

Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 394, a resolution recognizing the 195th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 410—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 410

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas at the age of 10, Cesar Estrada Chavez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas at the age of 17, Cesar Estrada Chavez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas in 1948, Cesar Estrada Chavez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, Cesar Estrada Chavez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and outlawing child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, Cesar Estrada Chavez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, Cesar Estrada Chavez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas under the leadership of Cesar Estrada Chavez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez effectively used peaceful tactics, including fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in

1988, to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas through his commitment to non-violence, Cesar Estrada Chavez brought dignity and respect to organized farm workers and became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of Cesar Estrada Chavez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which is for all people of the United States;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66, in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 individuals attended the funeral services of Cesar Estrada Chavez in Delano, California;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as "Nuestra Señora de La Paz", located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas since the death of Cesar Estrada Chavez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez each year on March 31;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of Cesar Estrada Chavez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas during his lifetime, Cesar Estrada Chavez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, Cesar Estrada Chavez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas, on October 8, 2012, the President authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Cesar Estrada Chavez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas the President honored the life and service of Cesar Estrada Chavez by proclaiming March 31, 2015, to be "Cesar Chavez Day" and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of Cesar Estrada Chavez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of Cesar Estrada Chavez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez and to always remember his great rallying cry: "¡Si, se puede!", which is Spanish for "Yes, we can!", as a symbol of unity and hope for each individual who seeks justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 411—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE BIENNIAL USA SCIENCE & ENGINEERING FESTIVAL IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND DESIGNATING APRIL 11 THROUGH APRIL 17, 2016, AS "NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK"

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 411

Whereas science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this preamble as "STEM") are essential to the future global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas advances in technology have resulted in significant improvement in the daily life of each individual in the United States;

Whereas scientific discoveries are critical to curing diseases, solving global challenges, and an increased understanding of the world;

Whereas the future global economy requires a workforce that is educated in science and engineering specialties;

Whereas educating a new generation of individuals in the United States in STEM is crucial to ensure continued economic growth;

Whereas an increase in the interest of the next generation of students in the United States, particularly young women and underrepresented minorities, in STEM is necessary to maintain the global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas science and engineering festivals have attracted millions of participants and inspired an effort throughout the United States to promote science and engineering;

Whereas thousands of institutions of higher education, museums, science centers, STEM professional societies, educational societies, government agencies and laboratories, community organizations, elementary and secondary schools, volunteers, corporate and private sponsors, and nonprofit organizations come together to organize the USA Science & Engineering Festival in Washington, DC, during April 2016;

Whereas the USA Science & Engineering Festival, through exhibits on topics including human spaceflight, medicine, engineering, biotechnology, physics, and astronomy—

(1) reinvigorates the interest of young individuals in the United States in STEM; and

(2) highlights the important contributions of science and engineering to the competitiveness of the United States; and

Whereas scientific research is essential to the competitiveness of the United States, and an event such as the USA Science & Engineering Festival promotes the importance of scientific research and development for the future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the goals and ideals of the USA Science & Engineering Festival to promote, as the cornerstones of innovation and competition in the United States—

(A) scholarship in science; and

(B) an interest in scientific research and development;

(2) supports a festival, such as the USA Science & Engineering Festival, that focuses on the importance of science and engineering to the daily life of each individual in the United States through exhibits on topics including human spaceflight, medicine, engineering, biotechnology, physics, and astronomy;

(3) congratulates each individual or organization the efforts of which make the USA Science & Engineering Festival possible;

(4) recognizes that the USA Science & Engineering Festival highlights the accomplishments of the United States in science and engineering;

(5) encourages each family and child to participate in 1 or more of the activities or exhibits of the USA Science & Engineering Festival, which will occur—

(A) in Washington, DC; and

(B) across the United States as satellite events; and

(6) designates April 11 through April 17, 2016, as “National Science and Technology Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE MARTIN OLAV SABO AS AN OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT DEDICATED TO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AND THE UNITED STATES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 412

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo was born on February 28, 1938, in Crosby, North Dakota, and grew up in Alkabo, North Dakota;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo attended Augsburg College in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and graduated in 1959;

Whereas in 1960, at the age of 22 years, Martin Olav Sabo was first elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives and at that time, Martin Olav Sabo was the youngest person ever elected to the Minnesota Legislature;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo served in the Minnesota House of Representatives for 18 years, including—

(1) 4 years as minority leader; and

(2) 6 years as the first member of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party to serve as Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo fought for the historic 1971 “Minnesota Miracle” that changed the way schools and localities were funded;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1978 and he served 28 years as a Member of Congress representing the fifth congressional district of Minnesota;

Whereas in 1979, as a freshman legislator, Martin Olav Sabo was appointed to serve on the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and he later became Ranking Member of the Subcommittees on Transportation and Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo—

(1) championed investments in roads and bridges, transit systems, aviation infrastructure, railways, nonmotorized corridors, and other transportation projects, including the first light rail transit line in Minnesota (commonly known as the “Blue Line”), the Hennepin Avenue bridge, and the Midtown Greenway; and

(2) provided critical funding—

(A) to foster economic development initiatives;

(B) to expand housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families;

(C) to protect the environment;

(D) to support law enforcement;

(E) to promote agricultural production and research;

(F) to establish the Department of Homeland Security; and

(G) to strengthen the Department of Defense;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo served on the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for 8 years, including—

(1) 2 years as Ranking Member; and

(2) 2 years as Chairman during the 103rd Congress, a period during which Martin Olav Sabo shepherded through enactment into law on August 10, 1993, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-66), which many contend paved the way to a balanced budget in 1998, the first balanced budget of the United States since 1969;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo was concerned with the growing disparity between workers at the top of the income ladder and those at the bottom and on October 13, 1993, Martin Olav Sabo introduced H.R. 3278, 103rd Congress, entitled the “Income Equity Act of 1993”, and Martin Olav Sabo reintroduced that legislation in each subsequent Congress in which he served;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo was a long-time fan of baseball and the Minnesota Twins and wore a Minnesota Twins team uniform each spring as a player on, and the manager of, the Democratic team in the annual congressional baseball game;

Whereas the Martin Olav Sabo Bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was named after Representative Sabo;

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo retired from the House of Representatives in 2006 and later served as—

(1) co-chair of the National Transportation Policy Project of the Bipartisan Policy Center; and

(2) a member of the Minnesota Ballpark Authority; and

Whereas Martin Olav Sabo will be remembered as a strong, civil legislator with an understated demeanor that earned him the reputation of being able to work on a bipartisan basis to get things done for the fifth congressional district of Minnesota, the State of Minnesota, and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and accomplishments of the Honorable Martin Olav Sabo;

(2) remembers the work that Martin Olav Sabo accomplished to balance the Federal budget, improve transportation and housing, and bring attention to the growing disparity between high- and low-wage earners; and

(3) recognizes the indelible legacy that Martin Olav Sabo has left on the State of Minnesota and the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ALEXANDER. 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 April 4, 2016, at 5:30 p.m.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Daniel Pedraza, a legal fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the day.

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 411, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 411) expressing support for the goals and ideals of the biennial USA Science & Engineering Festival in Washington, DC, and designating April 11 through April 17, 2016, as “National Science and Technology Week.”

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 411) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE MARTIN OLAV SABO

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 412, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 412) honoring the life and legacy of the Honorable Martin Olav Sabo as an outstanding public servant dedicated to the State of Minnesota and the United States.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions 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 resolution (S. Res. 412) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2016

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the