

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD-215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Lessons Learned from Past WMD Negotiations.”

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, in room SD-628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 2:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Demanding Results to End Native Youth Suicides.”

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 2:30 p.m., in room SR-418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 2:30 p.m.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 24, 2015, at 2 p.m., in room SD-562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Work in Retirement: Career Reinventions and the New Retirement Workscape.”

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

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES—  
H.R. 644

The Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. STABENOW conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT  
AGREEMENT—S. 1177

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following leader remarks on Tuesday, July 7, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 63, S. 1177, the Every Child Achieves Act of 2015.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, July 7, at 5:30 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Executive Calendar No. 81; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; and that following disposition of the nomination, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

REVOKING THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE MIAMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 533 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 533) to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma at the request of that tribe, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 533) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 19.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 19) providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 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 (S. Con. Res. 19) was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about what just happened on the floor, which was passing in the Senate the trade promotion authority for the President of the United States and for our good country to be able to get out there and expand markets for our exporters and for our farmers, our workers, and our service providers.

This is a significant change because for the last 8 years the United States of America has not been engaged in opening up these markets. While other countries have completed these trade agreements, we have not been able to. So this gives us as a country the ability to be able to open up markets. That is a good thing, and it is significant and will have an impact on our economy that is positive because exports mean not only more jobs but better jobs. So we will see more jobs that are, on average, 15 to 18 percent higher pay and have better benefits, and we will be able to compete more globally. This is important to get America off the sidelines.

There is also a benefit of getting us back involved in trade because it enables America to be able to set some of the rules of trade rather than other countries. And while we have not had this ability to be able to open up new markets, what has happened? Other countries have been completing agreements, shutting us out—our farmers, our workers, our service providers—but they also have been setting the rules of

trade. We want to be able to set them because we are a country that believes we ought to have a rules-based system, that it ought to be fair, that there ought to be the rule of law, and that the standards we have—which are high standards in terms of getting tariffs down but also not being able to unfairly send imports to another country—that those are upheld. So this is a positive step.

What I am also really happy about is that after we passed the trade promotion authority for the first time in 8 years, sending it for signature to the President, which he has indicated he will sign, we then passed legislation with regard to trade adjustment assistance, which is extending benefits to people who are displaced. So if someone in any particular trade agreement loses a job or a company gets hurt, they have the ability to get the worker retraining they need, get the help they need to be able to get the skills they need to find a job and to get themselves back on their feet. So trade adjustment assistance is important.

But within trade adjustment assistance there is something even more interesting. We included an amendment which Senator BROWN—my colleague from Ohio—and I had promoted previously. This is to help all of our workers all around America because it enables us to have the ability to go after countries that send their products to us unfairly, meaning that they subsidize them, which is not fair under the rules of trade, or that they dump them, meaning they sell them at below their cost, which is also unfair.

So this is a very important amendment. We call it the leveling the playing field amendment because as we are expanding exports—which we, of course, should do because that creates more good jobs in my home State of Ohio and around the country—we should also be sure that we are more aggressively enforcing the trade laws that are in place, the international rules and our domestic rules. This amendment that just passed the Senate tonight enables us to do that.

I am excited about it because it gives us the chance to be able to compete. It gives the steelworker in Ohio who is playing by the rules and doing all the right things—being more efficient, being more productive—and companies that are using technology to our advantage the chance to be productive, not to be undercut when other countries dump their products—say, their steel products, their tubes, and other products, structural steel—into the United States of America because they want to get market share. We are going to be able to stop that with this amendment because it enables us to be able to not just file lawsuits against these countries but actually get them resolved more quickly.

Right now, my concern is that too often with these trade laws, by the time you bring a case and are successful at it, you have lost so many jobs

that, in effect, although you get a remedy that is winning a trade case and getting higher tariffs on that product, it is too late. This is a really important amendment, the leveling the playing field amendment.

I want to thank my colleagues for supporting it. I know there were some concerns and questions about it. We spent the last couple of months talking about it. Tonight it actually passed. I am told that legislation is now going to go to the House and that it will be passed in the House. I am told that Speaker PELOSI has said today that she is going to support that legislation. This is the trade adjustment assistance legislation with the leveling the playing field amendment as a part of it.

Finally, as part of the TAA, there is another really important measure that I appreciate my colleagues supporting. It is one that I offered in committee, and I have offered it over the years in committee. It is to help workers who were left behind. Back when it was necessary for the U.S. Government to intervene and help our auto companies, there were some people who weren't helped.

This provides a health care tax credit to those individuals who through no fault of their own lost health care and lost pensions. This is when their plans went into the PBGC. This includes Delphi workers in my home State of Ohio. There are several thousand of them. It includes some United Steelworkers. It includes some other employees who were left behind when other workers were given their pensions and given their health care.

Every year we have fought for this. We have now been able to put in place an extension of the health care tax credit they desperately need. For most of these people, it is to provide them the ability between the age they are now—say, in their late 50s—and when they get on Medicare. It is a critical time for them to be able to have this bridge and to be able to provide health care for themselves and for their families.

The health care tax credit is part of this broader TAA, or trade adjustment assistance, legislation that was passed here on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. I thank my colleagues for working with me on this over the past several years but also over the past several weeks with regard to this specific provision. Again, that will go to the House now, and we are told that will pass the House as it is. In other words, the House will take up this exact bill and pass it and send it to President for signature.

This is also a really important opportunity for us to reach out to people who are hurting today through no fault of their own and to provide them the health care tax credit they deserve.

In the legislation that we passed this afternoon, we also did something else really important that we have never done before, and that is to help protect Israel from discrimination. We in-

cluded language in the trade bill itself that Senator CARDIN and I had championed in the committee. It is the part of the bill that says that countries that engage in boycotts or sanctions or divestment of Israel in a trade agreement with the United States of America would not be able to get the benefits of trade with us.

We think this is incredibly important leverage to help protect Israel from what, unfortunately, is happening around the world too often now, which is a double standard—telling the State of Israel that somehow it is going to be treated differently than other countries are treated.

I think it is part of a larger effort to try to delegitimize the State of Israel, and it is one where the United States ought to stand up. Why is this being done in the context of trade? Because it works. It is an area where we do have leverage.

When I was U.S. Trade Representative, I had the honor to be able to negotiate agreements with various countries. One was Oman, one was Bahrain, and one was Saudi Arabia. In all three cases, we were able to make great progress in the case of boycotts of Israel by telling those countries: If you want to do business with the United States and have a free-trade agreement with us, then you have to treat all countries fairly. You have to follow the MFN, or most favored nation status, which means you treat countries fairly and you don't discriminate against countries.

Initially, they would say: No, gosh, politically that is too hard for us. But after discussions and after the United States stood tall with Israel, we were able to succeed in all three cases: Bahrain and Oman with trade agreements and Saudi Arabia with regard to their accession agreement to the World Trade Organization. I know it works. I have seen it.

Again, that is in the legislation that was passed today here on the floor of this Senate. I am proud of us because we are actually doing some of this work on a bipartisan basis to help our country, to help our workers, to help our service providers, our farmers but also to ensure that these rules of trade are fair globally.

Finally, I will say that we are not done. There is another bill that we were told would be part of this whole package. It is currently being negotiated in conference after this afternoon because we named conferees between the House and Senate. It is the Customs bill.

In that legislation, there are additional provisions that I think are very important that we passed, including one called the ENFORCE Act. This is to avoid the situation where a country is told: You are dumping products in the United States or you are subsidizing your product in the United States, and you can't do that anymore. Instead, they figure out a way to divert their product to another country and

still send it to the United States using the same unfair trade practices.

We need to be sure that we are putting in place provisions that allow us to stop that diversion as well. That is what the ENFORCE Act does. That is in the Customs bill, as one example. There are other important provisions in the Customs bill, as well.

I would urge my colleagues to work with us to get that conference done as quickly as possible because the House and Senate versions are a little bit different and to be sure that we can come up with a way to resolve those differences and bring that back to the floor as part of this package.

The final one in that package is something that is very important to manufacturers in my State. This is to enable us to bring products in from overseas that were not made anywhere in America under what is called miscellaneous tariff bill. This is something that we have not had the opportunity to do in several years because there are concerns about earmarks. I agree with those concerns. We should not have earmarks, whether it is in trade or whether it is in appropriations or elsewhere.

We have resolved that issue by not having it be earmarked under the definition we have in the House and Senate but rather have it go through the International Trade Commission and have them be the ones that determine whether a particular product fits within a miscellaneous tariff bill or not.

This will help in terms of adding employment in America, reducing the cost to consumers, making our economy more productive and more efficient, and adding economic growth. It is another example that when once we complete this package, it includes expanding exports, which was very important. We had to do that today because America has been sitting on the sidelines for too long. We were losing market share for our farmers, our workers, our service providers. We needed to get back in the game and send more products stamped “Made in America” around the world. That creates jobs here. That is good.

Second, we need to be sure that we have a level playing field, that we work on this issue of currency manipulation, which has some unprecedented language, and also on these other issues we talked about today with the level the playing field amendment to ensure that products are not being sold unfairly and that we do provide workers with trade adjustment assistance.

Then finally, we move forward with this final bill called the Customs bill to ensure that we include all these provisions which are so important as a package and to make sure that yes, we are expanding exports at the same time and we are letting people know that they are going to get a fair shake. When they work hard and play by the rules here in America, our workers are going to be told: You are in the global marketplace; we are going to watch

your back. That is important. It is important to me. It is important to my State. It is important to the people who send us here, who expect us to set the conditions in place for more exports but also to ensure that is more fairly done.

Again, I thank my colleagues for the work that has been done today, and I also urge my colleagues to move quickly, passing trade adjustment assistance in the House and then passing the conference report on the Customs bill so we can keep this package together and actually give our economy a shot in the arm and give American workers the chance to compete.

If they are given that chance, we have the best work force in the world. We will be able not just to compete but to win the global competition.

I yield back my time.

Mr. President, I have been asked to do the closing script, and then the Senator from Massachusetts will be recognized.

#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2015

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:50 a.m., Thursday, June 25; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, and that the first hour be equally divided, with the Democrats controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PORTMAN. 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, following the remarks of Senator MARKEY and Senator SHAHEEN.

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

The Senator from Massachusetts.

#### ALZHEIMER'S & BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, June is Alzheimer's & Brain Awareness Month—an opportunity to join the global conversation about this equal opportunity killer, Alzheimer's.

Everyone with a brain is at risk to develop Alzheimer's. Worldwide right now there are 47 million people living with Alzheimer's and with other de-

mentias. Without a change, these numbers are expected to grow to 76 million people globally with Alzheimer's by the year 2030.

In 1998, my mother passed away from Alzheimer's. That is the year that I created the bipartisan Congressional Alzheimer's Task Force. The reason I did it was that it is very hard—as people who have an Alzheimer's patient in their family know—to deal with this disease while my mother had it. But for me, it became something very important, something that I felt that Congress had a responsibility to deal with. For 13 years, my mother just stayed in our living room, being cared for by my father. My mother was quite fortunate because my father had been a milkman. The right arm of a milkman carrying milk bottles for decades is the strongest right arm you can have. My father could care for my mother. My father could keep my mother in our home. But not every family has a strong right arm of a milkman.

Keeping an Alzheimer's patient at home is a difficult task. We have to accept the fact that statistically, we now have more than 5 million Americans with Alzheimer's. Let me say that again: 5 million Americans, as we gather here on the Senate floor, have Alzheimer's in our country, but that is before all the baby boomers have retired. By the time all of the baby boomers in America have retired, 15 million of them are going to have Alzheimer's. Like my family, someone else in each one of those families is going to have Alzheimer's as well because they will be the family caregiver. That will be about 30 million people by the time all the baby boomers have retired whose principal reality in life will be this one disease.

How big is this disease as a drain on our country? This year we are going to spend in Medicare and Medicaid dollars \$153 billion on Alzheimer's patients.

I will say that again. This year in America, with 5 million people with the disease, we are going to spend \$153 billion. How big is that number? While we are debating the Defense bill for our country—how big is the Defense bill to protect our entire country here and overseas? It is \$560 billion. One disease, Alzheimer's, is going to cost us \$153 billion. By the time all 15 million baby boomers have the disease, the amount of Federal money in Medicare and Medicaid that we will be spending will be equal to the entire defense budget of our country. That is obviously not sustainable.

We have to find a cure for Alzheimer's not just for our country but for every other country in the world. We have to be the leader. Our caregivers are the heroes today, but even heroes need help. As the true neurological wasting effects take hold of the next generation of Alzheimer's patients, the costs to our society will mount unless we make the smart investments to treat and defeat this disease. We have an opportunity here in the Senate to provide the leadership.