formal diplomatic relations in 1966;

Whereas under the leadership of its first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore became an early and continued supporter of the United States' engagement in Asia to safeguard the peace, stability, and prosperity of the region;

Whereas in 2004 the United States and Singapore implemented the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, the first bilateral trade agreement between the United States and an Asian country;

Whereas Singapore and the United States are major trading partners, with \$64,000,000,000 in bilateral goods and services trade in 2014, and a United States trade surplus in both goods and services;

Whereas Singapore provided the United States access to its military facilities through a 1990 Memorandum of Understanding, supporting the continued security presence of the United States in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the United States and Singapore concluded a Strategic Framework Agreement in 2005, which recognizes Singapore as a "Major Security Cooperation Partner of the United States";

Whereas the United States and Singapore signed an enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement in 2015, expanding dialogue and cooperation in areas such as humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, cyber defense, biosecurity, and public communications;

Whereas Singapore facilitates the rotational deployment of United States Navy Littoral Combat Ships at its Changi Naval Base;

Whereas the United States currently hosts 4 Republic of Singapore Air Force training detachments, comprising the Republic of Singapore Air Force's F-15SG and F-16 fighter jets, and Apache and Chinook helicopters, at bases in Arizona, Idaho, and Texas;

Whereas the U.S.-Singapore Third Country Training Program, established in 2012 and renewed in 2015, provides regional technical and capacity-building assistance in a wide variety of areas to assist recipient countries in reaching their development goals;

Whereas Singapore was a founding member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 and remains a key partner of the United States in ASEAN-led mechanisms such as the East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus;

Whereas Singapore will be home to a U.S.-ASEAN Connect Center, an initiative announced at the U.S.-ASEAN summit in February 2016 to facilitate U.S.-ASEAN engagement and cooperation on energy, innovation, and entrepreneurship;

Whereas Singapore has played a critical role in enhancing shared maritime domain awareness in Southeast Asia through the establishment of the Republic of Singapore Navy's Information Fusion Center, to facilitate information-sharing and collaboration with partners, including the United States, against maritime security threats, and through the deployment of United States aircraft at Paya Lebar Air Base;

Whereas Singapore has been a cybersecurity leader in Southeast Asia, through the unified Cyber Security Agency, as the convener of the annual ASEAN CERT Incident Drill, and as host of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation;

Whereas Singapore was the first Southeast Asian country to join the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL in November 2014, and has contributed an air refueling tanker, imagery analysis teams, and planning and liaison officers;

Whereas Singapore has supported counterterrorism efforts, through the sharing of domestic practices, participating in the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015, and hosting the East Asia Summit Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration in April 2015:

Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes Prime Minister Lee Hsien-Loong of Singapore for his official visit to the United States and State Dinner on August 2nd, as the United States and Singapore commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Singapore-United States bilateral diplomatic relationship that has served as an anchor for the United States in Asia;

(2) affirms the importance of the United States-Singapore strategic partnership in securing regional peace and stability, including through rotational basing and logistical support arrangements that enhance the United States' presence in Southeast Asia;

(3) applauds the Republic of Singapore's leadership in counterterrorism, including the deployment of military assets as part of the anti-ISIL coalition and innovative counterterrorism efforts within the Asia-Pacific region;

(4) anticipates the deepening of the security relationship following the signing of an enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement in Washington on December 7, 2015, and welcomes further cooperation in areas such as cybersecurity, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and defense technology;

(5) recognizes the vitality of the bilateral trade and investment relationship between the United States and Singapore;

(6) supports continued close cooperation between the United States and Singapore, through bilateral initiatives such as the U.S.-Singapore Third Country Training Program, and multilateral initiatives such as U.S.-ASEAN Connect announced at the recent U.S.-ASEAN Summit in Sunnylands, to build capacity for commercial engagement, energy development, innovation, trade facilitation, and to achieve development goals in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(7) urges the President to continue United States' support of multilateral institutions and fora such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus, working in close cooperation with partners, such as the Republic of Singapore, who share a commitment to an inclusive, rules-based regional architecture.

SENATE RESOLUTION 516—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF PAT SUMMITT, HEAD COACH EMERITUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. CORKER, and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 516

Whereas coaching was the great passion of Pat Summitt's life and was an opportunity for her to work with student-athletes, help student-athletes discover their true potentials, and change the lives of the young women she coached;

Whereas Pat Summitt won 8 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") championships, received National Coach of the Year honors 7 times over her career, and was rec-

ognized as the Naismith Women's Collegiate Coach of the Century in 2000;

Whereas Pat Summitt won the Gold Medal in the 1984 Summer Olympics as the head coach of the United States women's national basketball team;

Whereas the last team at the University of Tennessee that Pat Summitt coached finished the season with an overall record of 27-9, winning a Southeastern Conference Tournament Championship and earning a spot in the Elite Eight in the NCAA Women's Division I Basketball Championship in Iowa;

Whereas Pat Summitt, who had more wins than any other basketball coach, male or female, in NCAA history, concluded her coaching career after 38 seasons at the University of Tennessee on April 18, 2012;

Whereas Pat Summitt also worked off the court, holding a graduation record of 100 percent for all members of the University of Tennessee women's basketball team who completed their eligibility at the University of Tennessee during Coach Summitt's tenure;

Whereas Pat Summitt announced on August 23, 2011, that she had been diagnosed with early onset dementia, Alzheimer's type;

Whereas later in November 2011, Coach Summitt announced the Pat Summitt Foundation, which helps provide funding and research for Alzheimer's disease and dementia; and

Whereas, on May 29, 2012, President Barack Obama awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor of the United States, to Pat Summitt for her remarkable career as an unparalleled figure in women's team sports and for her courage in speaking out openly and courageously about her battle with early onset dementia, Alzheimer's type: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Pat Summitt, head coach emeritus of the University of Tennessee women's basketball team; and

(2) the Senate instructs the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

SENATE RESOLUTION 517—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2016 AS "NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 517

Whereas over 2,900,000 families in the United States live with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 7 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer and the second-leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men in the United States;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute estimates that in 2016, 180,890 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 26,120 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas African-American men suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is significantly higher than that of White men and have double the prostate cancer mortality rate than that of White men;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a higher risk for men who have a brother with the disease and the highest risk for men with several affected relatives, particularly if the relatives were young at the time that the cancer was found;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 28 percent of men survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2015, the Director of the National Institutes of Health supported approximately \$288,000,000 in research projects that focus specifically on prostate cancer;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2016 as "National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month";

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research—

(i) to improve screening and treatment for prostate cancer;

(ii) to discover the causes of prostate cancer; and

(iii) to develop a cure for prostate cancer; and

(C) to continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 518—DESIGNATING JULY 23, 2016, AS "NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY"

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. REID, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. UDALL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 518

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as "cowboys", helped to establish the American West;