

at least in part to the stress he faced over the proposed pension cuts not just to him and his family but to the workers he was fighting for as a union activist. The benefits to his widow, his wife Rita, have already been cut. She faces an additional 40-percent reduction because of the proposed cuts put forth by Central States. Butch said the cuts being forced on retirees—his words—“amount to a war against the middle class and the American dream.” He is right. Ohio’s retired workers have earned their pensions and their retirement savings over a lifetime of hard work. It was promised to them, whether they worked behind a desk, on the factory floor, down in the coal mines, or behind a wheel.

We should honor Butch’s memory by continuing his work. That means coming together to support a bipartisan solution to protect Rita’s benefits and the pensions of tens of thousands of retired Teamsters and retired mine workers.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO JACQUELYNE BRADY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and honor the career of Jacquelyne “Jackie” Brady, as she retires from her position as town manager for Laughlin, NV.

For more than 20 years, Jackie Brady has been dedicated to serving the residents of Clark County. As the Laughlin town manager, Jackie has managed municipal services that Laughlin residents depend on and enjoy. Throughout her tenure, Jackie has worked to build partnerships that spur economic progress and positively impact Laughlin and southern Nevada. Under her steadfast and innovative leadership, her office created the first economic development plan in the city, supported the improvement of Needles Highway, and helped develop the Colorado River Greenway Heritage Park and Trails, among other accomplishments.

Jackie’s success is hard-fought and well-earned. She was born and raised in east Texas in a segregated community where she was not even allowed to use the local library. Instead, Jackie and

her peers had to learn from textbooks that were outdated and out of circulation. Despite this, Jackie went on to receive her bachelor’s degree from East Tennessee State University, and she later returned to Texas to attend the newly established Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin, where she graduated with a master’s degree.

In addition to her role as Laughlin town manager, Jackie has served as the county liaison to the town of Searchlight, NV, for more than 17 years. In 2014, Jackie was named a Distinguished Woman in Nevada, and in 2015, she was awarded Woman of the Year by the Real Life Church in Las Vegas. Jackie also sits on the Laughlin Chamber of Commerce board and has been involved with the Rotary Club, United Way Allocations Committee, Family Resource Center Board, and the former Laughlin Kiwanis Club.

I congratulate Jackie on her many successes and decades of public service. I appreciate and commend her dedication to the Silver State, and I wish Jackie the best in her retirement and future endeavors.

51ST ANNIVERSARY OF BLOODY SUNDAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today marks the 51st anniversary of what has come to be known as Bloody Sunday. On March 7, 1965, JOHN LEWIS and Reverend Hosea Williams led 600 brave civil rights activists in a march over the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL. These courageous men, women, and children gathered to draw attention to the systematic disenfranchisement of African Americans in Alabama and throughout much of the Deep South. They marched in pursuit of the most fundamental right, the right preservative of all others—the right to vote.

What they received that day, however, were brutal beatings from police batons as State troopers turned them back and chased them down. More than 50 of the demonstrators were injured. JOHN LEWIS was beaten unconscious and nearly killed.

Ten days later, Federal district court Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., granted protection to the activists, ruling that they were permitted to march from Selma to the State capitol in Montgomery. In the historic order he issued, Judge Johnson wrote: “The law is clear that the right to petition one’s government for the redress of grievances may be exercised in large groups. Indeed, where, as here, minorities have been harassed, coerced and intimidated, group association may be the only realistic way of exercising such rights. . . . These rights may be exercised by marching, even along public highways.”

Days later, the march proceeded with a crowd of approximately 3,200 marchers—which swelled to 25,000 by the time they reached the capitol. Within

months, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law—guaranteeing that the right to vote would not be restricted through clever schemes, like poll taxes and literacy tests, devised to keep African Americans from voting.

Last month, the foot soldiers of the 1965 voting rights marches were recognized with a Congressional Gold Medal. JOHN LEWIS, who since 1987 has been Congressman JOHN LEWIS, along with Reverend Frederick D. Reese, accepted the medal on behalf of the foot soldiers. At the ceremony, Congressman LEWIS said: “It was their determined marching feet that led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act. . . . They were just ordinary people with an extraordinary vision, to build a true democracy in America.”

In 2005, I was proud to join Congressman LEWIS on a trip to Selma for a ceremonial walk across the Edmund Pettus Bridge to mark the 40th anniversary of Bloody Sunday. As we marched in recognition of that extraordinary vision to build a true democracy, we celebrated the marchers’ achievement—a bill that has often been called the most significant civil rights law ever passed by Congress. Little did we know that, 8 years later, in 2013, the Supreme Court would strike down a major provision of that landmark legislation.

In *Shelby County v. Holder*, on a 5–4 vote, a divided Supreme Court struck down the provision of the Voting Rights Act that required certain jurisdictions to preclear any changes to their voting laws with the Department of Justice. This decision effectively gutted the Voting Rights Act. Since the decision, States like Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi have put in place restrictive State voting laws—which all too often have a disproportionate impact on lower-income and minority voters.

In order to truly honor the foot soldiers of Bloody Sunday and repair the damage done by Shelby County, Congress must restore the Voting Rights Act by passing the bipartisan Voting Rights Advancement Act. This bill, which Senator LEAHY, Senator COONS, and I introduced last year, would ensure that the Federal Government is once again able to fully protect the fundamental right to vote.

I wish that, 51 years after Bloody Sunday, America had reached a point where the protections of the Voting Rights Act were no longer necessary. But we have not, and the Voting Rights Act is still very much needed today.

In 2006, Congress reauthorized the Voting Rights Act with an overwhelming bipartisan vote in both the House and the Senate. It is time to once again come together on a bipartisan basis and recognize the ongoing challenges that minority voters all too frequently face. Congress must take action to repair the Voting Rights Act and ensure the legacy of those who marched 51 years ago.

REMEMBERING NANCY REAGAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, yesterday the American people lost an icon. Nancy Davis Reagan died at the age of 94.

Years ago, during an event at the White House, Nancy once serenaded her husband, singing: "together we are going a long, long way." And boy did they ever.

Born in New York and raised in Chicago, Nancy studied theater at Smith College in Massachusetts before moving westward to California to pursue a career in acting. She appeared in 11 motion pictures, but her life changed forever when her name appeared on the infamous list from the House Un-American Activities Committee. This was a list of people suspected of having ties to the Communist Party.

Worried that she may be blacklisted, she demanded to meet with the president of the Screen Actors Guild in an effort to remove her name. And guess who was serving as president of the Screen Actors Guild—Ronald Reagan.

They met and fell in love. The rest is history.

This month, 64 years ago, Ronald Reagan and Nancy Davis married, and in Nancy's words: "my life really began when I married my husband." And what a life it was.

From the Governor's mansion in California to the White House, one thing was clear, Nancy was always on Ronald Reagan's mind.

Straight out of a Hollywood script, their 52-year marriage was a true American love story. Their mutual love and devotion is a beautiful reminder of what a marriage should look like. We should all be so lucky.

Fiercely loyal to her husband and America, you didn't want to get on the wrong side of Nancy Reagan. She had grit and was one tough lady when she had to be.

Nancy was a passionate protector of her husband and the Presidency. And during talks with the Soviet Union, she constantly encouraged her husband to stay with it and not give up. She understood that nothing is more important than peace, and the historic START I arms reduction treaty may not have been possible had it not been for Nancy.

After her husband's Presidency, she championed issues such as drug and alcohol abuse and afterschool programs. In 1994, after announcing his diagnosis with Alzheimer's, Ronald Reagan wrote: "I only wish there was some way I could spare Nancy from this painful experience."

But Nancy endured by working to stamp out Alzheimer's and tirelessly advocated for embryonic stem cell research for the rest of her life. She was determined to save other families from the pain she had gone through and she raised millions of dollars for research.

She praised President Obama when he removed restrictions on the Federal funding of embryonic stem cell research and even teamed up with Ted

Kennedy to work on these issues that were so close to her heart. Nancy had a special friendship with Ted Kennedy—who would call her every year on her birthday and sing an old Irish song to his dear friend.

That type of bond between the two political parties is missing today in Washington.

In an era when the political discourse can overwhelm the real problems we work to solve, Nancy Reagan's legacy can offer a path forward that we all can learn from. Before her death, Nancy reflected on the state of American politics and the inflammatory rhetoric we hear on the campaign trail, saying: "Do you believe this? Do you believe this?"

Like many of us, she was disappointed by the lack of civility between the candidates. It certainly does not reflect a saying she made famous: "Dignity should be at the center of everything we do."

In honor of Nancy Reagan, I hope we all take that message to heart.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4557. An act to allow for judicial review of any final rule addressing national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for brick and structural clay products or for clay ceramics manufacturing before requiring compliance with such rule.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1826. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 West 2nd Street in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as the Lieutenant Colonel James "Maggie" Megellas Post Office.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2211), and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives as Congressional Advisors on Trade Policy and Negotiations: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. REICHERT of Washington, and Mr. NUNES of California.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4557. An act to allow for judicial review of any final rule addressing national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for brick and structural clay products or for clay ceramics manufacturing before requiring compliance with such rule; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Assistant Secretary of the Senate reported that on March 4, 2016, she

had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1596. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2082 Stringtown Road in Grove City, Ohio, as the "Specialist Joseph W. Riley Post Office Building".

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Report to accompany S. 1890, a bill to amend chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code, to provide Federal jurisdiction for the theft of trade secrets, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-220).

By Mr. THUNE, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1518. A bill to make exclusive the authority of the Federal Government to regulate the labeling of products made in the United States and introduced in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-221).

By Mr. THUNE, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2361. A bill to enhance airport security, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-222).

H.R. 2843. A bill to require certain improvements in the Transportation Security Administration's PreCheck expedited screening program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-223).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 2643. A bill to improve the implementation of the settlement agreement reached between the Pueblo de Cochiti of New Mexico and the Corps of Engineers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 2644. A bill to reauthorize the Federal Communications Commission for fiscal years 2017 and 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2645. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 2646. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish the Veterans Choice Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to improve health care provided to veterans by the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN):