

those incidents may constitute genocide. Other incidents may amount to crimes against humanity or war crimes.”;

Whereas the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) has “called on the U.S. government to designate the Christian, Yazidi, Shi’a, Turkmen, and Shabak communities of Iraq and Syria as victims of genocide by ISIL” and USCIRF Chairman Robert P. George has observed that “ISIL’s intent to destroy religious groups that do not subscribe to its extremist ideology in the areas of Iraq and Syria that it controls, or seeks to control, is evident in, not only its barbarous acts, but also its own propaganda”; and

Whereas members of the International Association of Genocide Scholars, in their Appeal to Congress of September 9, 2015, stated, “ISIS’s mass murders of Chaldean, Assyrian, Melkite Greek, and Coptic Christians, Yazidis, Shi’a Muslims, Sunni Kurds and other religious groups meet even the strictest definition of genocide.”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) finds that ISIS, its affiliated organizations, and supporters are parts of an expanding, worldwide criminal network, the members of which have pledged allegiance to its leaders, support its actions, act in concert with them, claim credit for targeted killings, and are “fully aware that [their] participation” and support will “assist [in] the commission” of its crimes;

(2) finds that ISIS and its affiliated organizations maintain sophisticated publishing and social media networks that seek to attract others to join their efforts and seek to incite the murder of Christians, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Jews, and any religious believers who refuse to convert to their Wahhabi-Salafist jihadist ideology;

(3) declares that ISIS and its leaders should be charged with genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes;

(4) calls upon the Attorney General to investigate and prosecute any United States citizens or residents alleged to be perpetrators of or complicit in these crimes and to report back to Congress regarding what steps are being taken to investigate and prosecute those involved;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and sanction any person, organization, business, or financial institution alleged to be perpetrators of or complicit in these crimes, and to report back to Congress regarding what additional authority, if any, is needed to disrupt ISIS financial support networks;

(6) calls upon the President to authorize the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, and the Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues to cooperate in the collection of forensic evidence of crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law;

(7) calls on the President, the Secretary of State, and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, working through the United Nations Security Council and its member states as appropriate, to accelerate the implementation of an immediate, coordinated, and sustained response to provide humanitarian assistance, protect civilians, build resilience, and help reestablish livelihoods for displaced and persecuted persons in their communities of origin;

(8) calls upon the contracting parties to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, signed at Paris December 9, 1948, and other international agreements forbidding war crimes and crimes against humanity, to join with the United States in an ef-

fort to investigate, arrest, and prosecute individual and organizational perpetrators responsible for these crimes;

(9) calls upon the United Nations Secretary-General to urge all United Nations member states to cooperate in an international effort to investigate, try, and prosecute all cases in which prosecutors can prove that the accused have committed crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide;

(10) makes an urgent appeal to the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf to collaborate on the establishment and operation of domestic, regional, and hybrid international tribunals with jurisdiction to punish the individuals and organizations responsible for or complicit in actions that constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide; and

(11) commends the Governments of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and every other country sheltering and protecting individuals fleeing the violence of ISIS.

SENATE RESOLUTION 341—DESIGNATING JANUARY 2016 AS “NATIONAL CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 341

Whereas carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas that is produced whenever any fuel, such as natural gas, propane, gasoline, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned;

Whereas devices that produce carbon monoxide include cars, boats, gasoline engines, stoves, and heating systems, and carbon monoxide produced from these sources can build up in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces;

Whereas carbon monoxide is often referred to as the “silent killer” because it is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and nonirritating, and ignoring early stages of carbon monoxide poisoning may cause unconsciousness and continual exposure to danger;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year in the United States, carbon monoxide poisoning kills more than 400 individuals and sends approximately 20,000 individuals to emergency rooms;

Whereas when people breathe in carbon monoxide, the poisonous gas enters the bloodstream and prevents adequate intake of oxygen, which can damage tissues and result in death;

Whereas individuals older than the age of 65, given common preexisting medical conditions, are particularly vulnerable to carbon monoxide poisoning;

Whereas for most individuals who suffer from carbon monoxide poisoning, the early signs of exposure to low concentrations of carbon monoxide include mild headaches and breathlessness after moderate exercise;

Whereas sustained or increased exposure to carbon monoxide can lead to flu-like symptoms, including severe headaches, dizziness, tiredness, nausea, confusion, irritability, and impaired judgment, memory, and coordination;

Whereas breathing in low concentrations of carbon monoxide can cause long-term health damage, even after exposure to the gas ends;

Whereas most cases of carbon monoxide exposure occur during the winter months of December, January, and February when oil and gas heaters are more heavily in use;

Whereas on January 5, 1996, the Burt family of Kimball, Minnesota, was poisoned by carbon monoxide from a malfunctioning furnace in the home of the Burt family, resulting in—

(1) the deaths of 15-month-old Zachary Todd Burt and 4-year-old Nicholas Todd Burt; and

(2) the hospitalization of Ryan Todd Burt; Whereas Cheryl Burt, the mother of Zachary, Nicholas, and Ryan Burt, has worked to educate the public about the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning, including by testifying in December 2009 before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

Whereas Cheryl Burt has advocated for the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act, which would establish a Federal grant program for State and tribal carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities;

Whereas on January 17, 2009, Amanda J. Hansen, a junior and member of the swim team at West Seneca West High School, in West Seneca, New York, passed away from carbon monoxide poisoning while sleeping near a faulty basement boiler during a sleepover party;

Whereas Amanda J. Hansen loved Spanish, was a member of the Spanish Honor Society at West Seneca West High School, and wanted to eventually teach Spanish;

Whereas Amanda J. Hansen hoped to attend college at the University of North Carolina;

Whereas responding to tragedy, Ken and Kim Hansen established the Amanda Hansen Foundation to honor their daughter by raising money for a scholarship fund and spreading awareness about the dangers of carbon monoxide and the importance of taking safety measures, such as using carbon monoxide detectors in residences;

Whereas the Amanda Hansen Foundation works with lawmakers and local communities to educate the public on the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning;

Whereas the Amanda Hansen Foundation raises money to purchase carbon monoxide detectors for individuals who cannot afford the detectors and has given away 17,000 carbon monoxide detectors;

Whereas the Amanda Hansen Foundation and Ken and Kim Hansen through their work with the Foundation collaborate with other national organizations to ensure that carbon monoxide detectors are as ubiquitous as possible;

Whereas the Hansen family fought in 2010 for the passage of “Amanda’s Law”, a law that mandates the installation of carbon monoxide detectors in new and existing residences with fuel-burning appliances and the replacement of carbon monoxide detectors every 5 years;

Whereas the Amanda Hansen Foundation has paid to replace furnaces in the Buffalo, New York area with furnaces that are safer and more energy efficient; and

Whereas in memory of their daughter, the Hansen family has worked tirelessly to make New York and the rest of the United States a safer place: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates January 2016 as “National Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Awareness Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 342—CONGRATULATING THE WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM OF WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY ON WINNING THE DIVISION II NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 342

Whereas on Saturday, December 12, 2015, the Wheeling Jesuit Cardinals won the Division II National Championship women's volleyball trophy in 3 straight sets, defeating the Palm Beach Atlantic Sailfish of Tampa, Florida, by scores of—

- (1) 25 to 22;
- (2) 26 to 24; and
- (3) 26 to 24;

Whereas Wheeling Jesuit Cardinals setter Andrea Thobe earned the Most Outstanding Player award;

Whereas Wheeling Jesuit Cardinals volleyball players Jessica Thobe, Haley Kindall, and Kayce Krucki were recognized by being named to the All-Tournament team;

Whereas head volleyball coach Christy Benner, assistant volleyball coach Matt Benner, and graduate assistant coach Allissa Ware brilliantly created successful game plans throughout the 2015 season; and

Whereas all members of the Wheeling Jesuit Cardinals women's volleyball team, including Abby Moffit, Alexa Brown, Sydney Obringer, Maddy Smyth, Allegra Shippy, Julie Henderson, Samantha Obringer, Maddy Kassen, Emily Black, Katie Campbell, Emma Schluecher, and Lauren Graves successfully worked together to help deliver the first National Championship for Wheeling Jesuit University: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the women's volleyball team of Wheeling Jesuit University on winning the Division II National Championship.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2938. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2029, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2939. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORKER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2152, to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to encourage the efforts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions, including renewable energy, for more broadly distributed electricity access in order to support poverty reduction, promote development outcomes, and drive economic growth, and for other purposes.

SA 2940. Mr. PERDUE (for Mrs. FISCHER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1115, to close out expired grants.

SA 2941. Mr. PERDUE (for Mr. THUNE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4188, to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, and for other purposes.

SA 2942. Mr. PERDUE (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr.

WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1893, to reauthorize and improve programs related to mental health and substance use disorders.

SA 2943. Mr. PERDUE (for Mr. LEE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1893, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2938. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2029, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title III of division P, insert after section 303 the following new section:

SEC. 303A. EXTENSION OF ENERGY CREDIT FOR OTHER ENERGY PROPERTY.

(a) **QUALIFIED FUEL CELL PROPERTY.**—Section 48(c)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “for any period after December 31, 2016” and inserting “the construction of which does not begin before January 1, 2022”.

(b) **QUALIFIED MICROTURBINE PROPERTY.**—Section 48(c)(2)(D) of such Code is amended by striking “for any period after December 31, 2016” and inserting “the construction of which does not begin before January 1, 2022”.

(c) **COMBINED HEAT AND POWER SYSTEM PROPERTY.**—Section 48(c)(3)(A)(iv) of such Code is amended by striking “which is placed in service before January 1, 2017” and inserting “construction of which begins before January 1, 2022”.

(d) **QUALIFIED SMALL WIND ENERGY PROPERTY.**—Section 48(c)(4)(C) of such Code is amended by striking “for any period after December 31, 2016” and inserting “the construction of which does not begin before January 1, 2022”.

(e) **THERMAL ENERGY PROPERTY.**—Section 48(a)(3)(A)(vii) of such Code is amended by striking “periods ending” and inserting “property the construction of which begins before January 1, 2022”.

(f) **PHASEOUT OF 30 PERCENT CREDIT RATE FOR FUEL CELL AND SMALL WIND ENERGY PROPERTY.**—Subsection (a) of section 48 of such Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) **PHASEOUT FOR QUALIFIED FUEL CELL PROPERTY AND QUALIFIED SMALL WIND ENERGY PROPERTY.**—In the case of qualified fuel cell property or qualified small wind energy property, the construction of which begins before January 1, 2022, the energy percentage determined under paragraph (2) shall be equal to—

“(A) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2021, 26 percent, and

“(B) in the case of any property the construction of which begins after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022, 22 percent.”.

(g) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 2939. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORKER) proposed an amendment to the

bill S. 2152, to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to encourage the efforts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions, including renewable energy, for more broadly distributed electricity access in order to support poverty reduction, promote development outcomes, and drive economic growth, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 3, line 21, strike “technologies; and” and insert “technologies;”.

On page 4, line 2, strike “energy.” and insert the following: “energy; and

(9) promote and increase the use of private financing and seek ways to remove barriers to private financing and assistance for projects, including through charitable organizations.

On page 10, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(12) A description of how United States investments to increase access to energy in sub-Saharan Africa may reduce the need for foreign aid and development assistance in the future.

(13) A description of policies or regulations, both domestically and internationally, that create barriers to private financing of the projects undertaken in this Act.

(14) A description of the specific national security benefits to the United States that will be derived from increased energy access in sub-Saharan Africa.

On page 13, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

(c) **PROMOTION OF USE OF PRIVATE FINANCING AND ASSISTANCE.**—In carrying out policies under this section, such institutions shall promote the use of private financing and assistance and seek ways to remove barriers to private financing for projects and programs under this Act, including through charitable organizations.

On page 13, line 9, strike “(c)” and insert “(d)”.

SA 2940. Mr. PERDUE (for Mrs. FISCHER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1115, to close out expired grants; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Grants Oversight and New Efficiency Act” or the “GONE Act”.

SEC. 2. IDENTIFYING AND CLOSING OUT EXPIRED FEDERAL GRANT AWARDS.

(a) **EXPIRED FEDERAL GRANT AWARD REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct the head of each agency, in coordination with the Secretary, to submit to Congress and the Secretary a report, not later than December 31 of the first calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, that—

(A) lists each Federal grant award held by such agency;

(B) provides the total number of Federal grant awards, including the number of grants—

- (i) by time period of expiration;
- (ii) with zero dollar balances; and
- (iii) with undisbursed balances;

(C) for an agency with Federal grant awards, describes the challenges leading to delays in grant closeout; and

(D) for the 30 oldest Federal grant awards of an agency, explains why each Federal grant award has not been closed out.