The House met at 11:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RASKIN).

**DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

> WASHINGTON, DC, February 4, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMIE RASKIN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

> We give You thanks, O God, for giving us another day.

The Armed Forces have often been at the forefront of extending the recognition of equality under the law for our Nation. They were integrated long before most public and private organizations came to the realization that we have more in common than not with fellow Americans of races different than our own.

So also in recognizing the strength and diversity of religion among those who serve in uniform. The Military Chaplaincy celebrated this past weekend the four chaplains—a Catholic, a Methodist, a Jew, and a Dutch Reformed—who went down with the troop transport Dorchester on February 3, 1943, having given their life jackets to young soldiers who survived the torpedo attack that sunk their ship.

Bless this day all those who serve in our Armed Forces. We thank You for inspiring the military in showing all Americans the ideals by which, at our best, we might live every day. May all who serve in this people’s House be inspired as well to ever greater service of the people of our Nation, in all their diversity.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.

**THE JOURNAL**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule 1, the Journal stands approved.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

> I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:


Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 4, 2019, at 10:41 a.m.:

Appointments:
Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference.
Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group Conference.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

**PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES**

**RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS**


Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of House rule XI, the Committee on Appropriations adopted its rules for the 116th Congress on January 30, 2019, and I submit them now for publication in the Congressional Record.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

NITA M. LOWEY, Chairwoman.

Resolved, That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the One Hundred Sixteenth Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

**Sec. 1: Power to Sit and Act**

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and each of its subcommittees is authorized:

(1) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings as it deems necessary; and

(2) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

(b) The Chair, or any Member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection (a)(2) in the conduct of
any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The presiding officer or his or her designee may be authorized to delegate the Chair pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. The Chair or the Committee may provide for the timely adoption of the Rules of the House established by the Chair or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

Sec. 4: Committee Hearings

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within the Committee by majority vote of the majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the appropriate ratio of the Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chair is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority; Provided, however, the representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee are each authorized to sit as a member of all subcommittees and to participate, including voting, in all of the work of the subcommittees.

Sec. 5: Staffing

(a) Committee Staff—The Chair is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job titles and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in clause 9(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition, she or he is authorized, in her or his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chair is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) Assistants to Members:

(1) Each chair and ranking minority member of the full Committee or the full Committee may select and designate not more than two staff members who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member.

(2) Staff members designated under this subsection shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 percent of the maximum established in clause 9(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and subject to other terms and conditions established by the Chair.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the Chair may prescribe such terms and conditions she or he deems necessary to regulate the number and compensation of Assistants to Members and retain Assistants to Members previously designated by an Member of the Committee prior to the appointment of the Chair and the establishment of the full Committee.

(4) Members designating staff members under paragraph (2) of this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chair that the employees are needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

Sec. 6: Committee Meetings

(a) Regular Meeting Day—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session if notice is given pursuant to paragraph (d)(3).

(b) Adjourned and Special Meetings:

(1) The Chair may call and convene, as she or he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any business pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chair.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those Members may file a written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considere. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee clerk shall notify the Chair.

(3) If within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Committee meetings their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of such meeting, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Members designated in that notice may file a written request to the Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Any such request shall be made publicly available in electronic form and shall be deemed to satisfy paragraph (d)(3). Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) Vice Chair To Preside in Absence of Chair—The majority party on the Committee or subcommittee thereof designated by the Chair of the full Committee shall be vice chair of the Committee or subcommittee. The Vice Chair shall be vice chair of the Committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(d) Business Meetings:

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the Committee or the subcommittee concerned, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session so closed.

(3) The Chair shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of each committee meeting for the transaction of business, and of which notice shall be given at least the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the meeting is to be held. The Chair shall preside at the meeting, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by majority vote with a quorum present for the transaction of business, if the Chairman determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner, in which case the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(4) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of a bill or resolution, or at the time an announcement is made pursuant to the previous sentence, the Chair shall certify by letter to the Chair that the cause of such bill or resolution to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(e) Committee Records:

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action, including a recording of the votes on all amendments, to which a roll call is taken. The result of each roll call vote shall be available for inspection by the public during regular business hours in the Committee Offices and also made available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. The information made available for public inspection shall include the description of the amendment, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) Committee records (including hearings, data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair of the Committee. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be available in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House, except that the Committee authorizes use of any record to which clause 3(b)(4) of rule VII of the Rules of the House otherwise applies only after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The Chair shall notify the Committee by resolution of the Majority of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(4) of rule VII of the Rules of the House, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for determination. The written request of any Member of the Committee.

(f) Availability of Amendments Adopted—Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of an amendment to a bill or resolution, the Chair shall cause the text of any amendment adopted thereto to be made publicly available and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair of the Committee.

Sec. 7: Committee and Subcommittee Hearings

(a) Overall Budget Hearings—Overall budget hearings by the Committee, including the hearing required by section 232(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and the hearing required by section 242(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee or the House of Representatives, shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security; except that the Committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(b) Other Hearings:

(1) All other hearings conducted by the Committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee in open session and with a majority present determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the day hearing that on that day shall be closed. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, those present at a hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its subcommittees,
being in attendance the number required under section 5 (c) of these rules to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of giving notice that any evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate clause 2 (k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives in the hearing, as provided in clause 2 (k)(5) of such rule. No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonpartisan attention without the consent of the Majority to testify before the committee chair, by a majority of them be-

mittee or its subcommittees shall be enti-

shall constitute a quorum for taking testi-

years by the witness or by an entity rep-

ment of the hearing originating with a foreign

publicly available in electronic form not

ments, with appropriate redactions to pro-

subject matter of the hearing. Such state-

in clause (4)(f) of rule XI of the Rules of the

space or safety, in which case pool coverage

Committee Chair or subcommittee chair

in clause (2)(k)(5) of rule X of the Rules of the

members voting for and against, shall be included

measure or recommendation shall be re-

addressed to the head of an executive depart-

resolution which the Committee has approved

committee or subcommittee so determines by

majority vote, a quorum being present for the

transaction of business, the Chair or sub-

chair hearing at least 1 week before the

Committee shall make public

announcement of the date, place, and sub-

scious or transcripts of hearings on a particular article of leg-

World War II, received during the current fiscal

and source (by agency and program) of any

mental capacity before the Committee, or

attendance at any hearing of the Committee

first day after which there has been

subject matter of the hearing, the Chair

measure of the report, and

have been submitted by the time of the filing

which—

ject may be, insofar as is practicable, shall be

Committee or any of its subcommittees as

appearing before the Committee or any of

shall be submitted in such a way as to

written statement including a cur-

A Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the bill that directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.

(f) Rescissions and Transfers—Each bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall contain a list of rescissions and transfers of unexpended balances with all proposed rescissions and transfers listed therein. The report of the Committee accom-

purchasing such a bill or resolution shall in-

include a separate section with respect to such

requisitions or transfers.

(g) Listing of Authorized Appropriations—Each Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not currently lawful by law for the period concerned (except for classi-

ified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities) along with a statement of the law which directly or indirectly authorizes the Federal

expenditures were authorized, the level of ex-

penditures authorized for that year, the ac-

level of expenditures for that year, and the

appropriations in the bill for such expenditures.

(h) Duplicative Programs—Each Committee report on a bill or joint resolution that establishes or reauthorizes a Federal

program shall contain a statement indicat-

ing whether such program is known to be
duplication of another program, pursuant to

clause (3) of section 309(b) of the Rules of the

House of Representatives.

(i) Supplemental or Minority Views:

If, at the time the Committee approves any measure or matter, any Committee Member gives notice of intention to file supple-

mental, minority, additional, or dissent-

ing views, all Members shall be entitled to not less than 2 additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Sat-

urdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views which are to be signed by the Member, with the Clerk of the

Committee. All such views so filed shall be included in and shall be a part of the report of the Committee with respect to that

measure or matter.

(2) The Committee report on that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(i) shall include all supplemental, minor-

ity, additional, or dissenting views which

have been submitted by the time of the filing

of the report; and

(ii) shall have on its cover a recital that

any such supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views are included as part of the

report.

This subsection does not preclude—

(i) the immediate filing or printing of a

Committee report unless timely request for

the opportunity to file supplemental, minor-

ity, additional, or dissenting views has been

made as provided by such subsection; or

(ii) the filing by the Committee of a

supplemental report on a measure or matter

which may be required for correction of any
technical error in a previous report made by

the Committee.

(4) If, at the time a committee approves any measure or matter for recommendation to the full Committee, any Member of that

committee who gives notice in writing to the

Chair of the Committee to offer supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views shall be entitled, insofar
as is practicable and in accordance with the printing requirements as determined by the subcommittee, to include such views in the Committee Print with respect to that measure or matter.

(j) Availability of Reports—A copy of each bill, resolution, or report shall be made available to each Member of the Committee at least 2 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) in advance of the date on which the Committee considers a bill, resolution, or report; Provided, That this subsection may be waived by agreement between the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee.

(k) Performance Goals and Objectives—Each Committee report shall contain a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.

(l) Motion to go to Conference—The Chair is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

Sec. 9: Temporary Investigative Task Force

(a) The Chair of the full Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Member of the full Committee, shall establish a task force and appoint members to serve on task forces of the Committee, to examine specific activities for a limited period of time in accordance with clause 3(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House.

(b) The Chair of the full Committee shall issue a written directive, in consultation with the Ranking Member of the full Committee, delineating the specific activities to be reviewed by a task force constituted pursuant to the preceding paragraph.

(c) A task force established under this section shall provide a written report of its findings and recommendations to the full Committee and the Ranking Member and the Chair of the committees having jurisdiction over the matters reviewed. Such report shall be approved by a majority vote of the task force and shall include any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the task force or a member of a subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter reviewed.

(d) Any information obtained during the course of such investigation, and any report or recommendation submitted pursuant to this section, shall not be released until the Chair of the full Committee has authorized such release.

(e) The Chair is authorized to appoint such staff, and, in her or his discretion, arrange for the procurement of temporary services, as from time to time may be required.

Sec. 10: Official Travel

(a) The chair of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business with the written and oral approval of the Committee Chair and the Ranking Member of the Committee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee.

(b) The Chair is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable, the Chair shall direct the head of each Government agency concerned to honor requests of subcommittee members, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, only upon request from the Chair.

(d) In accordance with clause 8 of rule X of the Rules of the House for representatives and section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1948, any payment or compensation to an individual for personal services performed by such individual for the Committee, to the extent that such services are performed within the jurisdiction of the Committee, shall be released.

Sec. 11: Activities Reports

(a) Not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee.

(b) After adjournment sine die of a regular session of Congress, or after December 15, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report with the Clerk of the House at any time and without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow for morning-hour debate.

There was no objection.

Thereupon (at 11 o’clock and 33 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 5, 2019, at noon for morning-hour debate.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred to the following:

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ENCEL, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. WEXTON, Mr. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. VEASBY, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SOTO,
Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CRIST;

H. Res. 946. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the prohibitions on robocalls to a home for older persons and to add other provisions to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. RUSH, Mr. PALASKETT, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS);

H. Res. 947. A bill to extend the supplemental security income program to Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia);

H. Res. 948. A bill to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartel activities illegal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana);

H. Res. 949. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow charitable organizations to make statements relating to political campaigns if such statements are made in the ordinary course of carrying out a tax exempt purpose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CHAKOFSKY, Ms. ROSS-LEHALL, and Mr. DEFAZIO);

H. Res. 950. A bill to require the disclosure of the Federal income tax returns of the President; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUELLAR (for himself and Mr. McCaul);

H. Res. 951. A bill to promote bilateral tourism through cooperation between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN);

H. Res. 952. A bill to enact into law a framework for deciding whether certain projectiles are “primarily intended for sporting purposes” for purposes of determining whether the possession thereof is a prohibited or dangerous ammunitions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCe, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY);

H. Res. 953. A bill to prohibit consumer reporting agencies from including adverse information in certain consumer reports, and from making adverse determinations relating to such information, with respect to certain individuals affected by the Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HURD of Texas (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California);

H. Res. 954. A bill to reform the GEAR UP program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. HICK, Mr. RYAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SRAN PATRICK MALoney of New York, and Mr. HIMES);

H. Res. 955. A bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to severely wounded, ill, or injured members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GIROUARD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SPANO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania);

H. Res. 956. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit dismemberment abortions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL;

H. Res. 957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain tax provisions for child care service, other employer-provided services, and paid family and medical leave; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O’HALLERAN (for himself and Mr. COLLE);  

H. Res. 958. A bill to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RYAN, Ms. WAGNER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE);

H. Res. 959. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that traveling interstate or causing another to travel interstate for the purpose of female genital mutilation is prohibited, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POE (for himself, Ms. WAGNER, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. RYAN);

H. Res. 960. A bill to allow certain grants to be used for the purpose of assisting victims of female genital mutilation, to classify the offense of female genital mutilation as a part II crime for purposes of the Uniform Crime Reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself and Mr. HIGGINSON);

H. Res. 961. A bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGÓ (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Ms. STIVERS);

H. Res. 962. A joint resolution requiring the advice and consent of the Senate or an Act of Congress to suspend, terminate, or modify an international agreement, for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. BEATTY (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VELA, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. VARGAS);

H. Res. 963. A concurrent resolution recognizing the critical contributions of Black Veterans who have served in the Armed Forces, their heroic military sacrifices, and their patriotism in fighting for equal rights and for the dignity of a people and a Nation; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mrs. O’HALLORAN (for herself and Mr. UPTON);

H. Res. 965. A resolution expressing support for designation of February 4, 2019, as National Cancer Prevention Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. RYAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VELA, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. VARGAS);

H. Res. 966. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Black History Month and honoring the outstanding contributions of African-American Congressional Medal of Honor recipients; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself and Mr. ROUSH);

H. Res. 97. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the institution of lynching to Congress must be proscribed equitably; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BRYER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Ms. ESHEL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAFAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KIM, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. TEO LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFLOREN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEeks, Ms. MURPHY, Mr. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PIETERS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SCHABERGER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ);

H. Res. 98. A resolution recognizing the cultural and historical significance of Lunar New Year in 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution:

By Mr. FALLONE:
H. R. 946.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution. That provision gives Congress the power “to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico:
H. R. 947.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution. That provision gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mrs. SCHAKOWSKY:
H. R. 948.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; [and ...]”)

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CHABOT:
H. R. 949.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The First Amendment guarantees both free speech and the free exercise of religion. The Free Speech Fair Act restores these fundamental liberties to churches and nonprofits.

By Mr. CICILLINE:
H. R. 950.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CUELLAR:
H. R. 951.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (“To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”)

By Mr. ENGEL:
H. R. 952.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. EVANS:
H. R. 953.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 4, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. HURD of Texas:
H. R. 954.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:
H. R. 955.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article I, Section 1 “all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

By Mrs. LESKO:
H. R. 956.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the authority to protect unborn children under the Supreme Court’s Commerce Clause precedents and under the Constitution’s grants of power to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. MITCHELL:
H. R. 957.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (“The Congress shall have Power To lay and call ... duty, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

By Mr. O’HALLERAN:
H. R. 958.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The First Amendment guarantees both free speech and the free exercise of religion. The Free Speech Fair Act restores these fundamental liberties to churches and nonprofits.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H. R. 961.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. SERRANO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GOODE, Mr. CARBONELL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TIPPS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. ENSKED, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HURD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. MURPHY.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. R. 20: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BACON, and Mr. BARR.
H. R. 51: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H. R. 92: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H. R. 117: Ms. DRAIN.
H. R. 273: Mrs. LAWRENCH, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. SPEICHER.
H. R. 276: Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. RODEHEAVER of Washington, and Mr. ROONEY of Illinois.
H. R. 281: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. COHEN.
H. R. 282: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H. R. 296: Mr. CHABOT.
H. R. 300: Mr. BOST.
H. R. 309: Mr. COLLINS and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. HURD of Texas:
H. R. 954.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:
H. R. 955.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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By Ms. SERRANO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GOODE, Mr. CARBONELL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TIPPS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. ENSKED, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HURD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. MURPHY.

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H. R. 300: Mr. BOST.
H. R. 309: Mr. COLLINS and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 767: Ms. Wilson of Florida and Mr. Flores.
H.R. 791: Mr. Chabot and Mr. Steil.
H.R. 806: Mr. Himes.
H.R. 816: Mr. Rose of New York, Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Mr. Visclosky, Ms. McCollum, and Mr. Engel.
H.R. 812: Mr. Blumenauer and Mr. Grijalva.
H.R. 845: Mr. Moulton and Mr. Gonzalez of Ohio.
H.R. 866: Mr. Cohen and Mrs. Luria.
H.R. 872: Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Schakowsky, and Mr. Gallego.
H.R. 898: Mr. Reed.
H.R. 916: Mr. Turner, Mr. Newhouse, and Mr. Olson.
H.R. 940: Mr. Meeks.
H.R. 943: Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Engel, and Mr. Nadler.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. Allred, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cisneros, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
H.J. Res. 32: Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Gonzalez of Texas, Ms. Pressley, Mr. Smith of Washington, Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sherman, Ms. Matsui, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Green of Texas, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Ms. Hill of California, Mr. Lujan, Mr. Cisneros, Mrs. Demings, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Malinowski, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Hoyer, Mrs. Torres of California, and Ms. Dean.
H.J. Res. 37: Ms. Bass, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Costello, and Mr. Gomez.
H.J. Res. 38: Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. DeSaulnier, and Mr. Gomez.
H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. Hastings and Mr. McGovern.
H. Res. 33: Ms. Velázquez, Mr. Cisneros, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Blumenauer, and Mr. DeSaulnier.
H. Res. 36: Ms. Wilson of Florida and Mr. Heck.
H. Res. 39: Mr. Cisneros.
H. Res. 54: Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Gianforte, Mr. Wittman, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Crow, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Busto, and Mrs. Lawrence.
H. Res. 58: Mr. Carson of Indiana, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, and Mr. Gonzalez of Texas.
H. Res. 59: Mr. Carter of Georgia.
H. Res. 72: Mr. Watkins, Mr. David P. Roe of Tennessee, Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia, Ms. Cheney, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Brooks of Alabama, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Collins of New York, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Duffy.
H. Res. 75: Ms. Wilson of Florida, Mr. Burchett, and Mr. Sherman.
The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAWLEY). The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 311

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 311) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

Mr. MCCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar on the next legislative day.

S. 1

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for the past week now, the Senate has been considering a package of legislation to strengthen our Nation’s diplomatic presence in the Middle East. The Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act would renew our commitment to Israel’s security, expand cooperation with Jordan, and impose new consequences on the perpetrators of Assad’s brutality in Syria.

When America’s national security and vital interests are at stake, some circumstances require not only the use of important diplomatic tools but also direct involvement from the United States. That is why I introduced an amendment to S. 1, so the Senate can speak clearly and directly about the importance of our Nation’s ongoing missions in Afghanistan and Syria.

I know a broad consensus about American leadership in the world exists in this body. It is time to reaffirm our commitment to this vision and to the men and women fighting on the ground to uphold it. I was glad to see a big bipartisan majority of this body vote to advance my amendment on Thursday. I hope a similar majority joins me in voting to approve this mainstream amendment today, and I look forward to passing this thoroughly bipartisan legislation later this week.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, once we complete our work on S. 1, the Senate will turn to the Natural Resources Management Act, under the leadership of Chairman MURkowski and the Natural Resources Committee.

This legislation combines more than 100 individual lands bills. It will allow communities across America to responsibly develop their land and natural resources while maintaining a balance with locally supported conservation.

On a national scale, this legislation will achieve things such as permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund and codifying sportmen’s recreational access to Bureau of Land Management and National Forest areas nationwide. On a local scale, communities across America are looking forward to specific provisions.

I am particularly proud that the legislation will include two bills I introduced to safeguard historic Kentucky landmarks and designate Camp Nelson and Mill Springs Battlefield as national monuments. I know virtually every one of our colleagues is enthusiastic about local achievements it will deliver in their States as well.

This bipartisan legislation is a major priority dating back to the last Congress, when nearly 90 Senators cosponsored its components, and I am glad we will be able to turn to it soon.

S. 130

Mr. MCCONNELL. First, Mr. President, later today, the junior Senator from Nebraska will give the Senate an opportunity to address an issue of profound moral importance. I understand that he plans to ask consent to pass legislation that ought to be the very definition of something that receives unanimous consent in this body. It would help ensure that all baby girls and boys who are born alive—all of
them—have their right to life respected and receive the medical care they need.

It builds on the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002, which did indeed pass this body by unanimous consent, and creates enforcement mechanisms if abortion providers fail to give these newborns medical attention and care they so obviously deserve. Completely apart from the rest of our debate on the issue of life, how could this question be any clearer? What could be more unanimous than this: What medical professionals owe every single newborn American citizen, regardless of the circumstances of their birth, is attention and care—not neglect and certainly not violence. Frankly, it is harrowing that this legislation is even necessary.

What is even more disturbing when last week, a Democratic Governor was unable to clearly and simply state that, of course—of course—these newborns have human rights that must be respected.

I have been a proud cosponsor of Senator Sasse’s legislation, and I hope none of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle invent any reasons to block this request later today. That would make quite a disturbing statement. If they do inexplicably block Senator Sasse’s effort, I can assure them this will not be the last time we try to afford newborns this fundamental legal protection.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, one final matter—last week, our Nation received yet another wave of good news about our strong economy and the new opportunities it is creating for working Americans.

Republicans’ pro-growth, pro-family economic policies have helped our Nation’s job creators and small businesses hit the accelerator, and middle-class families across the country continue to reap the rewards.

The Labor Department tracks the total amount that U.S. employers spend each year on wages and benefits for workers. Last quarter, the year-on-year increase was the highest it has been in more than 10 years. Last month, the total percentage of Americans who are employed hit its highest mark since December 2008.

Let me say that again. Following Republican policies, we are now seeing the largest annual jump in a decade in the amount spent on workers’ compensation and a higher percentage of Americans working than we saw at any point—right any point—under President Obama.

An expert described these data to the New York Times: “Employers are still actively looking for jobs, and with wages ticking up, it looks like workers are getting some more bargaining power.”

Another expert put it this way: “The virtuous cycle continues . . . a virtuous cycle of a continuously growing U.S. labor market.”

So I am confident we will hear more about this from the President in his address Tuesday evening. The state of our Nation’s economy is thriving and working Americans are feeling the boost. This is what happens when Republican policies get Washington out of the way.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, tomorrow, President Trump will belatedly report on the state of the Union before a joint session of Congress. The reason for the delay, of course, is the 35-day government shutdown that President Trump precipitated as an attempt to extract money for a wall he promised Mexico would pay for, a pointless exercise, if there ever were one—a pointless exercise that punished hundreds of thousands of innocent public servants and took billions of dollars out of our economy.

We are all glad that the government is back open and Federal workers are back on the job and getting paid, but the recent government shutdown speaks to the fundamental uncertainty about the state of our Union.

Tomorrow, the President will say, predictably, that the state of our Union is strong, but the truth is that the state of the Trump economy is falling America’s middle class, that the state of the Trump healthcare system is failing American families, that the state of the Trump administration is embroiled in chaos and incompetence, and that the state of the President’s foreign policy is incoherent, inconsistent, and cynical in the extreme and has undermined American power and our national interests. In sum, the state of our Union is in need of drastic repair.

Let’s begin with the state of the Trump economy. Corporate America has already cashed in on the Trump tax bill, but working America has been left behind. Since the tax bill passed over a year ago, corporations have announced plans to repurchase more than $1 trillion of their own stock—a practice that benefits corporate executives and widens the gulf between the richest and average workers. Meanwhile, Reuters reports that the tax bill had no major impact on whether businesses made capital investments or hired more workers. The very wealthy—the big, powerful corporations—fed this line: Help them, and everyone will be helped. Our Republican friends swallowed that—hook, line, and sinker.

Mr. President, the good news in the tax bill that passed last year is that it showed what a false promise it was—$1 trillion for the wealthy through stock buybacks and other things and virtually nothing for American workers.

The President has never mentioned this?—that his tax bill would deliver a $4,000 raise to the average household. The reality is that wages for average workers have remained quite stagnant. Workers are still making less today than they did in 1973 after adjusting for inflation. The effect of the Trump economy has been a deepening of the inequalities and wealth disparities that threaten the future of the middle class and the future of the American dream.

The rich are getting richer. The middle class is being hollowed out. That is the state of the Trump economy.

How about healthcare? The state of our healthcare system is dire. Premiums are higher than they should be. Out-of-pocket costs are higher than they should be. The uninsured rate is, once again, rising. This is the result of a relentless sabotage by the Trump administration and congressional Republicans. The Trump administration expanded junk insurance plans. It supported a lawsuit that would expose protections for Americans with preexisting conditions. It all but eliminated programs that help people find the right coverage for themselves and their families, and it continues to routinely propose and approve policies that cause people to lose coverage and cause health insurance markets to spiral into chaos.

When any one of us goes home, one just has to be home for a short time before hearing of stories of how they had normal procedures and were told that this doctor was not covered, that this procedure was not covered, and that it would be several thousand dollars out of their pockets, which they can’t afford. We are told of one horror story or another—of the cost of something like insulin, which is way through the roof, when it should be available because it does so much for those who have diabetes. We hear story after story, and those aren’t isolated. That is the state of the Trump healthcare system.

The past 2 years have been a wholesale assault by the Trump administration on Americans’ healthcare. I doubt President Trump will mention that tomorrow, but if you ask American families of the No. 1 problem they face, it will be the cost of good healthcare, which seems more and more out of reach. So the state of the Trump healthcare system is dire.

What is the state of the Trump administration? The state of the Trump administration is chaos. Underqualified staffers cycle in and out of our
government’s most powerful positions. Cabinet Secretaries are fired over Twitter. Hundreds of important positions are unfilled or are covered by someone in an acting capacity, including for the Chief of Staff, the Attorney General, the Secretary, the Interior Secretary, the OMB Director, and the EPA Director.

Hardly a week goes by without news of a high-profile firing or resignation from the White House. President Trump publicly berates the people who are working for him. That is no way to incent people to work hard. An NPR study found that the Trump administration has had the most Cabinet turnovers of any administration in more than a century. Three Cabinet Secretaries have been fired or have resigned in scandal—Price, Zinke, and Pruitt. One has resigned in protest—probably the best Cabinet member we had—General Mattis, who couldn’t take Trump’s zigzags on policy and his lack of accountability. Another had his nomination pulled before it could be considered—Puzder—which is not altogether rare for this President.

Since the start of the administration, more than 40 of President Trump’s nominees have been withdrawn. They don’t know how to vet. The President makes these off-the-cuff decisions based on how someone looks, and we all pay the price. Oh, yes, the state of the Trump administration and how he runs the government—chaos. The continuity and effectiveness of American Government has been deeply compromised by the turmoil and turnover at the White House.

Finally, the state of the Trump foreign policy is woefully backward. From Brussels to Beijing, President Trump has alienated our allies and emboldened our adversaries. Russia, China, North Korea—three of the worst and least democratic countries on Earth publicly believe that people are going to stock buybacks and, instead, commit to addressing the needs of workers and communities. And the share- holder often has only short-term interest. The explosion of stock buybacks is, perhaps, the most pernicious way that this new corporate ethos manifests itself.

My friend and colleague Senator Sanders and I have written a joint op-ed in today’s New York Times, outlining how we propose to curb the over-reliance on stock buybacks and, instead, encourage corporate America to make more productive investments that help workers and communities therein.

We are planning to introduce legislation that will prohibit a corporation from buying back its own stock unless it invests in workers and communities first, including doing things—there will be a list—like paying people $15 an hour, providing 7 days of sick leave, offering decent pensions, more reliable healthcare, putting money into training workers, and providing equipment. These are the kinds of things we always thought American corporations would do and now they do scantily when compared to how much they do in terms of buybacks.

I know many of my Democratic colleagues have focused on these issues, including Senators Baldwin, Booker, Casey, Warren, Schatz, and Gillibrand. We all believe that this Congress, this Senate, should vote on legislation that demands that corporations commit to addressing the needs of their workers and communities before the interests of wealthy shareholders.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA’S SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST ACT OF 2019—Resumed
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1, which the clerk will report.
The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1) to make improvements to cer-

tain defense and security assistance provi-
sions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-

States Cooperative Operation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell amendment No. 65, to express the sense of the Senate that the United States faces continuing threats from ter-

torist groups operating in Syria and Afghan-

istan and that the precipitous withdrawal of United States forces from either country could put at risk American gains and United States national security.

Menendez amendment No. 96 (to McConnell amendment No. 65), to clarify that the amendment shall not be construed as a de-

claration of war or an authorization of the use of military force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-

ton from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, not-

withstanding the previous order, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in-

moming business in order to introduce two bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objec-

tion, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS and Ms. HASSAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 321 and S. 322 are printed in to-

day’s RECORD under “Statements on In-

roduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

Ms. COLLINS. I yield the floor to-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-

ator from Nebraska.

INF TREATY

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the Trump administra-

tion’s decision to suspend compliance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces— or, the INF—Treaty and begin the process of withdrawing from this accord.

Signed in 1987, the INF Treaty banned all ground-launched cruise and ballis-

tic missile systems with intermediate range—between 300 and 3,500 miles. This landmark agreement led to the destruction of approximately 800 U.S. and 1,800 Soviet ground-launched missiles, along with their supporting equipment.

This is an issue I have been following closely since I joined the U.S. Senate in 2013. While concerns about Russia’s compliance with the INF Treaty began long before then, 2013 was the first year U.S. officials formally raised the issue with Russian counterparts.

The following year, the Obama administra-

tion declared Russia to be in violation of the treaty and accused Russia of possessing an intermediate-range, ground-launched cruise missile.

After affirming Russia’s violation of its INF obligations, the Obama admin-

istration continued to raise Russia’s noncompliance at numerous bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engage-

ments. In 2016, the Obama administra-

tion also resurrected the Special Veri-

fication and Monitoring Mechanism set up under the treaty to resolve compli-

cance issues, which had not held a meeting since the year 2000. The Trump ad-

ministration continued to exert diplo-

matic pressure on Russia, raising this issue at all levels of the Russian Gov-

ernment. Additionally, this adminis-

tration began treaty-compliant re-

search and development work on con-

ventional, ground-launched missile systems to deter Russia that the United States would pursue addi-

tional military capabilities if Russia persisted in producing these illegal sys-

tems.

To further impose costs on Russia for its behavior, the administration san-

c tioned Russian companies involved in the development of the illegal missile system in December of 2017. Diplomatic engagement continued in 2018, and, de-

spite multiple ultimatums, Russia con-

tinues to deny its violation of the treaty.

The United States has led a sus-

tained, deliberate effort to methodi-

cally increase pressure on Russia, which has had every opportunity to re-

turn to compliance. Instead, Russia con-

tinues to produce and deploy illegal systems in greater and greater num-

bers. Just last week, reports surfaced, alleging Russia has deployed another battalion equipped with the banned missiles. Instead of moving to correct its violation, Russia is going in the opposite direction. The evidence is clear, Russia has no intention of re-

turning to compliance, and the United States cannot remain party to an agreement that amounts to a unilateral limitation on our Nation. It would certainly have been easier to ignore this issue and let another year pass with U.S. diplomats renewing their ap-

peals while Russia builds more illegal weapons. However, this administration understood that maintaining U.S. com-

pliance in order to prop up the illusion of an effective arms control agreement does not make our Nation safer. I ap-

plaud the Trump administration for making the tough but correct decision to withdraw.

The administration also deserves credit for its coordination with our NATO allies on this topic. A statement released by NATO last Friday ex-

pressed solidarity with the U.S. posi-

tion, and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg stated:

All allies agree with the United States, be-

cause Russia has violated the treaty for sev-

eral years. They are deploying more and more of the new nuclear capable missiles in Europe.

Let me repeat this point. As NATO has expressed solidarity with the U.S. position to withdraw from the INF treaty, our allies support us. Our NATO allies understand the Russian threat increase due to their treaty violation because they are at the most risk.

Some want to use this issue as an op-

portunity to debate the temperament of this administration and paint its de-

cision to withdraw as a symptom of its contempt for arms control treaties. Others say the decision is motivated by China, as though Russia’s violation and the deployment of a new nuclear-capable weapons system designed to hold our allies and our forces in Europe at risk is not relevant or is a secondary consideration, at best. Others have even gone so far as to argue that the decision to withdraw benefits Russia by liberating them from the limita-

tions. This is a deeply misguided view that overlooks the fact that Russia is already ignoring the treaty’s limitations.

Let’s be absolutely clear about what Russia is doing. Russia has repeatedly stated that the United States should stay in the treaty and main-

tain the status quo because it benefits them. They are building banned weap-

ons systems while we are not. Their diplomats have sustained a campaign of denial and deception in order to put pressure on the United States to re-

main in this treaty. The notion that leaving the treaty is a windfall for Rus-

sia is a mistaken one.

Those who oppose the administra-

tion’s decision must answer one basic question: How does allowing an agreement that Russia has already walked away from enhance U.S. secu-

rity? The answer is simple. It doesn’t. The administration is right to lead the charge of responsibility for the failure of the INF Treaty lies squarely with Russia. The United States must now take additional steps to ensure that Russia derives no military advan-

tage from its blatant violation of this accord.

Last year, the administration pro-

posed developing a sea-launched cruise missile to ensure that our Nation has credible options to deter Russia’s ex-

panding arsenal of nonstrategic nu-

clear weapons. This effort must go for-

ward, but it is years away from deliv-

erating such capability. Existing re-

search and development efforts into ground-launched systems should be ac-

celerated as part of a near-term re-

sponse to Russia’s aggressiveness.

Some will surely criticize these steps as an arms race and ridicule them as a symptom of outmoded “Cold War” thinking. Indeed, there are people who would prefer that we do nothing. I think that is dangerous. We must im-

pose costs on Russia for its violation and create incentives for Russia to halt its destabilizing behavior. Again, they are building banned weapons systems. We are not. For years, we have used diplomatic appeals and sanctions to en-

courage Russia to stop production of these systems and to return to compli-

ance. Yet they continue to blatantly violate the accord. Clearly, a firmer approach is needed.

Developing additional military capa-

bilities in response to Russia’s actions demonstrates to Russia that its pursuit of illegal systems will only result in a more lethal and a more capable U.S. military. In this way, we clearly indi-

cate to Russia that violating treaties and developing illegal weapons will ulti-

mately harm its own national security interests. If we fail to respond suffi-

ciently, Russia is likely to conclude
that it can break treaties and favorably affect the balance of military power in the European theater at a modest cost. This will only encourage additional misbehavior, which could put the broader nonproliferation regime at further risk. The Trump administration’s decision to withdraw is not the end of this process. The more important question is what comes next. Congress and the administration must ensure that the consequences of Russia’s cheating cannot outweigh any benefits it has obtained by violating this treaty.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Ernst), The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation to the Senator from Nebraska for her comments on the INF Treaty that President Trump has withdrawn the United States from. There wasn’t much of a treaty left, really, after Russia repeatedly violated it, and China is not even bound by it. It is very important, we are talking here about these issues, that we understand the facts and the state of the world as it is. I read a recent summary by the RAND Corporation of their analysis of Russia and China. They called Russia a rogue, not a peer, and China a peer, not a rogue. There is a lot behind that, but I think it really is true that the only way we are going to deter the Russians is by maintaining our strength. The way we do that is by doing what is necessary to protect the United States and our allies. In this case, that means taking a treaty that has already been violated by the Russians and no longer bounds China and building the appropriate missiles to deter anybody from taking advantage of any perceived weakness in the United States, insofar as it comes to protecting ourselves or our allies.

I would like to express my appreciation for those comments and support them.

HONORING DONNA DOSS

Madam President, it is with a heavy heart that I come to the Senate floor this morning to express my deepest condolences for the friends, family, and colleagues of U.S. Border Patrol agent Donna Doss, who was killed in the line of duty this last weekend.

On Saturday, February 2, Agent Doss responded to a call for assistance from a Texas Department Public Safety trooper on Interstate Highway 20, near Abilene, TX. While on the scene, she was struck by a passing vehicle and died shortly thereafter of her injuries. During her more than 15 years of dedicated service, Agent Doss had made immeasurable contributions to public safety, both in Texas and beyond. Her career with the Border Patrol began at the Brackettville Station in the Del Rio Sector, where she worked to disrupt and dismantile several of our narcotic organizations as a Drug Enforcement Administration task force officer.

Her career then led her to Washington State, where she led the Criminal Alien Prosecutions Unit for the Spokane Sector.

Then, in 2011, Agent Doss made her way back to Texas to serve in the Laredo Sector. She was a dedicated Border Patrol agent and, later, as operations officer.

Since March of 2017, she served as resident agent in Abilene, where she was responsible for all of the enforcement operations across eight counties.

In addition to leading a distinguished career, Agent Doss was a loving wife, daughter, sister, and stepmother. Her loss is another solemn reminder of the courageous sacrifices law enforcement officers and their families make every day. We are grateful to all of those who put their lives on the line when they put on their uniform every morning, ready to face the unknown challenges that lie ahead. I am particularly grateful to the many women and great who make up our Nation’s Border Patrol, like Agent Doss.

I want to thank Agent Doss’ family for her selfless service and sacrifice, and I send my heartfelt condolences to Agent Doss’ family, friends, Acting Sector Chief Matthew Hudak, the agents of the Border Patrol Del Rio Sector, where she honorably served, and the entire Border Patrol family during this difficult time.

Madam President, in a moment we will hold a cloture vote on the strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act and soon have an opportunity to pass this legislation, which has been baled up for some time because of the intervening shutdown. Importantly, it reafirms our long-standing commitment to the stability in the Middle East. This vote has been a long time in coming. The four bills that comprise this legislation enjoyed bipartisan support last year, but when we ran out of time before we could get them passed.

Exactly 1 month ago today, as we were kicking off this new Congress, the majority leader announced his intent to package these four noncontroversial bills together and bring them to the floor. Here we are a month later, and this is how noncontroversial things get handled in these strange times we live in. For weeks, our Democratic colleagues have been pleading with us to work on this legislation, not because they disagree with the contents but because they claimed no work should be done during a governmental shutdown, even though 75 percent of the government was up and running and funded, including the legislative branch, of which Congress is a part.

They used this as an excuse to showboat and to not do their job. Of course, something changed when they saw an opportunity to take a vote on an entirely political matter involving Russia. All of a sudden, they decided it was OK to do other things during the shutdown as long as it had the potential to embarrass our political adversaries, including President Trump. Nevertheless, I am glad that today we will finally be able to vote on this bill.

In the face of the ongoing troubles in the Middle East, it is important to recommit to our commitment to our allies and condemn the brutalities of our enemies. While this legislation is far from the comprehensive solution to the challenges faced in the Middle East, it is important to take steps in the right direction where we can.

This bill strengthens our relationship with Israel, the lone democracy in the region. Israel faces near-constant attacks from Iran, Syria, Hezbollah, Hamas, and other terrorist groups. To ensure that Israel is poised not only to withstand but to counter threats from these shared adversaries, this bill authorizes needed military assistance, including things like missile defense and loan guarantees.

It also includes measures to enhance Israel’s ability to address threats in its vicinity, like drones, which are increasingly used by Iran, which is bent on the destruction of the State of Israel. This is a major step to ensure that the nation of Israel is poised to tackle both the threats of today and tomorrow.

Secondly, this bill provides support to Jordan by reauthorizing legislation to deepen our defense cooperation. Jordan has borne the brunt of much of the upheaval in the Syria with many refugees calling Jordan their home temporarily because they are displaced from their home country. Jordan continues to face grave challenges posed by the chaos in Syria, and our assistance is desperately needed.

As I said, Jordan has absorbed a disproportionate number of refugees who have been escaping the Syrian civil war. Some 740,000 refugees are currently in the relatively small country, making Jordan the second highest refugee host per capita in the world. The impact of the Syria crisis is immense, and our assistance with humanitarian relief is critical.

Third, this legislation provides flexibility for State and local governments that disagree with the Boycott, Divest, and Sanctions, or BDS, movement. This movement is designed to isolate Israel, both economically and politically, by encouraging governments and businesses, including academic institutions, to cut ties with the Jewish state. At least 34 States, including mine—the State of Texas—have already enacted legislation to combat BDS. This legislation doesn’t require States to take any sort of particular stance. It simply allows the States the right to counter boycotts of Israeli without fear that they are somehow in jeopardy of Federal law.

Finally, this bill takes steps to address the ongoing crisis in Syria at large. It holds accountable those responsible for the crisis in Syria by imposing new sanctions on anyone who supports Syria either financially or
against the despicable human rights violations committed by the Assad regime. I look forward to supporting the majority leader’s amendment this afternoon and voting yes on this legislation when that opportunity arises. I yield the floor.

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. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LEE. Madam President, on the morning of April 5, 1977, a 17-year-old girl—scared, alone, and 7½ months pregnant—set foot inside of a Los Angeles abortion clinic. She had been advised to get a saline abortion—a procedure in which an injected saline solution burns a baby inside the womb, which is then delivered dead 24 hours later. So she signed some papers, received the injection, and then waited for the poison to run its course. But the child, little Gianna Jessen, had other ideas. Triumphantly, defiantly, and against all odds, Gianna Jessen entered this world after her own abortion. She was delivered—alive—in that same abortion clinic on April 6. And she got to see her own birth. She should have been burned. She should have been dead. Yet, at 2¼ pounds, little Gianna Jessen was very much alive, albeit suffering the effects of the saline solution, which was intended to be lethal.

The nurse could have left her to die that day, but mercifully she instead decided to call an ambulance. Little Gianna was transferred to the hospital, and her life was saved. This was indeed an act of violence. Even more importantly, it was just the beginning of Gianna’s story, comprising only the tiniest effect, but it starved her brain of oxygen, so she was born with cerebral palsy, which left her with physical and cognitive disabilities.

Doctors said that this child, who was not supposed to live in the first place, would never be able to lift her head, let alone walk. Yet, here again, Gianna beat the odds. With the help of a loving adoptive mother, a walker, and some leg braces, she was walking by the time she was 3 years old. By the time she was just 14 years old, she was speaking to students about her extraordinary birth and the exceptional life it made possible.

Since then, Gianna has literally run marathons and trained to climb mountains. For years, she has traveled around the world speaking and marching, limping one step at a time, for the unborn children who cannot.

Her accomplishments, especially in light of her disabilities, are breathtaking. Yet, because of those disabilities, she was exactly the kind of baby some would say should have been allowed to die after a botched abortion, exactly the kind of baby some might dismissively characterize as a “burden” on society.

Gianna Jessen’s life shows that she is quite the opposite of a burden on all of those who have the good fortune to know her. As she once said, “I have been blessed with the ‘tremendous gift’ of cerebral palsy. She adds, “I have more joy than I can ever articulate because of the obstacles I have overcome.” But perhaps that is her truest and greatest achievement, for Gianna lives with a deep, authentic, and contagious joy that she spreads wherever she goes. To listen to her, to talk to her, to know her is truly to know the joy of life—a woman fully alive indeed.

It is good that Gianna Jessen exists—very good. Good for her and good for all of us. Her life is not defined by what she can do. It is not defined but what she cannot do or by whether she was originally wanted. Her life is unrepeatable, irreplaceable, and of infinite value. She has made an indelible mark on the entire world, as only she could.

Today, we have a chance to stand up and defend the truth that Gianna’s life is, in fact, worthwhile, that all babies’ lives are valuable and worth living, just like Gianna’s. Women like Gianna’s birth mother, deserve better than what many in our society have told them. They deserve to be protected right alongside their babies.

Pro-life Americans like me believe that children like Gianna should be protected within the womb. Both the essential moral principle of human dignity and the undisputed scientific facts of human biology insist on this very protection. Yet, the bill President Trump has signed today does not. This bill, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, takes no position on abortion or on the rights of the unborn child. It simply says that in this country, when a child is born, even if by accident, even in the most dangerous place in the world for an infant—that is, a Planned Parenthood clinic—he or she becomes a citizen of the United States under our Constitution and is entitled to the full protection of our laws.

Boy or girl, Black or White, rich or poor, each deserves—paraphrasing the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln—an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. This is the essence of what it means to have rights and to be entitled to the equal protection of our laws. Among our inalienable rights is the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”—a concept that clearly encompasses the right not to be murdered.

This bill will simply reaffirm what such rights extend not simply to the rich and the powerful but even to the furthest margins of our society and even to the
If we can’t agree on something so fundamental—that babies born alive deserve the right to life—I fear deeply for the direction that some are taking our country. I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle not to weaken legislation that would bring much needed protections for the most vulnerable among us.

I found it interesting that at the March for Life, one of the best tweets I saw that day was by someone who, in essence, said: It is the only march in America where people who are showing up to march are not marching for their rights; they are marching on behalf of those who don’t have a voice. That is worth standing up for on the floor of the Senate today. Every human life must be valued. Every human life must be protected from conception until death.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, a college graduate who pays more than $1,000 a month on student loans recently wrote the New York Times, “I was forced to chase down a bachelor’s degree by any means necessary. But no one mentions just how expensive and soul-crushing the debt will be.”

The United States, our country, has most of the best colleges in the world, but we also have the most graduates paying off college debt. Roughly 40 million borrowers owe $1.5 trillion in collective student loan debt.

The questions I hear most often about college are, No. 1, can I afford it? No. 2, is it worth it? And No. 3, can you make money on student loans simpler? And from administrators, as well, I hear: Can’t you do something about the jungle of red tape that makes it so hard to apply for Federal financial aid, to pay back student loans that wastes money on overhead that ought to be spent on students?

Today, I addressed a group at the American Enterprise Institute, and I made three proposals to help make the answer to all four of those questions a yes. I want to briefly discuss those proposals today and other work that is going on in the Senate Education Committee, which I chair, and on which Senator BERNSTEIN of Colorado and I really came to the same conclusion—four witnesses said that these 108 questions are unnecessary. They also agreed that they could probably be reduced to two questions. Ms. Cook said that if that were done, as many as 2 million more students would apply for student aid.

Senator BERNSTEIN and I went to work. We worked with counselors in high schools. We worked with college aid specialists. We worked in a bipartisan way, and we came to a conclusion that we could reduce the amount of questions from 108 to between 15 and 25.

Senator BERNSTEIN is now on the Finance Committee and not on our education committee, but he stays very involved. Soon Senator BERNETT of Colorado and I really came to the same conclusion—all four witnesses said that these 108 questions are unnecessary. They also agreed that they could probably be reduced to two questions. Ms. Cook said that if that were done, as many as 2 million more students would apply for student aid.

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The second proposal that I hope to make and that I will talk about today is a new system of repaying loans. Today, there are nine different ways to repay student loans. Senators BURR and KING, among others, have introduced legislation to make that simpler. We believe it is time to scrap the current system that has been called by Dr. Susan Dynarski a “rigid archaic payment system that unnecessarily plunges millions into financial distress.”

First, simplifying the FAFSA. Our Federal aid for students began with the GI bill for veterans in 1944, when only about 5 percent of students attended college and had bachelor’s degrees. Today, 35 percent of students have bachelor’s degrees, and 60 percent of our country’s 20 million college students receive Federal aid—$23 billion in grants and $90 billion in new loans. It is time for us to update our Federal laws on higher education. My proposal is to simplify the FAFSA—to scrap the current system of repaying student loans with an income-based option—which is the option I think most students will take—you would never be required to pay back more than 10 percent of your discretionary income. Your payments each month would be deducted from your paycheck, and you would continue to make those payments until your loan was paid off.

If you didn’t make enough money to make only your payment, you would owe nothing, and if you would pay nothing, it would not reflect on your credit.

Let me give you one example of how this income-based repayment system would work. Suppose that Joe, who earns a bachelor’s degree in engineering, has an average loan for a student loan graduate, which is about $28,500. That is the average loan for an undergraduate with a 4-year degree. Joe makes about $60,000 a year, and if he isn’t paid at all, that is about $41,265. So Joe will pay no more than 10 percent of that $41,265, or $4,127 a month. Joe is unmarried and has no children. Joe is a welder, he doesn’t have to stay in school, he doesn’t have to take Joe, who earns a bachelor’s degree in engineering. He has an average loan for college graduates, which is about $28,500. That is the average loan for an American graduate with a 4-year degree. Joe makes about $60,000 a year, and if he isn’t paid at all, that is about $41,265. So Joe will pay no more than 10 percent of that $41,265, or $4,127 a month. Joe is unmarried and has no children. Joe is a welder, he doesn’t have to stay in school, he doesn’t have to work for him. We deduct a portion of his discretionary income; that is, his income for living necessities and expenses is deducted. She will pay 10 percent of the amount for living necessities and expenses that are deducted. She will pay 10 percent of a lesser amount, which will be $202 a month in her case. Now it takes a little longer to pay off her loan, but if she never gets a raise, she will still be able to pay it off within 10 years.

If you can’t pay off your loan? What if you don’t make enough money to pay toward your loan? What if you drop out, and you owe money? Well, if you don’t earn anything, you don’t pay anything. And if you don’t pay anything, it isn’t paid off, and at the end of 20 years, your loan is forgiven under current laws, and we don’t propose to change that.

My new loan repayment system should make it possible for students to avoid nightmares about paying back their student loans. Since the money to repay the loan is deducted from the paycheck each month, it should make the taxpayer whole. Under my proposal, I believe the new payment option I just described. But if they want to choose to pay their loan in 10 years—like a mortgage loan with a flat payment—they can still do that and they will pay their loan off a little faster. The payment will be deducted from their paycheck too, and it will be paid off a little faster.

The third proposal is a new accountability system for colleges based upon whether borrowers are actually repaying their student loans. This should encourage lower tuition for some programs or even discourage schools from offering programs that are not worth it to students.

So all three of these proposals—simplifying the FAFSA application form, forgiving student loans when students are unemployed or have lower income, and creating a new accountability system based upon whether borrowers are actually repaying their loan—

Now before I submit the rest of my speech for the RECORD, let me just mention the activity in our Senate education committee. During the last 4 years, we have held 27 hearings on the Higher Education Act, and there are a number of bipartisan proposals that have emerged from that activity.

I mentioned the proposal by Senators JONES and BENNET and COLLINS and I to simplify the FAFSA.

There is another proposal to simplify the FAFSA that Senator MURRAY and I passed in the Senate last year and that we plan to introduce this year. It allows a student, with one click, to answer 22 questions.

Senators BURR and KING have proposed expanding the income-based repayment. Senators MURPHY, ENZI, and HASSAN are interested in expanding competency-based education programs. Professor Walter Russell Mead describes these programs as “measuring whether a student is learning stuff instead of measuring how long he or she sits in their seat.” In other words, if you show up and already know how to be a welder, you don’t have to stay there just because of the Federal dollars it is giving out based on how long you sit in their seat.

Senators GRASSLEY and SMITH have a bill that would require institutions to tell you exactly whether the money you are being awarded is a loan you have to pay back or is a grant you don’t have to pay back. Financial aid letters are confusing for many students. Senators CASSIDY and WARREN have legislative aid data. Senators GRASSLEY and SMITH have other legislation that would require schools to counsel students about how much money they should borrow. Senators MURPHY and WARREN want to expand Pell grants to prisoners, which I think is a good idea. Senators YOUNG and HASSAN are interested in improving Pell grants and their administration.

In conclusion, this year, I have met with Senator MURRAY several times and with most of the members of our committee. We want to work on a broad piece of legislation that would update the Higher Education Act. Our goal would be to have it ready for the committee this spring so the Senate can consider it this summer. That schedule should permit a conference with the House of Representatives that would produce a Christmas present for 20 million families by the end of the year.

Our Federal aid for students began with the GI bill for veterans in 1944, when only about 5 percent of students attended college and had bachelor’s degrees. Today, 35 percent of students have bachelor’s degrees, and 60 percent of our country’s 20 million college students receive Federal aid—$23 billion in grants and $90 billion in new loans. It is time for us to update our Federal laws on higher education. My proposal is to simplify the FAFSA—to scrap the current system of repaying student loans with an income-based option, by which a student would never pay more than 10 percent of his discretionary income, and create a new accountability system that would apply to all colleges and all programs that would be based on whether students are actually repaying their loans, which would tend to discourage colleges from offering programs in which students couldn’t earn enough to pay back their loans and could not charge the tuition. All of those, along with the other proposals we have seen in our committee, should give the Senate plenty to work on.

First, simplifying the FAFSA. The cumbersome FAFSA is one major impediment to many low-income students who want to go to college. They and their parents are intimidated by the complexity, are wary of the government form, and don’t see
why they should have to give the Education Department information they have already given to the IRS.

The former president of Southwest Community College in Memphis told me he believes that he loses 1,500 students each semester because of the complexity of the FAFSA.

A woman who has mentored with Tennessee's free tuition program, the Tennessee Promise program, said the complex form has a "chilling effect"—intimidating others who may themselves have never attended college and have no experience navigating the process.

And over and over families have asked me, "I've already given most of this information to the federal government when I paid my taxes. Why do I have to do it again? Once is enough."

To make matters worse, there is a verification process that stops the payments of Pell Grants while the family scrambles to resubmit its tax information again and the government checks to make sure that the information is correct.

I recently talked with another administrator from Southwest Community College who told me that over one third of the applicants who put down the school as an option on their FAFSA applications were selected for verification last fall.

At a school where over 60 percent of students receive a Pell Grant, this is a huge burden for the low-income students who we want to fill out the FAFSA the most.

This is happening across Tennessee—the President of East Tennessee State University told me one third of his students who receive federal financial aid were subjected to this verification procedure this year.

I have two proposals to simplify the FAFSA:

First, Senator Jones and I, along with Senators Bennet and Collins, are reintroducing legislation soon that would reduce the number of questions from 108 to 15-25 basic questions about students, their families, and their plans for college.

We would keep providing the information that States and institutions use to calculate additional aid to prevent students and families from having to complete additional paperwork down the line.

Second, my legislation would allow students as young as middle school to easily learn about their likely Pell Grant awards with a phone app or a chart so they can begin to think about and plan for college.

The second way to simplify the FAFSA is legislation the Senate passed last year and that Senator Murray and I plan to reintroduce this year, which would allow families to answer up to 22 FAFSA questions with just one click.

This would allow families to answer up to 22 FAFSA questions with just one click.

It would also:

- Simplify the burdensome application process for the 40 percent of applicants who do not file Federal income taxes but likely qualify for Pell Grants;
- Dramatically decrease the number of students whose aid is delayed when they are selected to be verified; and
- Eliminate the $6 billion in mistakes that the Treasury Department estimates are made each year by awarding an applicant too much or too little aid.

My second proposal, to help make federal loans more affordable once students graduate, will simplify the nine different ways to repay loans into two options.

The current system is so complex that even college administrators struggle to navigate it.

At a roundtable at the University of Tennessee—Martin, a Tennessee college president, told me it took him months to figure out how to help his daughter pay off her Federal student loans in full even with the money in hand.

This proposal would streamline those nine plans into a new option that guarantees that borrowers who never have to pay more than 10 percent of their income that is not needed for necessities.

And if a borrower losses his job or does not make enough, he would not pay anything, and it would not hurt his credit score.

The monthly payment would be automatically withheld from borrowers' paychecks, just like Federal taxes.

I believe all students will want to take advantage of this simple and affordable new option, but if not, they will still be able to opt to pay on the existing 10-year loan repayment plan schedule, which, for many borrowers, will help them pay off their loans faster.

Just like the new repayment plan, borrowers who wish to pay their loans off faster would have their payments automatically deducted from their paychecks.

Let's talk about how the new income-based repayment plan would work:

Joe earned his bachelor's degree in engineering.

He has the average loan for college graduates of $28,500.

He makes $60,000—that is what the Census Bureau says is the median starting salary for someone with an engineering degree.

He is unmarried and has no children.

So that year, we deduct the portion of his income that is needed for necessities—that is $18,735—and what is left is what we call his discretionary income—$41,265.

He will pay ten percent of that $41,265, a year, which is $4,127—or $343 a month.

Under this proposal, even if he never gets a raise, Joe will pay back his loan in 20 years.

Now let's take Maya, who earned a bachelor's degree in economics.

Her starting salary is $43,000—the median starting salary for someone with a degree in economics, according to the Census Bureau.

She is also unmarried and has no children.

So that year, we deduct the same thing for necessities—$18,735—and that leaves her discretionary income at $24,265.

Maya will pay 10 percent of that $24,265 a year, which is $2,427, or $202 a month.

Under this proposal, even if she never gets a raise, Maya will pay back her loan in 16 years.

Stephanie earned her associate's degree from a local community college.

She has $10,400 in student loan debt—the median amount a recent community college graduate would expect to have.

Her starting salary is $39,000—the median salary for a 25-29 year-old with an associate's degree.

She is unmarried and has one child.

So the portion of her income that is needed for necessities—$25,365—is larger because it is supporting two people.

That leaves her discretionary income at $13,635.

Stephanie will pay 10 percent of that $13,635 a year, which is $1,364, or $114 a month.

Under this proposal, Stephanie will pay back her loan in 10 years even if she never gets a raise.

Finally, let's look at someone who isn't able to repay his loan.

John went to community college for two years, took out $7,500 in student loans, but dropped out after his first year.

He makes $20,000 a year.

He is unmarried and has no children.

So we deduct the portion of his income that is needed for necessities—$18,735—and that leaves his discretionary income at $1,265.

John will pay 10 percent of that $1,265 a year, which is $127.

Under this proposal, assuming he never gets a raise, John will have not repaid his loan in 20 years.

In three out of these four examples, the borrowers were able to pay back their loans in 20 years.

And if these students have reasonable salary increases, they would pay off their loans even sooner.

But for those undergraduate students like John who never make enough to pay back their loans in 20 years, the amount that hasn't been paid after 20 years is forgiven under current law, and that seems like a policy we should keep.

Under this new repayment system, students will have manageable payments and most will completely pay off their loans, which is good for the students and is good for the taxpayers.

This new option should end the nightmare that many students have of never being able to afford their student loan payments.

My third proposal is a new accountability system for colleges to make sure the degrees they offer are worth students' time and money.
This new accountability system would measure whether students are actually paying off their loans.

The proposal would simplify and expand what the gainful employment rule—proposed in 2014 by the U.S. Department of Education—tried to accomplish.

What is different is it would apply to every program at every college—public, private, and for-profit—and the measure would be much simpler.

For some programs, this should provide colleges with an incentive to lower tuition and help their students finish their degrees and find jobs so they can repay their loans.

TITLE IX

There will be other good ideas, and some of them are difficult.

One of these is a rule about campus safety.

The U.S. Department of Education has proposed a rule addressing campus safety by clarifying what is required by title IX.

I'm glad to see the Department is going through the rulemaking process, which allowed the public to submit comments.

It is my belief that Congress can also address some of these issues, and I am committed to trying to do that.

CONCLUSION

We have a committee with many different voices and diverse views, but we have been successful in bringing legislation with broad bipartisan support, including with a divided government, including fixing Federal student loans, the law fixing No Child Left Behind, the 21st Century Cures Act, and legislation to combat the opioid crisis.

In my conversations with Democrat and Republican Senators, I have found a remarkable degree of bipartisan consensus. Directions we should take to make college affordable and make students' degrees worth their time and money.

Of course, there will be differences of opinion, and if there are, we will resolve them the traditional way: by voting.

And if we cannot agree on one thing, I would be willing to do, as our committee has in the past, which is to move forward on those important matters on which we can agree.

There has never been a time when more Americans have agreed that education and training beyond high school is essential to a good life and a higher income.

It is our responsibility to take whatever steps we can to help students afford college and make sure that the degrees they earn are worth the time and money they pay for them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Boozman). The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I compliment President Trump on being bold enough and strong enough to do something no President has contemplated in decades, Republican or Democratic, and that is to end the war in Afghanistan.

We have been there for 17 years. We voted on a resolution initially that said we would go after people who attacked us on 9/11 and anyone who aided or abetted them. We did that. Today there is no one living who attacked us on 9/11 or who is free. There is no one living who aided or abetted them who attacked us on 9/11. By every measurement, we are victorious.

We killed bin Laden. We have disrupted the terror camps in Afghanistan. Is Afghanistan a mess? Sure, it is a mess. It has always been a mess and always will be a mess, but our mission has changed to nation-building.

I compliment President Trump for being bold and brave in saying enough is enough. Let's spend that money at home. We spend $51 billion a year in Afghanistan. Those troops should be sent home. I have three members of my family who are in the military. I don't want them to go to Afghanistan. Every one of our political and military leaders—Republican, Democratic, and Independent—will tell you there is no military mission in Afghanistan. Yet we stay. Some of the very same people who say we have no mission, in their next breath say we need to send more troops there. We sent 100,000, and we completely had victory. Then they said: We have to go back. Now the troops came down. Are we to send 100,000 and keep them there forever?

This resolution is an insult to the President, and I will oppose it. This resolution has been put forward by Republicans, who say to President Trump: You are leaving precipitously from Afghanistan. How do you leave precipitously after 17 years? We are no longer fighting anyone who attacked us on 9/11. The people we are fighting were not even born when 9/11 happened. The war over there has nothing to do with 9/11. It has to do with nation-building. I will tell you what one Navy SEAL, whom I met a year or two ago, told me. He said: We will go everywhere. We will kill our enemy. We will do what you ask of us, but the mistake is when you ask us to stay, plant the flag, and become policemen. They don't want to be policemen. Our military members do not want to be the policemen of that land.

We fight when we have to, and we should come home. That money should be spent here at home. I completely and vigorously oppose this condemnation of the President. They say we are leaving precipitously. We have been there 17 years. The same people in the war caucus—and they are on both sides of the aisle—will also tell you, if you announce that you are leaving in 6 months, then you are telegraphing to the enemy that you are leaving. So they have precipitously, but they don't want us to leave in a planned way. They have left us no way to leave.

People talk about bipartisanship. What is the one thing that brings Republicans and Democrats together? War. They love it—the more the better, forever war, perpetual war. We are spending $51 billion a year in Afghanistan. We spend it on luxury hotels that are half completed. The contractors have run off with the money. One of the hotels that sits across from our Embassy serves as a place for snipers to shoot at our soldiers. We have to hope and pray this house will fall and the guy who was building it ran off with the money. The government we supported for a decade—the Karzai government—grew more poppy than anybody in the world. The guy's brother was a drug dealer, and his other brother was a thief and ran off with the money. Is it any wonder that the Afghan people turn away from the government we have given them? It is time to declare victory and come home.

This resolution, like so many resolutions, could be misinterpreted as being another affirmation that we stay forever. So I also support language that should be added to this resolution that says: Nothing in this resolution is to be construed as an authorization for war. Why? Because we had an authorization like this about Libya that didn't give power to the government to commit war. It passed on a Thursday evening, when many Members were traveling to their home States. President Obama, at that time, used it and said: Oh, everybody is in favor of the new war in Libya, which also turned out to be a disaster.

With regard to the troops in Syria, President Trump said: I will defeat ISIS, and we will come home. Now the people are changing the mission. They say: We have to stay there until the Russians leave. We have to stay there until the Iranians leave. They have been there a long time, and they are not leaving. That means we stay there forever. We have 2,000 troops compared to tens of thousands of other troops, compared to a couple hundred thousand Turkish troops along the border. Do we really want to be involved in another enormous land war in the Middle East? To what end?

The great irony of this is, the war caucus on both sides—Republicans and Democrats, those who will not ever let the soldiers come home—typically vents its anger and says: The President has unlimited power, and how dare Congress get in his way with regard to war. Here is the irony. We now have a President who wants to use his power to come home, and they are stepping in and saying: Oh, no. We need to make sure he is consulting with Congress because we want to stay at war forever, and the President wants to bring troops home. So this is a resolution to condemn the President for trying to bring troops home for the first time in 17 years.

What are we spending the money on—$51 billion a year? We have spent
over $6 trillion between the Iraq war and the Afghan war—$6 trillion. The $51 billion a year we are spending in Afghani stan is being spent on a luxury hotel, and we have spent $45 billion on a gas station. I think we spent about $90 million on the hotel and $45 million on the gas station. Do you know what kind of gas they pump? Natural gas. How many people have a car in America that runs on natural gas? Virtually nobody. How many people in Afghan istan have a car that runs on natural gas? They had bought some cars. Then they didn’t have any money, so we gave them credit cards so they could use the gas pumps. I sent my staffers to see if the gas station even existed, but they couldn’t get there because it was too dangerous. After 17 years, you can’t travel more than a few blocks in Kabul except without helicopter warships and an escort of dozens of marines.

It is completely a disaster. More poppy has grown there last year than in any recent year, and the people say: ‘We shouldn’t give up. All we have to do is send more soldiers. All we have to do is fight longer. When are they going to fight?’ They have 300,000 people in their army. They are going to fight? If they want their homeland, stand up and fight for it. I am tired of America always doing everybody else’s fighting. I am tired of America always paying for everybody else’s war.

People won’t come to Afghanistan to come and attack us. We should be prepared. We should have robust intelligence. We should know what is going on, and we should disrupt terrorist camps if we have to. Yet every person out there who believes in this radical Islam, in this radical jihad is not coming over here. Every misbegotten village in Africa is not a threat to the United States, and that is the debate we should be having.

The trouble is in our national security interests. Really? To go to Niger to go to Mali? to be fighting in Somalia? to be fighting in Yemen? to be fighting in Afghanistan and in Iraq? That is not in our national interest.

People say: We must fight them there or they will come here. Well, guess what. They have been coming here since 9/11. We have arrested over 300 terrorists in our country. It was only a year ago that a dozen people were killed by a terrorist, so it is not as if they haven’t been coming. In fact, we don’t condone terrorists’ reasons for coming, but if you look at their reasons for coming, they say it is because we are over there.

So by virtue of this platitude, this platitude is: We must fight them over there so they will not be over here. Well, they are over here, and when they tell you why they are over here, they say they are over here because we are over there. I am not saying that we don’t have counterterrorism, but I will tell you that when in some remote village in Yemen we swoop in at night and kill 15 people, including women and children, the surrounding neighbor hood and countryside, for 100 years, will speak to an old tradition of the night the Americans came.

Ultimately, Islam must police Islam. They are never going to accept Americans coming in and telling them how to live or how they should behave or getting rid of even the bad elements among them. They need to step up and do it.

We have taken 99 percent of the land back from ISIS. That is not enough. People say there are still suicide bombers. Yes, there will be suicide bombers in the Middle East until the end of time. If we are waiting until there are no suicide bombers in the Middle East, we will wait forever. Can the people there do nothing to take care of themselves? Is there nobody there who can stop the 1 percent from coming back? Will people not step up and fight their own wars?

We have given them trillions of dollars—the uniforms, the weapons. Everything has been ours. Every time we say we have to be involved, there are unintended consequences. In Syria, we gave arms to people who were radical extremists. We gave arms to people who were actually allied with al-Qaeda. Some say there is no difference between al-Qaeda and the people to whom we gave arms. At one point in time, it was said that ISIS had $1 billion worth of humvees that were from the United States. The arms that were coming out of Libya—and Hillary Clinton supported taking those arms into Libya—were going to the wrong people. We were taking them to one set of bad people and giving them to another set of bad people.

Maybe, sometimes, there isn’t a lesser of two evils. Maybe, sometimes, we have to be concerned about America. What I am saying with this resolution is that I am for completely and saying to President Trump: We think we are doing a great job, and thank goodness for being bold enough to say it is time to start thinking about America first.

I ask unanimous consent that we get rid of the resolution condemning the President and that we replace it with the resolution that simply says that we applaud President Trump for being bold and brave enough to consider bringing our troops home, declaring victory, and ending America’s longest war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

M. RISCH. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first of all, I want to respond to a number of things said by my distinguished colleague from Kentucky.

He makes a number of points that he has been making over the years that deserve serious consideration. I say this is something that deserves a debate. I agree with him that the President of the United States should be commended, not condemned, for raising these issues for a debate. Indeed, that is the purpose of this resolution.

As you know, this resolution is made up of many different parts, the most recent of which is the part that talks about the very things my good friend was speaking about. This resolution we have in front of us is not a rebuke or an insult to the President of the United States. Indeed, as I read it, it recognizes the President’s efforts in this regard and recognizes his efforts for us to examine exactly what we are doing in these places, as Senator Paul has already so eloquently talked about. I think there are many voices in Congress and outside of Congress who recognize that after World War II, the United States was very successful in nation building. Whether or not you agree with it—and there is always a debate among us—is how far we should go, and how much of the American taxpayers’ money we should spend on nation building—we rebuilt Germany, we rebuilt Japan, and after the Korean war, we rebuilt South Korea and we were very successful in that regard. Not only did we rebuild the nation itself, but we also trained the necessary police efforts there and military efforts for ongoing work.

Now, fast-forward to the Middle East and the difficulties we have had there. I don’t think there is anyone who could stand up and successfully defend that this has been a successful nation-building effort in the areas Senator Paul referred to. Indeed, they have not been. My view is that before you can give something to somebody, they have to want it.

I think we have spent a couple of trillion dollars in Afghanistan. As Senator Paul pointed out, things are going on there that are very difficult and no better than when we got there 17 years ago. Indeed, in some places, it is probably worse than when we got there 17 years ago. It is appropriate to have that debate because we should continue nation building and whether we should continue to try to stand up and train fighting units in Afghanistan or, for that matter, in other places.

Senator Paul referred to only a minimum number of places where we have attempted to train fighters to fight like Americans. The fact is, they just don’t. No matter how much training you give them and no matter what kind of equipment you give them, they just don’t fight like America’s finest.

In addition to that, Senator Paul correctly pointed out that in some instances in the Middle East, there are places there that have gone on for centuries, and they are still going on. When you try to stand them up to do something else, they just don’t do it. They may train, but they will not train to fight for what we want and for the kinds of values and cultures we have.

Having said all of that, again, I come back to what we are attempting to do
here with the resolution we have in front of us, and that is, we are recognizing that President Trump has started this conversation, and we are encouraging him in that regard.

I note that in recent days the national conversation highlighted in an interview that Congress is rebuking the President of the United States. I have a different view of this. The President of the United States, as the Commander in Chief, as the Chief Executive, started this, and after the conversation was started, there have been numerous discussions—both internally within the executive branch and between the legislative branch and the executive branch—as to the issues the President raised and the issues my good friend Senator Paul was talking about. The result of that is the language we have in front of us that recognizes that the President of the United States started this conversation. It recognizes that he thinks we ought to be talking about these things, just as Senator Paul has raised and has debated, and we should continue talking about those.

So the purposes of the resolution are, I would urge, pretty much the opposite of what Senator Paul talks about when he says we are rebuking the President or criticizing the President or in any other way insulting the President. Indeed, nothing could be further from the truth. This progress—this progress is working exactly as it was intended to work, and that is for someone—in this case, the leader of the Nation—to raise these issues, and then discussions take place amongst all of the people who have an interest in this and everyone who believes they have some input into this, recognizing both the shortcomings and the successes of what we have had.

Certainly, the President is to be commended for what he has said about defeating the threat of ISIS. That group is a shadow of its former self. As Senator Paul noted, the vast majority of the land holdings it had have been taken back, so there is a great victory there. There is certainly more work to be done.

I agree with Senator Paul that this is a little bit like the laundry—it is never going to be completely done. As long as the Middle East exists, as long as there are people who are inclined to do this sort of thing, people who are radical, this sort of thing is going to go on. Where I part company a bit with Senator Paul is that we can do things over there that will make us safer here.

Senator Paul is right. Intelligence plays a huge role in this. Indeed, had we had a better handle before 9/11, that could have been disrupted, just as we have disrupted many other efforts to attack the homeland, the vast majority of which the American people will never hear about.

In amendment, I think we should all get behind this particular resolution. I think it encourages the President for the road that he is going down to take each of these elements, to look at them critically, and to determine what we need to do to continue to protect Americans.

When the President first rolled out this idea, one of the things I think is important is that I don’t think he ever indicated that he was somehow going to withdraw from the Middle East and give up all the platforms that we have and that we must have if, indeed, we get something going on to a point like we had right before 9/11 where there were 20,000 kids in Afghanistan that were training people to come to America and do what they did. If the intelligence people are able to determine that, then I think we need to be able to hit that with an operation that will dismantle it. It doesn’t have to be a war that goes on for very long; indeed, many of these are 1-night operations. That is the way these things need to be handled.

In any event, I would urge everyone to get behind this particular resolution we have encouraging the President and encouraging people on all sides of the issue who have strong feelings about it, just as my good friend Senator Paul has, to get their two cents’ worth in here and then we all work together to make this work right and not be pulling at each other and encouraging our enemies in that regard.

Mr. President, I object to the request made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Kentucky.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—AMENDMENT NO. 102

Mr. Paul. Mr. President, one of the things I think are fundamental to our country is the freedom to protest, the freedom to dissent, and the freedom to boycott if you so choose. Our country was actually founded with a boycott. The boycott was dumping English tea into the ocean. In my state, Henry Clay was famous for passing legislation boycotting British goods so that people could wear American clothing. He actually fought a duel over that and became famous and then became one of the most famous U.S. Senators.

The idea that you should be allowed to boycott, that it is an extension of your speech, that it is an extension of the First Amendment, I think goes to the very heart of who we are as a people. It is hard for me to believe that part of this bill they are putting forward would affirm State law that says you can’t do business with the government if you are involved with the boycott against Israel.

I am not really making a point on whether the boycott is good or bad or with regard to Israeli policy; my point is whether it is good or bad with regard to the First Amendment. You see, the First Amendment isn’t really about hearing from people about things that you like. If it is speech that you like and people say you are a great guy, you are not going to be offended by that speech. It is when people are critical of you or critical of your thoughts or have different thoughts—that is what the First Amendment is about.

It is an extraordinary thing in our country that people can actually speak out and agree or disagree. If people don’t think the settlements in the West Bank are a good idea, should they be allowed to speak their mind? Should they be forbidden from doing work for the government?

The problem is that the government has gotten so big. There is a teacher in Texas who is Muslim. I think she teaches autistic or special needs kids. She is a contractor. She was asked to sign a statement saying that she would never boycott goods made in Israel. Well, she objects to some of the policies, I presume, on the West Bank. I don’t agree with her, but that is a fundamentally American thing—to be able to object. Should we have a law that says you can’t boycott your government, that if you say you want to boycott your government’s policy? To me, that is a real danger.

I have an amendment to this overall bill that would simply say that we remove any kind of affirmation of anti-Israel legislation, or protesting is something so fundamentally American, so fundamentally associated with the First Amendment that even if we don’t like what you are boycotting, even if we don’t like what you are that in America we allow that to happen because that is what freedom of speech is about.

Freedom of speech is not about the easy stuff. It is not about the language you like. It is not about saying “Oh, if you are a Republican and everybody is saying Republican things, that is fine, but we are not going to hear from Democrats,” or if you are a Democrat, it is not about saying “Well, the First Amendment is fine for Democrats, but we don’t want to hear from those Republicans.” It is about speech, whether you like it or not. Boycotting is speech.

I went to a Baptist college. I remember when I was in college that the Baptist women of the Southwest Baptist Convention didn’t like pornography being out in front at the store where kids could view it. Do you know what they did? They marched. They didn’t have anybody. They didn’t commit violence. They didn’t do nonviolent protests by marching in front of the utility stores until—guess what—because of the economic boycott and the bad press, the people put the pornographic magazines behind the counter, and only adults were allowed to buy something that looked at them. That is from a boycott.

We boycotted English tea to found a country.

Does anybody remember the boycotts in Montgomery? Rosa Parks didn’t like the fact that she was being separated and told to sit in the back of the bus, so African Americans from around the country but definitely across Alabama
and Montgomery boycotted the bus system.

Are we here to say that we are going to forbid boycotting, that you can’t do business with the government? Here is the problem. People say: Oh, it is a privilege to do business with the government. What if you are a physician and half of your business is with the government? What if you are a nurse? Half of the healthcare in our country is paid for by the government. What if you are a teacher and you work in the public schools? Are we going to ask all of these people to take a litmus test that they are not going to boycott or protest against their government’s policy? What kind of country would we live in? Yet it is groupthink around here. Everybody is so paranoid and saying: Oh, we can’t object to this lobby. Because this lobby is so powerful, we can’t object to them.

Look, it isn’t about the ideas; it is about the freedom of speech. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be put forward, which is a germane amendment.

Listen to what you will hear here. There is going to be an objection. They are not going to let me vote on this. So not only are they going to ban boycotting, they are banning the idea that, in the Senate, we would vote on whether we would allow boycotting in our country.

My amendment is to take out the language that supports banning boycotts and reaffirms the First Amendment. It will be denied because nobody wants to vote on this. Nobody wants to have a debate over the First Amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and call up my germane amendment that has everything to do with the bill, amendment No. 102.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have 20 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAUL. I think this is an important debate, and time will tell. This will go to the Supreme Court, and I expect the Supreme Court will rebuke this body for not carefully considering the First Amendment.

The amendment (No. 96) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. RISCH. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. President, fellow Senators, again I part ways with my good friend Senator PAUL on this one, to a large degree.

The speech he gave, I am in absolute agreement that the government should not be stopping any individual from boycotting whatever they want to boycott for whatever reason they want to boycott America. You have the First Amendment right to do that, but I would draw attention to section 402, which simply states: “Nonpreemption of measures by state and local governments to divest from entities that engage in certain boycott, divestment, or sanctions activities targeting Israel or persons doing business in Israel or Israel-controlled territories.”

Look, if an individual wants to do this, this is America. People can do what they want, but if a governmental State or local government—is going to use taxpayer dollars to engage in anti-Israel activities, that is a different ball game. They are then using people’s funds who disagree with what they want to do, and that is not right. State and local governments should not in any way be involved in boycotting other countries, particularly—particularly—a country that is one of the best friends we have in the world, really the only democracy in the Middle East, and they are doing it, why? Because they are Jewish people. This is wrong. This is very wrong.

The BDS Act we have here prohibits State and local governments from doing that. Any person who wants to do that has the First Amendment right to do that.

In any event, we think this is a good measure that prohibits State and local governments from spending taxpayers’ money in a way that many taxpayers don’t want it spent. I object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. PAUL. The amendment (No. 65) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 96, offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ].

The amendment (No. 96) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 65.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators have signed their names to the amendment, as amended, agreed to:

The amendment (No. 65), as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The amendment (No. 65) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 1, an act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Shelley Moore Capito, Mitt Romney, Richard Burr, John Cornyn, Rick Scott, Mike Crapo, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Michael B. Enzi, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, John Boozman, Steve Daines, James M. Inhofe, Thom Tillis, John K. Ernst.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 1, an act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Colorado [Mr. GARDNER], the Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. PERDUE].

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Ms. CANTWELL] is necessarily absent.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote? The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 72, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 15 Leg.]

YEAS—72

Alexander Ernst Risch
Barrosso Roesser Risch
Bennet Romney Risch
Blackburn Rosen Risch
Blumenthal Rounsevelt Risch
Bhutto Rubio Risch
Boozman Saase Risch
Braun Schumacher Risch
Burr Scott (FL) Risch
Capito Scott (SC) Risch
Cardin Shelby Risch
Casey Sinema Risch
Cassidy Smith Risch
Collins Stabenow Risch
Coons Sullivan Risch
Cornyn Teeter Risch
Cortez Masto Thune Risch
Cotton Tillis Risch
Cramer Tumey Risch
Crapo Warner Risch
Cruz Whitehouse Risch
Daines Wicker Risch
Duckworth Wyden Risch
Enzi Young Risch

NAYS—24

Baldwin Peters
Boozman Reed
Brown Sanders
Casper Schatz
Durbin Shaheen
Feinstein Udall
Gillibrand Van Hollen
Harris Warner

NOT VOTING—4

Cantwell Markowski Perdue
Gardner Perdue

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 72, the nays are 24. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 97

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I call up an amendment numbered 98 to amendment No. 97.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), for Mr. RISCH, proposes an amendment numbered 98 to amendment No. 97.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To clarify the deadline for the report on the cooperation of the United States and Israel with respect to countering unmanned aerial systems)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. FORM OF REPORT ON THE COOPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL WITH RESPECT TO COUNTERING UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS.

The report required under section 123(d) shall be submitted in classified form, but may include a classified annex.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. RISCH. 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. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO KATHLEEN GARDNER CRAVEDI

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I recognize the distinguished career of Kathleen Gardner Cravedi, who is retiring after 41 years of dedicated Federal service and for whose public service we should all be grateful.

As somebody who started his career in public service as the co-director of the Oregon Grey Panthers, I appreciate the work of individuals who are committed to improving conditions for older Americans. Kathy began her career in public service on Capitol Hill working on exactly those issues. As a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, I had the benefit of working with Kathy when she was staff director for the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging. Working under her chairmanship, the late-great Congressman Claude Pepper, Kathy helped pass legislation ending mandatory retirement and providing hospice care under Medicare.

Kathy worked on fighting elder abuse, health fraud, and she worked on the first congressional hearing ever on aging after 41 years of dedicated Federal service and for whose public service we should all be grateful.

Kathleen Gardner Cravedi, who is retiring after 41 years of dedicated Federal service and for whose public service we should all be grateful.

Kathy moved over to the National Library of Medicine, or NLM, which is the world’s largest biomedical library and a key resource for some of the most exciting medical science out there. Serving as NLM’s first public liaison, she worked hard connecting NLM’s work with the public, spearheading campaigns that drew huge attention in the United States and abroad. She brought in lawmakers and celebrities and athletes and scientists to promote the organization’s mission.

Over 23 years at NLM, Kathy steadily moved up the ranks, and she is now retiring as the director of the Office of Communications and Public Liaison. Her career at NLM has been key to connecting the American public with the astounding work this organization does.

Forty-one successful years in public service is a tremendous accomplishment. So I want to thank Kathy for all her many years of hard work, and I want to congratulate her on her well-earned retirement.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 311. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator Chuck Grassley, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Finance: Elizabeth Darling, of Texas, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, vice Rafael J. Lopez.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–197. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved nomination of Lieutenant General Jerry P. Martinez, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of
lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–198. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report on the authorization to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777, this will not cause the Department of the Army to exceed the number of commissioned officers authorized; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–199. A communication from the Secretary, Security and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Disclosure of Hedging by Employee, Officers and Directors” (RIN2355–AL40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–200. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Home Loan Bank Capital Requirements” (RIN2590–AA70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–201. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Policy, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Unregulated Commercial and Institutional Power Electric Power Administrations” (RIN0104–AE23) (10 CFR Parts 429 and 430) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 31, 2019; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–202. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Case-057, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2019–0001—2019–0008); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–203. A communication from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy in the position of General Counsel, Department of Education, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–204. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation” (RIN1890–AA16) (34 CFR Parts 36 and 688) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.


EC–209. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Federal Acquisition Circular 2019–01; Introduction” ((48 CFR Chapter 1) (FAC 2019–01)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–210. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Federal Acquisition Circular 2019–01; Small Entity Compliance Guide” ((48 CFR Chapter 1) (FAC 2019–01)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–211. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation; Combatting Trafficking in Persons—Definition of Recruitment Fees” (RIN0000–AN92) (48 CFR Parts 22 and 52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 30, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–212. A communication from the Chief of the Regulatory Coordination Division, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H–1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens” (RIN1615–AB71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 31, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


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 Mrs. FEINSTEIN:
S. 315. A bill to establish the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for himself and Mr. BENNET):
S. 317. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing care for children with complex medical conditions through a health home; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY:
S. 318. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish medically necessary transportation for newborn children of certain women veterans; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY:
S. 319. A bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to severely wounded, ill, or injured veterans of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARNER, Mr. CASKY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):
S. 320. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. HASSAN):
S. 321. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify safe harbor requirements applicable to automatic contribution arrangement arrangements and other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. WARNER):
S. 322. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote retirement savings on behalf of small business employees by making improvements to SIMPLE retirement accounts and indexing the transition from a SIMPLE plan to a 401(k) plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):
S. 323. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish an Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Program recognizing excellence exhibited by classified school employees providing services to students in prekindergarten through high school; to the Committee on Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):
S. 324. A bill to promote international exchanges on best election practices, cultivate more secure democratic institutions around the world, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAWLEY):
S. 325. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Garrison Diversion Unit Project Oakes Test Area in Dickey County, North Dakota, to the Dickey-Sargent Irrigation District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HINshaw, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. GONZALEZ, Mr. MERRICK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOCKER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEE, and Mr. REID):
S. 326. A bill to prohibit the use of amounts appropriated for military construction or the Army Corps of Engineers for the construction of barriers, land acquisition, or any other associated activities on the southern border without specific statutory authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 327. A bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for
any veteran with a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR): S. 328. A bill to jump-start economic recovery through the formation and growth of new businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 47

At the request of Mr. TESTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 9

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 90, a bill to limit the establishment or extension of national monuments in the State of Utah.

S. 92

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law.

S. 104

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 110, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 122

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 112, a bill to amend the charter of the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes.

S. 130

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 130, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 162

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 162, a bill to provide back pay to low-wage contractor employees, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 165, a bill to amend chapter 85 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify that Federal employees excepted from a furlough are eligible for unemployment compensation.

S. 201

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 201, a bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to make clear that each decennial census, as required for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, shall tabulate the total number of persons in all the States to provide that no information regarding United States citizenship or immigration status may be elicited in any such census.

S. 210

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 210, a bill to amend the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancement in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes.

S. 211

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 211, a bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to secure universal protection to Indian victims of crime, and for other purposes.

S. 212

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 212, a bill to amend the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000, the Buy Indian Act, and the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide industry and economic development opportunities to Indian communities.

S. 226

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act.

S. 229

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 229, a bill to provide advance appropriations authority for certain accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education of the Department of the Interior and the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes.

S. 249

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 249, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 262, a bill to provide for a pay increase in 2019 for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 272

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to establish the policy of the United States regarding the no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

S. 284

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 284, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 306

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill to promote merger enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, increasing antitrust enforcement resources, and improving the information provided to antitrust enforcers.

S. 307

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 307, a bill to amend the Clayton Act to modify the standard for an unlawful acquisition, and for other purposes.

S. 311

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 311, a bill to amend the Federal Acquisition and Competition Reform Act to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 312

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr.
Wyden), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal), the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from California (Ms. Harris), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brown) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 7, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

S. RES. 34

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Warner) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 34, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Governments of Burma and Bangladesh ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary, and sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees who have been displaced by the campaign of ethnic cleansing conducted by the Burmese military and to immediately release unjustly imprisoned journalists, Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo.

Amendment No. 96

At the request of Mr. Paul, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 96 proposed to S. 1, a bill to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

STATMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. Feinstein:

S. 320. A bill to establish the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. Feinstein. Mr. President, I rise to reintroduce legislation to establish the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area, California’s first National Heritage Area.

I am very pleased to work with Senator Harris, Congressman John Garamendi, and local stakeholders in California on this important legislation.

This legislation will establish California’s first National Heritage Area in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta to promote environmental stewardship, heritage conservation, and economic development in communities across five Delta-area counties.

The Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta is the largest estuary in the western United States and one of the most productive and ecologically important watersheds in North America. This extensive “inland delta” is a national treasure that must be protected.

The Delta offers recreational opportunities enjoyed by millions of Californians and out-of-state visitors alike, who come each year for boating, fishing, hunting, and sightseeing.

It also provides critical habitat for more than 750 wildlife species, including Sandhill cranes and other migratory birds, as well as iconic native fish like the Chinook salmon, some as large as 60 pounds, which return each year to travel through the Delta to spawn in tributaries upstream. These same waterways also provide freshwater to millions of California households and irrigated farmland south of the Delta and elsewhere in the state.

Before being converted for farmland starting in the 19th century, the Delta flooded regularly following the springtime snowmelt and once supported the continent’s largest Native Americans communities.

Later, the Delta served as the gateway for the California Gold Rush, after which Chinese immigrant workers built hundreds of miles of levees to make the Delta’s rich peat soils available for farming and to control flooding.

Japanese, Chinese, Italian, German, Portuguese, Dutch, Greek, South Asian, and other immigrants began the area’s farming legacy and established proud communities that continue today.

Over the years, the vibrant “river culture” unique to Delta communities has attracted the attention of celebrated authors from Mark Twain and Jack London to Joan Didion.

A National Heritage Area designation would help to preserve this uniquely American story by providing the opportunity for modest federal funding to help local entities, principally the Delta Protection Commission, manage the Heritage Area in accordance with California law and in partnership with Delta communities.

The management planning process required by the legislation will be collaborative and open to the public. Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, private property owners, and all stakeholders will have a voice in the management planning for the Heritage Area.

I’d like to emphasize that this legislation does not affect water rights or water contracts, nor does it impose any additional responsibilities on local governments or private landowners.

Instead, this legislation authorizes Federal assistance to support local projects as part of an inclusive process required by State law.

Today, the Delta faces a crisis due to invasive species, urban and agricultural runoff, wastewater overloads, channelization, dredging, water exports, and other stressors.

Many Delta islands are now 10 to 20 feet below sea level due to subsidence, and the present levee system is inadequate to provide reliable flood protection for historic communities, agricultural enterprises, and infrastructure.

Alarming, many existing levees were simply not engineered to withstand earthquakes. Should levees fail, a rush of saltwater into the interior Delta would damage this already fragile ecosystem, disrupt drinking water supplies, flood agricultural land, inundate towns, and damage roads, powerlines, and water infrastructure.

Our legislation recognizes the Delta as a working landscape central to California life and seeks to further local projects already underway that promote environmental stewardship, heritage conservation, community revitalization, and economic development throughout the Delta.

This legislation also seeks to fulfill the broadly supported 2009 California state law that called for a Heritage Area designation for the Delta.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues at every level of government to restore the Delta and its native species, upgrade California’s water supply, safeguard against flood risk, improve water quality, and preserve Delta communities’ rich heritage and continued vibrancy.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. Durbin (for himself, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Markey, Ms. Warren, Mr. Merkley, Ms. Duckworth, and Mrs. Gillibrand):

S. 320. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Durbin. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 330

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safety Enhancements for Communities Using Reasonable and Effective Firearm Storage Act” or the “SAFE Firearm Storage Act.”

SEC. 2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS.

(a) In General.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) Security Requirements.—

“(1) RELATION TO PROVISION GOVERNING GUN SHOWS.—This subsection shall apply to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer except as provided in subsection (j).

“(2) FIREARM STORAGE.—

“(A) In General.—A person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall keep and store each firearm in a locked facility or local business premises of the licensee at the premises covered by the license.
(b) MEANS OF STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall, with respect to each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee—

(1) secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod 1/4 inch thick through the space between the trigger guard, and the frame or receiver of the firearm, and not more than $10,000;

(III) the rod anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises;

(III) a locked vault.

(3) PAPER RECORD STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall store each paper record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee at the premises of such person or entity such as requirements relating to the use of—

(A) alarm and security camera systems;

(B) site hardening;

(C) measures to secure any electronic record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee; and

(D) other measures necessary to reduce the risk of theft at the business premises of a licensee. ;

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(q) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FIREARMS LICENSEE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (O), by striking the period at the end and adding a comma; and

(C) by adding at the end following:

(II) the Attorney General determines that the description in the application of how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) would, if implemented, so comply .

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. HASSAN): S. 321. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify safe harbor requirements applicable to automatic contribution arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Aging Committee, ensuring that more Americans are secure financially in their retirement years is one of my highest priorities.

Later this week, our Aging Committee will hold a hearing on this very topic, following up on previous work we have done in the last Congress.

Today, I rise to introduce two bipartisan bills that would help to promote greater retirement security. Together, these bills would encourage more small employers to offer retirement plans, provide incentives for employees to save more for their retirement, and make it easier for lower- and middle-income taxpayers to claim an existing tax break for their retirement savings. According to the nonpartisan Center for Retirement Research, there is an estimated $7.7 trillion gap between the savings that American households need for a secure retirement and what they actually have saved. Think of that. We are not talking about billions here; we are talking about a $7.7 trillion gap.

A recent Gallup poll found that only 51 percent of working Americans believe they will have enough money to live comfortably in their retirement years. We must, therefore, continue to work to ensure that more Americans will have sufficient resources that they need to ensure that they are supposed to be their golden years.

There are many reasons why Americans have struggled to have sufficient funds for their retirement. One is the shift away from employer-based defined benefit plans, known as pensions, to defined contribution plans in which the risk is placed more on the employee. Another is the severity of the 2008 financial crisis, which is raising healthcare costs, including the need for expensive long-term care. But the No. 1 factor is that Americans are living far longer than they did in the past. Many Americans are also reaching retirement with more debt than retirees in past generations. Many Americans are warned that they will outlive their retirement savings.

There is another contributing factor, and that is that employees of small businesses, which are the majority of businesses in this country, are much less likely to participate or even have access to employer-based retirement plans. According to a study by the Pew population, and we know how 30 million U.S. workers lack access to a work-based plan to save for retirement, so making it easier for small businesses to offer retirement plans would make a significant difference in the financial and security of American seniors. That is why the first of the two retirement security bills that I am introducing today—the Retirement Security Act—would focus on reducing the cost and complexity of retirement plans, especially for our small businesses, and on encouraging individual employees to save more for their retirement.

I am delighted that my friend and colleague from New Hampshire, Senator HASSAN, has agreed to be the lead Democratic cosponsor on this bill. My colleague from New Hampshire has great compassion for those who are struggling to make ends meet. She and I both represent States with an aging population, and we know how difficult it is for many older Americans when they are struggling with high healthcare costs, heating their homes, affording their medications, and trying to get by in their retirement years.

Our bill would encourage small, businesses to enter into multiple employer plans, known as MEPs, in order to offer retirement programs to their employees.

MEPs permit small companies to share the administrative costs and burden of a retirement plan, and that helps to lower the costs overall. Current law discourages the use of MEPs, however, because it requires a connection, or a nexus, between unrelated businesses in order to join together as a MEP, such as membership in the same trade association. Our bill would waive that nexus requirement for businesses and would prevent employers from being required to join together as one member of the MEP fails to meet the minimum requirements necessary to obtain these tax incentives.

In addition, the bill would reduce the cost of maintaining a plan by directing the Department of Treasury to consolidate notices and other required documentation—in other words, to reduce all of the onerous paperwork.
The Retirement Security Act would also modify the existing safe harbor for automatic enrollment plans to allow employees to receive an employer match of contributions of up to 10 percent of their pay. Employees would be able to contribute more than 10 percent of their pay if their plan allows an employer match for contributions above 10 percent. This is an example of a provision that would encourage employees to save more for their retirement by giving them this tax incentive.

I realize that businesses that choose to adopt this plan with the new optional safe harbor may face additional costs due to the increased employer match, and that is why our bill would also help the smallest businesses—those with fewer than 100 employees—to offset these costs by providing a new tax credit equal to the increased match.

What we want to do in our bill is to provide incentives for employers to establish these plans by waiving the requirement that they have to be in a related industry, and we would also encourage both employees and employers to increase, if they can, the amount of money they are donating to these retirement plans.

The new retirement plan options for businesses that are included in our bill are just that—they are options; they are opportunities. No business, large or small, is required to offer its employees a retirement plan under our bill. This is an opportunity, not a mandate, but it is an opportunity that I would hope that more and more small businesses would consider because I know they share the concern about the financial security of their employees once they reach their retirement years.

I am very pleased to see my colleagues from New Hampshire on the Senate floor. I hope the Senate will listen and pay careful attention to her words as well.

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SA 106. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 101. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title I, add the following:

SEC. 119. REDUCING FOREIGN AID TO OFFSET INCREASED ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), the United States Government may not provide any financial assistance during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2023, to any of the following countries:

(1) Afghanistan.
(2) Bangladesh.
(3) Iraq.
(4) Libya.
(5) Pakistan.
(6) Saudi Arabia.
(7) Somalia.
(8) Syria.
(9) Turkey.
(10) Yemen.

(b) Global Economic Development.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development may not provide any economic development assistance in any country during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2023, to any of the following:

Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Sanders, and Ms. Warren) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV, insert the following:

1) EXCEPTIONS TO AUTHORITY TO ADOPT AND ENFORCE MEASURES RESTRICTING CONTRACTING.—The authority under subsection (a) for a State or local government to adopt and enforce measures that restrict contracting with certain entities does not apply to the following:

(1) A contract with an entity that has 10 or fewer employees.
(2) A contract with a value not exceeding $100,000.
(3) A contract with a sole proprietorship.

SA 104. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 13, line 12, strike the period and insert ‘‘, including initiatives aimed at—

(1) commercialization and economic development of Israel; including for the production of manufactured goods;
(2) construction of permanent human habitation;
(3) extension of the reach of humanity into CIS-lunar space, including exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond;
(4) participation of Israel, as appropriate, in crewed missions involving the International Space Station (ISS) and in other space exploration missions under the leadership of the United States; and
(b) development of partnerships between nongovernmental organizations and companies, the Administration, and the Israel Space Agency for human space exploration.

SA 105. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning in section 121, strike subsection (b) and all that follows through section 122 and insert the following:

(b) Continuing Cooperation.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall continue to work with the United States to identify and cooperatively pursue peaceful space exploration and science initiatives in areas of mutual interest, taking all appropriate measures to promote technological, intellectual property, trade secrets, and economic interests of the United States, including through joint projects in Israel and Israeli-controlled territories to be funded through the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation, the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation, and the Israel-United States Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

SEC. 122. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

(a) Statutory Policy.—It should be the policy of the United States to partner with Israel in order to advance common goals across a wide variety of sectors, including energy, agriculture and food security, democracy, human rights and governance, economic growth and trade, education, environment, global health, and water and sanitation, including through joint projects in Israel and Israeli-controlled territories to be funded through the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation, the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation, and the Israel-United States Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

(b) Memorandum of Understanding.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development in accordance with established procedures, is authorized to enter into memorandums of understanding with Israel in order to enhance coordination on advancing common goals on energy, agriculture and food security, democracy, human rights and governance, economic growth and trade, education, environment, global health, and water and sanitation, including through joint projects in Israel and Israeli-controlled territories to be funded through the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation, the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation, and the Israel-United States Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation, with a focus on strengthening mutual ties and cooperation with nations throughout the world.

SA 106. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. BRIEFING ON STRATEGY TO MITIGATE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL FROM SYRIA ON THE SAFETY OF UNITED STATES ALLIES.

(a) Briefing Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall brief the appropriate Committees of Congress on any strategy developed by the President to mitigate potential adverse consequences of a United States withdrawal from Syria on the safety of religious and ethnic groups in Syria that are allied with the United States, including any humanitarian assistance to be provided in connection with the strategy.

(b) Considerations in Preparation of Strategy.—In preparing the strategy described in subsection (a), the President may consider credible data obtained by other countries and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations operating in Syria, on the matters covered by the strategy.

(c) Appropriate Committees of Congress Defined.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following
tated if that is what the mom and doctors wanted to do, and then they could have a debate about what to do next. He was literally talking about allowing space and time for a discussion about infanticide—no euphemisms or weasel words. The infants can be kept comfortable and resuscitated, and baby girls could be left cold and alone to die. Just a few years ago, the abortion lobby was really clear in its talk about hoping that abortion would be safe and legal, but rare. This is the slogan. Abortion would be “safe, legal, and rare.” Now we are talking about keeping a baby comfortable while the doctors have a debate about infanticide. That is what we are talking about here on the floor tonight. We are not talking about second-trimester abortion. We are not having some big, complicated discussion about a mother’s reproductive freedom. As important as all of those debates are, we are actually talking about babies that have been born. The only debate on the floor tonight is about infanticide. The abortion industry’s PR army couldn’t defend this. Many in the national media decided to overlook it, but none of us in this body can escape it. What we are talking about on the Senate floor tonight is infanticide.

Instead of saying he misspoke and instead of offering an apology, the Governor of Virginia decided to double down on the ugliness and cruelty. This is not about a clump of cells. This is about fourth-trimester abortion. That is actually what we are talking about here tonight.

Governor Northam is a disgraced coward, and he has such an abysmally low belief of human dignity that he couldn’t say this basic truth: It is wrong to let babies who have been born die. He couldn’t say it.

This isn’t about Republicans and Democrats. We are way beyond that. Everyone in the Senate ought to be able to say unequivocally that the little baby deserves life, that she has the right to life. Everyone in the Senate ought to be able to say unequivocally that a newborn child deserves to be treated with dignity and humanity. It is not fair to say that a newborn child deserves to be treated with dignity and humanity. It shouldn’t be controversial to say that babies survive an abortion shouldn’t be left to die cold and alone on the table. Tonight every Member of this body has that chance.

The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act prohibits exactly the kind of infanticide Governor Northam was endorsing. That is it. It is based on the simple idea that every baby deserves a fighting chance. It is a simple idea that every human being is an image bearer of God, and little babies, what we need to happen have a lot more persuasion and a lot more conversation with our neighbors. A number of my colleagues on the floor tonight are prepared to do just that, and I look forward to listening to their eloquent and love-based, science-based speech.

Thank you.
As my colleague from Nebraska was speaking, I felt a tightness in my chest. I am a mom. I have been through childbirth, and I can’t imagine anyone taking my child, setting her aside, and then having a discussion on whether she should survive. I can’t imagine that. I can’t imagine, after having given birth to a precious thing as a child brought into the world, having these odious discussions of whether she should live. I can’t imagine putting a baby through that.

So, Mr. President, I am absolutely appalled by the debate we have in front of us—a debate I would have once considered unfathomable on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Many have referred to this as the world’s greatest deliberative body, but let me be clear, folks. There is nothing great, there is nothing moral or even humane about the discussion we have before us today.

Over the past week, we have witnessed the absolutely ugly truth about the far-reaching grasp of the abortion industry and its increasingly radicalized political agenda. Politicians have not only defended aborting a child while a woman is in labor but have gone so far as to support the termination of a child after his or her birth—a child—a baby.

Rationality, decency, and basic human compassion have fallen by the wayside. Somehow this conversation has devolved so completely that a bill prohibiting the murder of children who are born alive—a bill that simply prohibits infanticide—has—has—has been blocked on the floor of the Senate. We have moved beyond all common sense, and this body can no longer unani mously condemn murder. We face a moral crisis when this body refuses to acknowledge the repugnancy and savagery of infanticide.

This assault on human dignity cannot stand. I urge my colleagues to set aside their partisanship and, instead, defend the most basic values of compassion and decency that should define our society. We can and we must do better for all folks.

Again, I thank the junior Senator from the great State of Nebraska for his leadership on this issue, and I call on my colleagues to bring this common sense legislation to the Senate floor for a vote. I also implore my colleagues to support S. 130, which I am proud to cosponsor. This legislation would ensure that healthcare providers treat babies who are born born alive, after failed abortion attempts, with the same care they would treat any other baby born at the same stage of pregnancy.

I also thank the Senator from Nebraska for his leadership on this issue and for bringing this issue to the floor.

In one sense, it is very hard to imagine this legislation is even necessary in the United States of America. In the 21st century, when, every day, new, advanced technologies bring new revelations about the wonders of human life, it is hard to fathom the extremism of the politicians in New York and now in Virginia who deny the protection of the most vulnerable members of our society—the innocent unborn—and allow them to be aborted, allow them to be killed right up to the moment of birth. It is hard to comprehend statements like those of Ralph Northam, who said that if he had his way, infants who survived abortion attempts would be delivered and kept comfortable—that is his word—while the doctors and the parents decided their fate. Is this really what it has come to in the United States? Is this really the social vision of today’s Democratic Party? Frankly, I can’t imagine a vision less just or less consistent with the goodness and compassion of the American people.

In another sense, we should not be surprised. After all, the cruelty and extremism that has been advocated by a growing number of Democratic politicians made up the conventional wisdom for much of recorded history. We often hail the ancient Greeks as the founders of democracy, but, of course, most of the Greeks believed that most humans were born to be slaves and that their lives were utterly worthless. Of course, most of the Greeks believed that was right, but it was the democracy of the few ruling over the many.

The Romans took the same view. They kept most of their subjects in chains. They infamously killed children they didn’t want and left them to be exposed on hillside or in deserted places. The Romans had a republic, but citizenship was for the few. The strong ruled. Most lives, they thought, didn’t matter.

This has been the general rule of the ages. The Aztecs, the Mayans, the Incas all practiced child sacrifice. Archaeologists recently discovered a burial ground dated to the tomb of the empire in Peru where more than 140 children were dismembered in a ritual of sacrifice. So it has gone down through the years. The strong prey upon the weak. The few rule the many. The strong prey upon the weak. The few rule the many. The strong prey upon the weak. The few rule the many.

It is the faith of our Constitution and of our whole way of life. Yes, we have struggled to realize it in this Nation. We have struggled to make it real, and we have fallen short many times, but this struggle for this faith defines our history and binds us together as Americans, and this faith is again at issue in our time.

I know some are tempted, when they see this rising tide of barbarism and cruelty, to feel despair, but I do not. I think of the Presidents of Lincoln, who spoke of the unflagging devotion of this Nation, and I take courage that all of these years later, we are a revolutionary nation still.

So we must press forward in this generation toward our revolutionary faith. Let us not go back to the darkness and cruelty of the past. Let us not go back to the arbitrary rule of the powerful and the few. Let us affirm again our founding belief in the equal worth and equal dignity of all. As we do, we will do our part for liberty and justice in our day.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, the Senate often does things by unanimous consent in areas in which there is really no common disagreement. This body will do a unanimous consent to congratulate the New England Patriots for winning the Super Bowl. Today, the Senate unanimously, all of us will agree to congratulate them. Yet, today, the Senator from Nebraska brought up a very straightforward, simple bill: Do we as a nation permit infanticide?

For some reason, the New England Patriots is noncontroversial, but the death of children at their deliveries is controversial enough that my Democratic colleagues are blocking it. It is not some fancy, formal bill with a trick piece in it; it is a very simple, straightforward, simple bill. Occasionally, an abortion is botched, and while they are actually trying to take the life of a child, the child is actually delivered. For example, the child is delivered and is on the table, crying, and the question is, Now what do we do?

Current medical practice is to back away from the child and allow him to die slowly on the table because there is no medical necessity, although the child was fully delivered and was on the table, with the umbilical cord attached, crying. It doesn’t seem like this should be controversial; it seems like this should be as straightforward as congratulating the Patriots for winning the Super Bowl. How can we as Americans say no to a fully delivered child’s life?
The question about abortion has been historically a question about, when does life begin? I am one of those crazy radicals who actually believe in science. I think, when cell division is occurring and when DNA is there that is different from the mom’s and different from the dad’s, that it is actually a different human being—a smaller human being but a different human being. That is what everyone in science believes. That child who is developing is alive. The day of his birth is just another day. Now, it is a pretty traumatic day for him to transition from being inside the womb to the outside, but birth is just another day of life for that child because he is fully developed. He was developing in the womb, and he is developing outside the womb. Every single person who can hear this has had the exact same experience of developing in the womb.

This seemed like a commonsense issue until the legislators in the State of New York, a few weeks ago, stood and cheered and applauded when they passed a bill for third-trimester abortions. These are ultra-late-term abortions. This is a fully viable child abortion.

Let me review quickly what the State of New York did. There are only four countries in the world that allow late-term abortions. There are only four left—North Korea, China, Vietnam, and the United States. Those in the New York Legislature stood and cheered that they are in the middle of the human rights-depraved nations of China, North Korea, and Vietnam. That is at 24 weeks and on. At 20 weeks, there is still Canada and the Netherlands and Singapore that are left, but by 24 weeks, at that late-term, Canada, the Netherlands, and Singapore drop off. They say: No, we are out. That is a fully viable child. Yet those in the New York Legislature stood and applauded.

It got one-upped in Virginia last week when the Governor of Virginia explained Virginia’s late-term abortion bill as one-upping New York’s. He said, in Virginia’s bill, in his words, this is how it would work. If children have deformities, however that is defined, or for the mental or physical health, however that is defined because there was no definition, they would deliver the child, make him comfortable, resuscitate the child if the mother wants, and then would discuss what to do with the child.

It is not enough for the State of New York to applaud late-term abortions and join North Korea, China, and Vietnam as the only places on Earth to allow this. No. The Virginia Democrats had to go one more and say: Let’s deliver the children and then discuss it based on their deformities.

Baseball Super Bowl conversation, one of the most popular commercials in the Super Bowl was for a gaming system that showed kids with disabilities who played a video game just like other kids, except now they want to decide at those children’s births whether to just take their lives then. How in the world can we as a culture run a television commercial and say: That kid is just like that kid. Look, they play games just alike. But when they are little, let’s deliver them and discuss it and figure out what we want to do.

This is infanticide. This is not about pro-life and pro-choice; this is pro-humanity. To get to the point at which we are discussing whether children live or die based on what they look like at birth and then, if they don’t quite look right, we will take those lives is inhumane and is beneath us as a society. I cannot fathom the discussion that we are having on the floor of the U.S. Senate as to whether a fully delivered child lives or dies or discuss what happens during a botched abortion when a child is fully delivered. It used to be that my Democratic colleagues said life begins at birth. Now, apparently, it is not at birth anymore; it is unknown when life actually begins because it is a discussion we are going to have at their births now.

How can we block this bill? How can this, of all things, not bring unanimous consent? It is inhumane. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I came here mostly to support my colleagues and to actually listen for an objection to a bill like this. For the short time I have been here, what a rude awakening as to what can happen.

Everything I have heard here makes sense, and I would just ask for the citizens across this country and for Hooiers to weigh in. Let your Senators know that this is a step too far when something like this occurs in this Chamber, when it is crystallized so simply. You are either for or against infanticide, and I never imagined I would be seeing this so early in my tenure here. I ask for the folks across this country to make their voices heard because this is a tragedy that has happened.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. Sasse. Mr. President, this is gross, what has happened here tonight. We should pass this by unanimous consent. If we continue being unable to pass it by unanimous consent, a lot of us are going to continue to fight for a rollcall vote because it is the right thing to do. Those little babies aren’t Republicans or Democrats; they are babies. They need protection from all of us.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

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

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

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Sasse. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 9, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. Sasse. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1

Mr. Sasse. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, all time postcloture on S. 1 be considered expired at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2019

Mr. Sasse. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, February 5; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration S. 1 and that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings; finally, that all time during recess be charged to the leader remarks count post cloture on S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. Sasse. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:37 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 5, 2019, at 10 a.m.
Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Senior Bishop McKinley Young, a champion of social justice and civil rights, for his dedication to empowering individuals through equality and opportunity both in the church and his community. As the son of a Pastor, Bishop McKinley Young was raised in the church and went on to serve the church and the people of the United States of America and insisted in the elections of the first Black President.

Bishop Young's commendable character and accomplishments speak volumes about Nuinity Investments and Insurance. His many accolades as a renaissance man have benefited from his hard work.

The son of a Parsonage, one could say Bishop Young was destined to a life of faith. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia and attended the Atlanta public school system. He graduated from Eastchester High School in 1944. After completing school, she attended Morris Brown College, Andover Newton Theological School and the University of Chicago Divinity School. Moreover, he also holds honorary doctorates from six institutions of higher education.

Bishop Young's faith has been the central focus of his life and has guided him to hold various positions. To cite his many years, he served as Chair of the Board with the AME Church and Service and Development Agency and went on to serve as president of the Council of Bishops and the General Board. Bishop Young also chaired several commissions, including the Commission of Global Witness and Ministry and the Commission on Annuity Investments and Insurance. His many accomplishments speak volumes about Young's commendable character and commitment to his community.

Though faith remained in his heart and guided him in every aspect of his life, Bishop Young was aware that civil rights and education were the key to building a strong community and finding a political voice. As an advocate for social justice and civil rights, he assisted in the elections of the first Black Presidents of the United States of America and South Africa by working on voter registration efforts. Furthermore, he went on to attend the inauguration of former Presidents Barack Obama and Nelson Mandela.

It is to be noted that Senior Bishop McKinley Young's unrelenting dedication and steadfast vision has left a permanent imprint on those who shared the path he walked. In life, Bishop Young embodied a selfless dedication to his family, friends, and community. Though it grieves me to announce his passing on Wednesday, January 17, 2019, I speak on behalf of the Fifth Congressional District when I thank him for his efforts to our country. He leaves behind his wife, Dorothy Jackson Young; 4 children, Karyn (Ron) Young-Lowe, Deana (Julius) McAllister, Andrea (Roderick) Jones, and Stephanie Lynn Young; and eight grandchildren, and Jessica Christina Lowe, Julius III, Colin and Dylan McAllister, and Peyton, Noah, and Miles Jones.

It is a privilege to recognize the work of Senior Bishop McKinley Young for his commitment to the church and to social justice in the African American community. Please join me and all of Missouri's Fifth Congressional District in honoring the life of McKinley Young for his commitment to the community. It is with great respect that I urge all my colleagues and fellow citizens across the country to join me in showing our appreciation to Bishop McKinley Young.

HONORING ESTHER SALVATORE
HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I today honor the life of one of my constituents, the beloved Esther Salvatore. A lifelong resident of Eastchester, Esther passed away peacefully with family members by her side on January 19, 2019. She will be deeply missed by all who knew and loved her.

Esther's life was devoted to her faith, to raising her children, to loving her many nieces, nephews and cousins, adoring her 6 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren, to playing the violin and cherishing her Italian heritage. The daughter of Antonetta and Crescenzo Salvatore. A lifelong resident of Eastchester, she shared 32 years of marriage with her loving husband, and together they raised 3 daughters in Eastchester. A devout Catholic, Esther attended mass regularly at Assumption of Our Lady in Tuckahoe, a place of worship that her father and grandfather helped to build. She was an active parishioner and was a proud member of the Rosary Altar Society, Sodality, the Eastchester/Tuckahoe Senior Center and the Yonkers Philharmonic as a violinist.

Donna Lucas, Chief Executive Officer and President of Donna Lucas Public Affairs, is Businesswoman of the Year. Since opening Lucas Public Affairs in 2006, Donna has grown the firm into a team of accomplished public affairs professionals who work to explain the complexities around many of the major public policy challenges facing the state. Donna is routinely named one of Sacramento’s 100 most powerful people and is often listed as one of the state Capitol’s most influential people.

Fairytale Town is being inducted into the Business Hall of Fame. For 60 years, Fairytale Town has offered children and families a safe place to imagine, play and learn. With year-round special events, theater performances and educational programming, Fairytale Town

This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
offers a place for children to be creative and to exercise their minds and bodies. Silt Wine Company and Muddy Boot Wine is Small Business of the Year Award. Muddy Boot Wine and Silt Wine Company boasts a long list of gold medals in various tasting competitions and has been less than thirty minutes from Midwest. Located along the Delta in Clarksburg, their wine is local, sustainable, affordable, and the owners constantly work to make our region an even better place.

Megan Blackwell, Marketing Manager for Otto Construction, is this year’s Young Professional of the Year. Born, raised, and educated in Oregon, Ms. Blackwell has made Sacramento her home. She is also involved with Metro EDGE and is one of the Metro Chamber’s 40 Under 40.

Julie Brown, Director of Resource Development at California Clothing Recyclers, is Ambassador of the Year. Julie’s commitment to the region and furthering the mission of the Sacramento Metro Chamber do not go unnoticed. Julie is a valued partner and leader of the Ambassador Program and works to encourage members to become engaged and excited about the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize these individuals and businesses for their contributions to the Sacramento region that I love. I ask all my colleagues to join me in commending them for their unwavering commitment to Sacramento.

HONORING DAVID STANLEY M.D.
HON. MIKE THOMPSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. David Stanley as Napa Valley Medical Society’s Professor Emeritus of the year. Dr. Stanley has provided outstanding medical care to our communities throughout Napa and Solano Counties and has been a mentor to many people in the medical community.

Dr. Stanley earned a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry at the University of Redlands and then attended Stanford University Medical School. While at Stanford he co-authored several scientific publications. He interned and completed his residency at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. While at Baylor he was the chief resident in medicine at Ben Taub General Hospital. Dr. Stanley also completed a fellowship in endocrinology at Baylor College of Medicine’s Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism.

Dr. Stanley started practicing medicine in Napa County in 1977. He has held many positions at Queen of the Valley Medical Center, including chief of the hospital medical staff and chairman of the Department of Medicine. In 1989, he served as president of the Napa County Medical Society. Dr. Stanley joined the Permanente Medical Group in 1993. He has worked in hospital medicine, adult primary care and endocrinology at Kaiser Vallejo Medical Center and at the Napa medical offices. For more than the past 26 years, Dr. Stanley has been the chief of adult and family medicine at the Napa Kaiser offices. Dr. Stanley has dedicated his career to providing the highest quality of medical care to our community. In addition, he has been a lecturer and educator to other medical professionals in our area.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Stanley is a model community member who has dedicated his career to helping others. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor Dr. David Stanley here today.

HONORING JOSEPH RUSSELL IV
HON. JARED HUFFMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joseph Russ IV, who passed away on January 12, 2019. His advocacy for ranching and timber communities was vital to rural areas in Humboldt County and throughout California.

Joe was born to Joseph and Annette Russ III in 1936 and attended the one-room Cape-town Elementary School on the windswept Lost Coast in the northern part of my congressional district. He graduated from Ferndale High School in 1953 at the age of 16 and the next year was elected president of the California Future Farmers of America. He attended the University of California at Davis, then graduated from UC Berkeley with a degree in business administration. Joe later enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. Joe married Karen Lane in 1963. They were married for 55 years and had three children and eight grandchildren.

Joe’s civic engagement spanned decades and resulted in many public benefits. He served 20 years on the Humboldt County Planning Commission, and he was president of the Humboldt Del-Norte Cattlemen’s Association, the Humboldt County Farm Bureau and the Humboldt Woolgrowers Association. Joe also became president of the California Woolgrowers Association, sat on the California State Board of Forestry, the state Chamber of Commerce and the State Fair Association. He was a founding member of the Stockmen’s Bank of Commerce, the Buckeye Conservancy and the California Rangeland Trust. Notably, he was key to the development of the Williamson Act, which governs property tax rates on agricultural lands in California.

Throughout his career, Joe knew the value of understanding and regulation as it related to the ranching and timber industries. His deep involvement in state and local associations and boards helped leave a permanent mark on rural agricultural policy in California. Joe was known to many as a vast resource for all things related to agriculture and had a deep sense of the region’s history. He was a guiding example for ranchers trying to balance the hard work of ranching with the need for advocacy at the state and local levels.

Madam Speaker, Joseph Russ IV’s contributions to agriculture and the communities of the Second Congressional District and the state of California, and his service to the country, are commendable and worthy of recognition. I urge my colleagues to join me in my deep appreciation of him.

HON. PAUL COOK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. COOK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and commitment of outgoing Twentynine Palms City Council Member John Cole, who departed the dais on Tuesday, December 11, 2018.

John was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1945. He attended Loyola University where he earned a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics, and later attended Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff where he earned a Master of Arts in Education. John spent 41 years serving the Morongo Unified School District as a teacher and administrator. He was first elected to the Twentynine Palms City Council in 2008 and served the city for eight years, from 2008 and 2012 and from 2014 to 2018. In addition to his position as council member, John served as the City of Twentynine Palms’ representative to the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control Advisory Committee, and as a Delegate for the League of California Cities’ Environmental Committee. During his time on the council, John was an excellent advocate for the City of Twentynine Palms and its citizens.

I thank Council Member John Cole for his leadership and dedication to public service on behalf of Twentynine Palms residents. John’s hard-work, experience, and wealth of knowledge will certainly be missed.

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 4, 2019

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bravery, service, and friendship of Hoosier veteran Joseph Steenbeke and his beloved canine partner Tess. Joe and Tess served side-by-side to defend our freedom, and they are true American heroes. Joe served in the U.S. Army, working as a Tactical Explosive Detection Dog, or TEDD, handler. From May 2012 to February 2013, he was deployed to Afghanistan with Tess, a Belgian Malinois trained to detect IEDs, at his side.

Joe served his country with courage and strength. But as Joe’s wife Stephanie put it: “He risked his life fighting beside an even stronger force, Tess.” She was Joe’s partner, his protector, and his best friend. When their service together ended, Joe returned home to Indiana, and Tess moved on to her next mission for the Connecticut National Guard. But their bond remained strong.

Over the next five years, Joe never stopped thinking about Tess and never gave up on the idea of adopting her. Like so many of our brave veterans do when they return from war, Joe struggled with PTSD. But his love for Tess and his determination to bring her home...
gave him strength and hope. And that’s when Stephanie wrote me a letter asking to help them complete this mission.

It was a great honor to work with Joe and Stephanie, the U.S. military, and the Connecticut National Guard to ensure once Tess was retired she could be adopted by her former handler. And I was thrilled to call Joe a few weeks ago with the good news: Tess would soon be his again. Now she is with the Steenbekes in her forever home in Culver, Indiana, taking on her latest mission as Joe’s partner, protector, and best friend.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking and recognizing him for his many friends, and colleagues celebrate his retirement.

Bankruptcy Judge Appointments. In addition to his ex officio member of the Court-Council on Bankruptcy of California and subsequently transferred to the Modesto Division of the Eastern District of California in 1994, Judge McManus initially started his first and second terms on the bankruptcy bench in 1986. Prior to becoming a judge, he practiced bankruptcy law at Diepenbrock, Wulff, Plant & Hannegan. In the late 80’s, he also served in many capacities on the Debtor/Creditor Relations and Bankruptcy Committee of the Business Law Section of the State Bar of California.

Judge McManus graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1975 with Bachelor of Art Degrees in Criminology and Psychology. In 1978, Judge McManus received his Juris Doctor from the University of California, Los Angeles. Prior to becoming a judge, he practiced bankruptcy law at Diepenbrock, Wulff, Plant & Hannegan. In the late 80’s, he also served in many capacities on the Debtor/Creditor Relations and Bankruptcy Committee of the Business Law Section of the State Bar of California.

Judge McManus has dedicated his career to public service. Appointed on January 11, 1994, Judge McManus initially started his first and second terms on the bankruptcy bench in the Modesto Division of the Eastern District of California and subsequently transferred to the Sacramento Division. He served as Chief Bankruptcy Judge from 2000 to 2008, as District of Nevada Judge through 2010, as the Chair of the Ninth Circuit Conference of Chief Bankruptcy Judges, as an observer on the Judicial Council of the Ninth Circuit, and as an ex officio member of the Court-Council on Bankruptcy Judge Appointments. In addition to these great accomplishments, he is a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy.

Madam Speaker, as Judge McManus, his friends, and colleagues celebrate his retirement, I ask all my colleagues to join me in thanking and recognizing him for his many years of service. Judge McManus has contributed immensely to the bankruptcy bench and our community.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

HON. JACK BERGMAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it’s my honor to recognize the Michigan Farm Bureau upon the occasion of its 100th Anniversary. Through its trusted services and invaluable community involvement, MFB has become an indispensable part of the state of Michigan.

Founded in February 1919, the Michigan Farm Bureau was formed when representatives of 57 county-level Farm Bureaus gathered on the campus of the Michigan Agricultural College—now Michigan State University. Over the next century, MFB would weave together a fabric and community of farmers from across the state. Today, the organization includes more than 40,000 farmer members that produce hundreds of different agricultural commodities and represent every facet of Michigan’s incredibly diverse agricultural industry.

In the last 100 years, the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliates have provided its members with a vast array of goods and services, from farm equipment and supplies to community marketing, price negotiation and insurance. Today, MFB serves as the voice of Michigan’s farmers at the state and national level, speaking on their behalf in Lansing and Washington, D.C. Its Young Farmers initiative helps develop the skills and leadership needed to ready the next generation to take the reins, and Farm Bureau volunteers help take the farm into classrooms statewide—keeping Michiganders informed about where their food comes from. Every year, MFB members donate tens of thousands of dollars’ worth of food products and assistance to the needy, working directly with established food banks and other charities throughout the state. Day after day, the Michigan Farm Bureau sets a positive example of what can be achieved when the people of a state work together for the common good.

Madam Speaker, it’s my honor to congratulate the Michigan Farm Bureau for 100 years of success, service, and community investment. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing our state is home to such dedicated citizens. On behalf of my constituents, I wish MFB all the best in its future endeavors.

HONORING PAUL RIPLEY

HON. JIM BANKS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th birthday of Mary Josephine Trost from Yucaipa, California. Mary was born as Mary Josephine DelHetre on January 30, 1919 in Currie, Missouri.

Growing up during the Great Depression, Mary saw her formal education end before the start of high school. Family medical issues and a failing national economy forced her into the workforce, where she held a variety of jobs. In 1938, Mary married Joseph Trost, and moved with him to his family’s farm in Seaford, Minnesota. They later moved to another farm in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota in 1944, where Joe began working as a mechanic in addition to his farming business. In 1951, Mary and Joe moved across the country to Colton, California, where Joe worked at nearby Norton Air Force Base. Following a three year trip to Guam for work, the family finally settled in Yucaipa, California in 1963. Over the next 56 years, Mary has become a staple in the local community. She has been active in St. Frances Xavier Catholic Church and the Catholic Daughter’s Court Holy Spirit, where she serves as Grand Regent and recently received her 50 year pin.

Mary has also seen the birth of 6 children, 13 grandchildren, 19 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Mary has lived an incredibly rich life that has spanned an entire century. I wish her a happy birthday as well as continued joy and happiness as she continues to be active in her church, family, and community.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY J. TROST
CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. PAUL COOK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

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CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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CONGRATULATING ROD SMITH ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE MISSOURI SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rod Smith, longtime Sports Director at KRCG-TV Jefferson City, for his recent induction into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame.

Growing up in Naperville, Illinois, Rod shared his father's love of sports, playing baseball, basketball, golf, tennis and even hockey as a child. In 1985, Rod graduated from Oral Roberts University and started his career at KRCG. Jefferson City was not on his radar when Rod graduated, but after attending college in Tulsa and his parents still living in Chicago it was a good central location. His career at KRCG started out with reporting the weather and sports on the weekend. He didn't expect to stay at KRCG forever, but when he met Lana at Capital City Christian everything changed. The two fell in love and built a life in Jefferson City.

Throughout his three decades of passionately delivering news to Jefferson City residents Rod has become an icon and celebrity in the local community. He has watched generations of student athletes excel in their respective sport and has cheered them on with pride. During this longstanding career he has also had the privilege to cover two Super Bowls, two NBA Finals, two College World Series, two Super Bowls, Tennessee Titans and Rams and New England Patriots; World Series games; St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City Royals; NCAA tournaments; Missouri bowl games; and SEC football games. Perhaps his best claim to fame in the Midwest is “Rod’s Big ol’ Fish!” segment that is dedicated to showcasing the many catches from anglers across the region.

Along with sports broadcasting Rod is known throughout the community for his many emcee appearances which include fundraisers like the Mid-Missouri Heart Association Heart Ball, American Cancer Society Relay for Life, United Cerebral Palsy’s “Wing Ding” and “Deal or No Deal”, and the YMCA and Samaritan Center auctions. The Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Young Life, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and many other events also appreciate his energetic and positive energy. In 2018 alone, Rod emceed no less than 35 of the area’s fund-raising events. As an accomplished golfer, Rod has been able to participate in 15 charity tournaments each year on behalf of KRCG and Naught-Naught Insurance Agency.

The biggest supporters throughout Rod's longstanding career are his wife of 31 years, Lana, and daughters, Brittany, Brooke, and Paige. While his love of sports is evident, Rod’s family has undoubtedly been his number one priority and, even with his hectic broadcasting schedule, he was able to coach all three girls in softball and basketball. I have no doubt they are as proud of their father today as he has been of them throughout their lives.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating Rod Smith on his induction into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame Class of 2019. This milestone is well deserved.

HONORING SESSIA WYCHE AT CONGRESSMAN VELA’S BLACK HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION

HON. FILEMON VELA
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Mr. VELA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sessia Wyche, a dedicated educator in the Rio Grande Valley. Mr. Wyche earned his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science from Texas A&I University in Kingsville. He helped his peers as a mathematics tutor and a graduate teaching assistant. As a Second Line Manager and Programmer at Southwestern Bell in Texas, he wrote computer programs and helped the company with its inventories.

An avid tutor, Mr. Wyche returned to academics as a leader for students interested in mathematics and the sciences. He served as Assistant Chairman of the Mathematics and Physics Department at Texas State Technical College (TSTC), and as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at The University of Texas at Brownsville (UTB) and Texas Southmost College (TSC).

As Director of Computer Directed Instruction in Math at UTB and TSC, he received the “Teacher of the Year” award, “Chancellor’s Council Outstanding Teaching” Award, and “The National Institute for Staff and Organizational Development” award. Currently, Mr. Wyche is teaching the future mathematicians of the Valley at TSTC. In his spare time, he volunteers as a chaplain in hospitals across the Valley.

I am pleased to recognize Mr. Wyche for his contributions to Texas’ 34th Congressional District. He is a role model for our children, and we are thankful for his compassion to those in need. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing him, his family and friends on this special day.

IN RECOGNITION OF UC DAVIS’ 14TH ANNUAL WOMEN’ S HEART CARE FORUM

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the UC Davis Women’s Cardiovascular Medicine Program as they celebrate their 14th Annual Women’s Heart Care Forum. As community organizations and supporters of this program gather today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the UC Davis Women’s Cardiovascular Medicine Program has received national recognition as the first women’s heart program in the country. Under the leadership of Program Director Amparo Villalobos, doctors and nurses at the Women’s Cardiovascular Medicine Program have continued to provide comprehensive treatment, education, outreach and research, benefitting women throughout our region. The program’s exceptional commitment to women’s heart health has empowered women by providing knowledge of how to decrease their risk factors for heart disease and pursue healthier lifestyles.

Madam Speaker, as community organizations, staff and supporters gather at the forum to raise awareness about heart disease, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the UC Davis Women’s Cardiovascular Medicine Program for their years of service dedicated to advancing women’s heart health.

THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

HON. GWEN MOORE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 4, 2019

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I oppose U.S. military intervention in Venezuela. I am a cosponsor of legislation that would make clear to the Administration. At the same time, I strongly and unequivocally condemn reported acts of violence that have been carried out by security forces against Venezuela’s peaceful citizens pursuing fundamental civil rights, including to protest.

We must find other ways to continue to express our nation’s legitimate concerns, as well as that of the rest of the international community, about the attacks on human rights and democracy underway in that nation. I am aware of the demonstrations that Venezuelans, opposed to Nicolas Maduro and his cronies, have held amid a deep and ongoing political and economic crisis.

While continuing to condemn violence against protesters and attacks on basic democratic rights and institutions, the U.S. must also press for multilateral diplomatic actions to help create the conditions for a peaceful return to democratic order in Venezuela. Additionally, any sanctions (either bilaterally or multilaterally) imposed against Venezuela must be targeted at government officials and coordinated to avoid worsening the country’s dire humanitarian emergency. And let’s be clear, sanctions are not an end to themselves and do not substitute for smart and disciplined diplomacy.

The U.S. should support international efforts to achieve a negotiated resolution. Rather than trying to repeat all the mistakes of our family foreign policy of the past in this region, I urge this Administration to engage with other partners in order to best facilitate a return to democracy.

Lastly, I share concerns about the individual, Elliott Abrams, appointed by this Administration to serve as a “special envoy” to Venezuela. His history, particularly with regards to his views on U.S. policy in this region, disqualify him to serve as an impartial implementer of a strong diplomatic effort to reach a peaceful resolution. Among other concerns, his individual record was convicted of lying to Congress and has long held troubling views on how the U.S. should engage with governments in the region with which it disagrees.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.
This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 5, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s Record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 6

Time to be announced
Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

9:30 a.m.
Special Committee on Aging
To hold hearings to examine financial security in retirement, focusing on innovations and best practices to promote savings.

9:45 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

10 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting to consider subcommittee assignments and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress; to be followed by a hearing to examine winning the race to 5G and the next era of technology innovation in the United States.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
To hold closed hearings to examine United States Army readiness.

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces
To receive a closed briefing on global nuclear developments.

Committee on Indian Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 256, to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide flexibility and re-authorization to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, S. 257, to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans, S. 294, to establish incubation programs within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

FEBRUARY 7

10 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the status and outlook of energy innovation in the United States.

Committee on the Judiciary
Business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, and the nominations of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, and Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service, both of the Department of Justice, Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, and Eric D. Miller, of Washington, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, and Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, both to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Marie David Alston, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Roy K. Lum, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Thomas P. Barber, and Wendy Williams Berger, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Franklin D. Baker, of the District of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Georgia, Holly A. Brady, and Damon Ray Leichty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, J. Campbell Barker, and Michael J. Truncale, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Kenneth D. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, John P. Bertolino, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, John A. Dooley, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Charles R. Ewing, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, J. Nicholas Ranjan, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and John S. Burton, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii.

10:15 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services

2 p.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
Organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress.

Select Committee on Intelligence
To receive a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

FEBRUARY 13

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
To hold a joint hearing to examine the current condition of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

POSTPONEMENTS

FEBRUARY 6

10 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine worldwide threats.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider the nominations of William Beach, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Scott A. Mugno, of Pennsylvania, and John P. Pallascio, of Kentucky, both to be an Assistant Secretary, and Cheryl Marie Stanton, of South Carolina, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, all of the Department of Labor, Mary Anne Carter, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of Labor, and John P. Pallascio, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, and other pending nominations.
HIGHLIGHTS
See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S817–S840

Measures Introduced: Thirteen bills were introduced, as follows: S. 316–328.

Measures Passed:

Providing for the State of the Union: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 9, providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

Measures Considered:

Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Adopted:
Menendez Amendment No. 96 (to McConnell Amendment No. 65), to clarify that the amendment shall not be construed as a declaration of war or an authorization of the use of military force.

By 70 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. 14), McConnell Amendment No. 65, to express the sense of the Senate that the United States faces continuing threats from terrorist groups operating in Syria and Afghanistan and that the precipitous withdrawal of United States forces from either country could put at risk hard-won gains and United States national security.

Pending:
Risch Amendment No. 97, to clarify the deadline for the reporting requirement relating to the establishment of a Jordan Enterprise Fund.

Menendez (for Risch) Amendment No. 98 (to Amendment No. 97), to provide for a classified annex to be submitted with the report on the cooperation of the United States and Israel with respect to countering unmanned aerial systems.

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:
By 72 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. 15), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the bill.
A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, all post-cloture time on the bill be considered expired at 3:30 p.m., on Tuesday, February 5, 2019.
A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, February 5, 2019; and that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the bill.

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Executive Communications:
Additional Cosponsors:
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Amendments Submitted:
Privileges of the Floor:
Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—15)
Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 7:37 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 5, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S839.)
Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 946–951; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 41; H. Con. Res. 12–13; and H. Res. 95–98, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Raskin to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H1345.

Quorum Calls—Votes: There were no yea-and-nay votes, and there were no recorded votes. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 11:30 a.m. and adjourned at 11:33 a.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

Committee Meetings for Tuesday, February 5, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine an implementation update on the Department of Veterans Affairs’ electronic health record modernization, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.


Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 9:45 a.m., SD–366.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the outlook for energy and minerals markets in the 116th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider committee rules, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, S. 268, to reauthorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife conservation funds, to establish prize competitions relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, wildlife conservation, the management of invasive species, and the protection of endangered species, to amend the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 to modify the protections provided by that Act, S. 163, to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, S. 94, to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States, S. 310, to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act, the nominations of Andrew Wheeler, of Virginia, to be Administrator, and Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, both of the Environmental Protection Agency, Nicole R. Nason, of New York, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, John Fleming, of Louisiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, John L. Ryder, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 6 General Services Administration resolutions, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, designation of members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation, designation of members to serve as Congressional Trade Advisors on Trade Policy and Negotiations, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the
committee during the 116th Congress, and the nominations of Michael Faulkender, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary, and Michael J. Desmond, of California, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel, both of the Department of the Treasury, Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Elizabeth Darling, of Texas, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 10:15 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine how primary care affects health care costs and outcomes, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Neomi J. Rao, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, and Aditya Bamzai, of Virginia, and Travis LeBlanc, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters; to be immediately followed by a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House
No hearings are scheduled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD
Week of February 5 through February 8, 2019

Senate Chamber

On Tuesday, Senate will continue consideration of S. 1, Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act, post-cloture, and vote on passage of the bill at 3:30 p.m.

Following disposition of S. 1, Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 47, Natural Resources Management Act.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: February 5, Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine an implementation update on the Department of Veterans Affairs’ electronic health record modernization, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.


February 6, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to receive a closed briefing on global nuclear developments, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

February 6, Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold closed hearings to examine United States Army readiness, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.


Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: February 6, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 9:45 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: February 6, business meeting to consider subcommittee assignments and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine winning the race to 5G and the next era of technology innovation in the United States, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: February 5, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 9:45 a.m., SD–366.

February 5, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the outlook for energy and minerals markets in the 116th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–366.

February 7, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the status and outlook of energy innovation in the United States, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: February 5, business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, S. 268, to reauthorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife conservation funds, to establish prize competitions relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, wildlife conservation, the management of invasive species, and the protection of endangered species, to amend the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 to modify the protections provided by that Act, S. 163, to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, S. 94, to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States, S. 310, to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act, the nominations of Andrew Wheeler, of Virginia, to be Administrator, and Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, both of the Environmental Protection Agency, Nicole R. Nason, of New York, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of...
Transportation, John Fleming, of Louisiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, John L. Ryder, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 6 General Services Administration resolutions, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: February 5, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, designation of members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation, designation of members to serve as Congressional Trade Advisors on Trade Policy and Negotiations, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 116th Congress, and the nominations of Michael Faulkender, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary, and Michael J. Desmond, of California, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel, both of the Department of the Treasury, Jeffrey Kessler, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Elizabeth Darling, of Texas, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 10:15 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: February 7, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 2 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: February 5, to hold hearings to examine how primary care affects health care costs and outcomes, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: February 6, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: February 6, business meeting to consider S. 256, to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide flexibility and reauthorization to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, S. 257, to provide for rental assistance for homeless or at-risk Indian veterans, S. 294, to establish a business incubators program within the Department of the Interior to promote economic development in Indian reservation communities, and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: February 5, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Neomi J. Rao, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, and Aditya Bamzai, of Virginia, and Travis LeBlanc, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD–226.

February 7, Full Committee, business meeting to consider committee rules, subcommittee assignments, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, and the nominations of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, and Donald W. Washington, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service, both of the Department of Justice, Bridget S. Bade, of Arizona, and Eric D. Miller, of Washington, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Paul B. Matey, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit, Eric E. Murphy, of Ohio, and Chad A. Readler, of Ohio, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Allison Jones Rushing, of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Rossie David Alston, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Roy Kalman Altman, Rodolfo Armando Ruiz II, and Rodney Smith, each to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Raul M. Arias-Marxuach, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Thomas P. Barber, and Wendy Williams Berger, both to be a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, J. Campbell Barker, and Michael J. Truncale, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Pamela A. Barker, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Kenneth D. Bell, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, Jean-Paul Boulee, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, Holly A. Brady, and Damon Ray Leighty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, Andrew Lynn Brasher, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, Brian C. Buescher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Stephen R. Clark, Sr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Clifton L. Corker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Daniel Desmond Domenico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Karin J. Immergut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Corey Landon Maze, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, David Steven Morales, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Sarah Daggett Morrison, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Carl J. Nichols, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Howard C. Nielson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah, J. Nicholas Ranjan, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Wendy Vitter, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, T. Kent Wetherell II, and Allen Cotrel Winsor, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, Joshua Wolson, and John Milton Younge, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Patrick R. Wyrick, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, M. Miller Baker, of Louisiana, and Timothy M. Reif, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, and Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, and Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, 10 a.m., SH–216.
Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: February 6, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules and an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 116th Congress, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Select Committee on Intelligence: February 5, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters; to be immediately followed by a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

February 7, Full Committee, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: February 6, to hold hearings to examine financial security in retirement, focusing on innovations and best practices to promote savings, 9:30 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, February 7, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 11 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, February 6, Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Oversight Hearing: Impact of the Administration’s Policies Affecting the Affordable Care Act”, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn.


February 6, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “World Wide Threat Assessment and Intelligence Community Posture”, 3 p.m., H–405 Capitol. This hearing will be closed.


February 7, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Office of Congressional Workplace Rights”, 10 a.m., HT–2 Capitol.

February 7, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled “Open World Leadership Center”, 11 a.m., HT–2 Capitol.

February 7, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Quality of Life in the Military”, 10 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Evaluation of the Department of Defense’s Counterterrorism Approach”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on The Budget, February 7, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Investing in America’s Economic and National Security”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining Threats to Workers with Preexisting Conditions”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

February 7, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Gradually Raising the Minimum Wage to $15: Good for Workers, Good for Businesses, and Good for the Economy”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, February 6, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled “Time for Action: Addressing the Environmental and Economic Effects of Climate Change”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.


February 7, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Examining the Failures of the Trump Administration’s Inhumane Family Separation Policy”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

February 7, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Preserving an Open Internet for Consumers, Small Businesses, and Free Speech”, 11 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “U.S. Policy in the Arabian Peninsula”; and markup on H.J. Res. 37, directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Preventing Gun Violence: A Call to Action”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

February 8, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice”, 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Climate Change: The Impacts and the Need to Act”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.


Committee on Oversight and Reform, February 6, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1, the “Strengthening Ethics Rules for the Ethics Branch”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, February 6, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 840, the “Veterans’ Access to Child Care Act”; and H. Res. 86, providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, February 6, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, February 6, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Shutdown: Economic Impact to Small Businesses”, 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.


Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, February 7, Full Committee, organizational meeting; and hearing entitled “The Cost of Doing Nothing: Why Investing in
Our Nation's Infrastructure Cannot Wait”, 9:30 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, February 6, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Improving Retirement Security for America’s Workers”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

February 7, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled “Legislative Proposals and Tax Law Related to President and Vice-President Tax Returns”, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, February 6, Full Committee, organizational meeting; and business meeting to Take Votes Related the Transmission of Certain Committee Transcripts, 10 a.m., HVC–304. This meeting will be closed.
Résumé of Congressional Activity

FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY
January 3 through January 31, 2019

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<th>Measure Type</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
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<tr>
<td>Days in session</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time in session</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vetoes overridden</td>
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</table>

* These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 0 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 3 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS
January 3 through January 31, 2019

Civilian nominations, totaling 237, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 237

Other Civilian nominations, totaling 11, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 11

Air Force nominations, totaling 775, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 775

Army nominations, totaling 29, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 29

Navy nominations, totaling 58, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 58

Marine Corps nominations, totaling 1,372, disposed of as follows:

Unconfirmed ................................................................. 1,372

Summary

Total nominations carried over from the First Session ...................... 0
Total nominations received this Session .................................... 2,482
Total confirmed ............................................................. 0
Total withdrawn ............................................................ 0
Total returned to the White House ........................................... 0
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, February 5

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of S. 1, Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act, post-cloture, and vote on passage of the bill at 3:30 p.m.

Following disposition of S. 1, Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 47, Natural Resources Management Act.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

(Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber at 8:20 p.m. and proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 8:25 p.m., to receive a State of the Union Address from the President.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12 noon, Tuesday, February 5

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules. Joint Session with the Senate to receive the State of the Union Address from the President of the United States.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

Cook, Paul, Calif., E124, E125
Engel, Eliot L., N.Y., E123
Huffman, Jared, Calif., E124
Luetkemeyer, Blaine, Mo., E126
Matsui, Doris O., Calif., E123, E125, E126
Moore, Gwen, Wisc., E126
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E124
Vela, Filemon, Tex., E126
Walorski, Jackie, Ind., E124

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