

concluded that police had participated in mass, raid-like joint controls, executed with local government authorities, public utility providers, and other public institutions, without explicit legal authorization and predominantly in segregated areas inhabited mostly by Roma. In short, police targeted Roma for harassment, fines, and daily indignities.

For those of us who listened to Attorney General Holder present the Department of Justice's report on Ferguson last March, the Hungarian Commissioner's report has the feeling of *deja vu*—many differences, to be sure, but similar in that critical community confidence in law enforcement has been abused and damaged.

I have sought to address these issues with several pieces of legislation, including S. 1056, the End Racial Profiling Act; S. 1610, officially named the BALTIMORE Act, Building and Lifting Trust in Order to Multiply Opportunities in Racial Equality, and S. 2168, the Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act. Among other provisions, these laws would ban racial profiling by State and local law enforcement, establish mandatory data collection and reporting, and address the issues of police accountability and building trust between police departments and communities by providing incentives for local police organizations to voluntarily adopt performance-based standards to reduce misconduct.

In the OSCE, where discriminatory policing issues have been documented from the United Kingdom and France to Russia, I have urged the chair-in-office to hold a high-level meeting on racism and xenophobia focused on concrete action.

Following the most recent tragedies in Paris and San Bernardino, there has been a backlash of hatred directed against the asylum seekers, immigrants, and Muslims in many OSCE countries, often fueled by populist or extremist parties, such as Le Pen in France, UKIP in Great Britain, the True Finns in Finland, Swedish Democrats, Austrian Freedom Party, or Golden Dawn in Greece. Worse still, this kind of xenophobia bleeds into the discourse of mainstream parties. As such, I will add an increased focus on prejudice and discrimination linked with the migration and refugee crisis to my priorities.

In addition to focusing on anti-Semitism and discriminatory policing and the anti-Muslim backlash, I will also look at the protection of migrants and refugees, as that is becoming an area of discrimination that is troubling in the OSCE region—including in our own country of the United States. I am particularly troubled by the spike in violence in our own country directed at houses of worship and community centers—fueled by escalating anti-Muslim discourse. In Palm Beach, FL, vandals broke all the windows at the Islamic Center, ransacked the prayer room, and left bloody stains throughout the

center. That cannot be tolerated in our country. A number of mosques have reported receiving death threats or messages of hate. A pig's head was thrown at a Philadelphia mosque, shots were fired at a mosque in Connecticut, and a fake bomb was left at a Virginia mosque not far from where we are here today in the U.S. Capitol.

I disagree in the most emphatic way possible with those who would have us call for excluding people from this country based on their faith, and limiting political participation based on religion. That is not who we are. Those are not our values.

The images of Jewish refugees on SS *St. Louis* turned away, port after port, many of whom ultimately perished in death camps, and the image of American citizens, including children, imprisoned in internment camps solely because of their race, are dark corners of our own history. We must be careful not to retread that path. It is one reason I question those who describe terrorism as a Muslim problem. Such statements prevent our communities from working together against a common threat. The slaughter of schoolchildren in Columbine, the massacre of churchgoers in Charleston, and the Oklahoma City bombings were not White problems just because the perpetrators were White; neither should the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino be distilled as Muslim problems.

Radicalization is a very real problem that currently tries to exploit the Muslim community, but it is our problem—Muslims, Jews, Christians, Whites, Latinos, Blacks, all Americans—to all come together to solve this problem.

When I see the young people who engaged in these horrible acts, I question why they were susceptible to such great untruths that would allow them to harm themselves and others. No family should have to lose their mother, son, or cousin to mass shootings. No family should have to live with the fear that their loved ones were the perpetrators of mass violence. We must work together to guard against such ideologies that would steal our young people from us.

Given that the United States is historically a nation built upon immigration and the tenets of religious freedom, Americans have long lived alongside others and have seen people of different faiths live together in peace. Muslims have lived in America since the colonial days and served under the command of George Washington. There are an estimated 5,900 Muslims who currently serve in our armed services defending our country and our way of life. When the Supreme Court ruled this summer in favor of a young Muslim woman who allegedly suffered employment discrimination because of her head scarf, Justice Scalia announced the 8-to-1 decision, noting, "This is really easy." Neither immigrants nor Muslims are new to our shores.

Islam is also not new to Europe. Europe's own historic relationship with the rest of the globe has set the stage for ties that have long served as the backbone of prosperity for the Western world. Europeans have created a presence throughout the world—and that is a two-way street. Many countries in the OSCE region, including our own, therefore have a learned history of integration that can be useful in addressing the increasing diversity stemming from the refugee crisis and changing demographics.

Given the conflicts that have forced mass displacement and migration, we should support long-term inclusion and integration efforts at the national, regional, and local level throughout the OSCE region—especially with the leaders of humanitarian efforts for Syrian and other refugees—such as what is being done today in Turkey, Germany, Sweden, Austria, and OSCE partner states such as Jordan and Lebanon. They are taking on tremendous burdens for the refugees because they know it is the right thing to do. They need partners, including the United States.

The successful integration of immigrants and refugees—including access to quality housing, education, employment, and public services—facilitates meaningful intellectual, economic, and other contributions of migrants and refugees that are especially critical for children. These are areas in which our nations should exchange experts and information.

Earlier this year, I introduced provisions in the Senate for a Joint Action Plan between the United States and the European Union to formalize and coordinate public and private sector anti-discrimination and inclusion efforts. We need diverse coalitions working together to address the momentous threats we face today. This includes leading by example by providing factual information about refugees and immigrants and publicly addressing narratives of hate. It is in that spirit that I will continue to work with other parliamentarians and with the administration to combat anti-Semitism, racism, and other forms of intolerance in the United States and elsewhere in the OSCE region. I will do that as the special representative of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and I will do that as a U.S. Senator.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT AND SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, over the weekend, countries meeting in Paris signed a broad new climate agreement. President Obama called the agreement a success. He said it was a "strong agreement."

Despite the fanfare, let's keep some things in perspective. There are important parts of this agreement that can

do a great deal of damage to American jobs and the American economy. That should be and is a big concern to the American people. Parts of the agreement can do damage to our jobs and our economy. At the same time, important parts are not binding on other countries. The American people are right to wonder if the White House has signed yet another terrible deal just to try to shore up the President's legacy.

Earlier this year, President Obama was so anxious, so desperate to get a deal with Iran over its nuclear program that the President signed a terrible deal. Since then, the International Atomic Energy Agency said that Iran has "seriously undermined" the agency's ability to verify what Iran has done. Here we are again. It is another bad deal, and other countries that signed it are already ignoring it.

India is the world's third largest emitter of carbon. The agreement was on Saturday. This agreement tied plans to meet their emissions targets to getting U.S. taxpayer dollars. Then on Monday—just yesterday—India said it has plans to double its coal output by 2020. Is that what President Obama calls, in his mind, a success?

A Gallup poll came out yesterday that showed that the American people's biggest concern is not climate change; it is terrorism. Only 3 percent of all Americans said that pollution or the environment was the most important problem facing America today.

President Obama says climate change is our biggest threat. President Obama continues to put a priority on things that he expects to help his legacy, not on the issues the American public actually are concerned about. As elected representatives, we should not allow the President to buy a legacy for himself using American taxpayer dollars. I am willing to sit down with any Democrat who wants to work on a realistic, responsible, and achievable plan to make American energy as clean as we can, as fast as we can, without raising costs on American families. That should be our goal: coming together to find a real solution, real-world solutions, things that work, not just signing a symbolic agreement that does not solve anything, something that may make the President feel good but doesn't actually do good.

Democrats and Republicans in the Senate can do it. Just look at all we have accomplished this year working together. It has been a very productive year in the Senate. I am not the only one saying it. Last Wednesday, U.S. News & World Report said: "There's reason for optimism on Capitol Hill ahead of a looming deadline to pass a trillion-dollar omnibus funding measure." The magazine asked: "What is behind it?" Well, they said: "After years of partisan gridlock, Congress has seemingly regained its ability to get things done."

After years of partisan gridlock, Congress has seemingly regained its ability to get things done. The bipartisan pol-

icy committee said the same thing recently. They pointed out that the House and Senate have both made important progress this year. They said: "Both chambers have reinvigorated a robust committee process."

Getting committees back to work is essential to getting Congress back to work, and that is what Republicans have done this year. So far this year, the total number of days worked is up from last year by almost an additional 3 weeks of work on the Senate floor. This is in comparison to when HARRY REID was in charge. We have been considering a lot more amendments this year as well. For all of last year, there were only 15 up-and-down votes on amendments—15 for the entire year. So far this year, we have voted on over 200 amendments. These are amendments both by Democrats and Republicans. These are opportunities for individual Senators to stand up, offer their ideas, and be heard—ideas that they think will make America better, make legislation better, not just what the leader of the party wants, Senator REID, who blocked so many amendments—not just what Senator REID might think is best for the President, no; what the American people think is important.

So when you look into the substance of what we have done, the news is even better for the American people. So far this year we passed major legislation that has been helping Americans all across the country. We passed an important law on Medicare to make much needed reforms and to reauthorize the Children's Health Insurance Program. We passed the first multiyear highway bill since 2005. We passed the longest reauthorization of the highway trust fund in almost a decade.

These aren't just short-term patches for a few months or a year. That is what happened when the Democrats were in charge. These are long-term fixes that create the certainty and the stability our economy needs. This year the Senate passed the most significant education reform since 2002. We passed an important human trafficking law. We passed a budget. Can you imagine that? There hasn't been a budget passed in both Houses of Congress since 2009. We passed one this year.

As chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, I can tell you that we have made a lot of progress this year on legislation to improve the lives of people across Indian Country. We passed a measure that will help make crucial and long overdue improvements on roads on tribal lands. Last week we passed legislation that helps give tribes more economic opportunities. It gives them more control over developing their natural resources.

Republicans are eager to work with Democrats and to produce legislation the President will sign. We are proud of the accomplishments of this year. At the same time, we are not afraid to challenge President Obama's most misguided and dangerous policies. That is why the Senate passed legislation re-

pealing ObamaCare to ease Americans' pain under this law. We passed a measure on the Keystone XL Pipeline to create jobs, energy security, and economic growth, and we put that bill on the President's desk to force him to finally make a decision.

We challenged President Obama's job-crushing energy regulations by voting to block his power plan and his devastating rules on waters of the United States. I wish to point out, looking at a headline from yesterday's New York Times, that EPA broke the law with regard to pushing their water rule. The EPA broke the law, which is this issue of this whole waters of the United States. The EPA must be held accountable—accountable for breaking the law, accountable for misuse of government funds. We will hold this administration accountable.

Of course we also oppose the President's nuclear deal with Iran. We have shown the American people we can get things done, and there is a viable alternative to the reckless policies coming out of the White House.

Looking back on what we have been able to do this year, I think there is real reason for optimism. The Senate doesn't need to be the place of gridlock that it had become under HARRY REID. In 2016 the Senate will be taking more votes on important legislation and on amendments. There will be more debates, more consideration of ideas from both sides of the aisle. That is what the American people have sent us to do. That is what they expect from us. The American people have seen it is possible to govern and that not everything in Washington is broken. It takes leaders who are committed to getting things done and committed to looking out for the best interests of the American people.

This is the end of the year, but it is not the end of this Congress. It is not the end of what the Senate can do to make the lives of the American people better. We have done a lot. There is still a lot of work to be done over the next month and the next year. We will continue to work to relieve the burden and the expense of excess government regulations, to reduce the power of unelected, unaccountable Washington bureaucrats, and to return to the States and to the people more of the control that belongs to them. The goal is to give people at home the power to make their own decisions about what is best for them, their communities, and their families.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROUNDS). The Senator from New Mexico.

NOMINATION OF ROBERTA JACOBSON

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise to urge consideration of the President's nominee for Ambassador to Mexico. I do so for two simple reasons: One, this is a critical position, vacant since