

about this is that they are basically saying that this property should be seized and foreclosed on, saying that there was no one living there. But when one actually sees the service of the document, the service of the document shows that it was served at an address where somebody answered the door and took the document. So even in and of itself, you can see how ludicrous this operation was—just going through a robo-list of names, signing documents, and putting people out of their homes, when in reality, they were there living in them and should not have been foreclosed on.

Many of these behaviors have been described by my colleagues, and I hope that we get to the bottom of this issue. We heard from victims of a foreclosure, where on a 98-year-old woman, being 27 cents short on a payment, and another where they changed the locks on her home in Minnesota in the middle of a blizzard.

Is that what we did for Goldman Sachs? I don't think so. I think we gave them the keys to the Treasury.

This behavior, the callousness of this issue, is another reason why I cannot support Mr. Mnuchin's nomination for Treasury Secretary.

Mr. Mnuchin's answers to questions about the administration's tax reform plan are another issue. His tax reform policy and that of the administration just doesn't add up to me. The non-partisan analysts who have looked at the President's tax reform plan found that it would do just the opposite of what Mr. Mnuchin says, and it would actually increase the deficit by \$7.2 trillion over 10 years.

I don't think those are economics that I can support, and I don't think I can support his nomination.

I would just say, in concluding, that there are other issues that also concern me with this nominee and his responsibility to help us solve our economic challenges.

I did have a chance to talk to Mr. Mnuchin about our pension programs. One-third of Americans have zero retirement savings or a pension plan—one-third. Those who do are not saving nearly enough and the median balance for those nearing retirement is only \$14,500. This is going to be a crisis for us.

According to the National Institute on Retirement Security, our nation's retirement savings gap is somewhere between \$6.8 trillion and \$14 trillion. That is the gap that we are looking at in the United States.

So, yes, when the Dallas Fed says that bailing out Wall Street and the implosion of the Wall Street problems cost our economy \$14 trillion, and that just happens to be the same gap in pensions and retirement savings, it makes me furious.

I want to see a Treasury Secretary who has a plan on how we are going to deal with these issues. The Secretary of the Treasury sits on the Board of Directors of the Pension Benefit Guar-

anty Corporation. They make important decisions as it relates to the multi-employer pension plans and the Multiemployer Pension Reform Act. The PBGC currently has a deficit of \$76 billion.

These issues are so important, not just to mineworkers but to average Americans. When Mr. Mnuchin sat on the board of Sears, he oversaw the finances of the company's pension, which was massively underfunded and accumulated \$8.3 billion in net losses. We cannot afford to let that happen to the PBGC.

If that is not enough, I want a Treasury Secretary who is going to be aggressive in protecting the American taxpayer from further cause and effects of the crisis in Puerto Rico. I was not a fan of the plan that we crafted here in the Congress. Why? Because, again, we gave Wall Street all the opportunity and left the taxpayers of the United States and Puerto Rico with all the cost. That is going to be a challenge for all of us in the future, and I hope that we will have a Treasury Secretary who will be aggressive in recouping our losses as taxpayers from Wall Street.

So while I know that people here and on the other side of the aisle think their minds are made up, I would just ask them to look at his record, to look at what we need to do as a country to move our economy forward to recoup from the financial crises, and to say that Mr. Mnuchin is not the man to lead us where we need to go. He certainly has realized his financial dreams, but we have not heard enough from him that makes me convinced he is going to help Americans realize theirs.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE JOHNSON AND REMEMBERING MARY JACKSON AND DOROTHY VAUGHAN

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, in honor of African-American History Month and in support of efforts to promote education and training in 21st century careers involving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, I want to bring the attention of this body to the stories of three remarkable African-American women. Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson broke through bar-

riers of gender and race as trailblazers at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, VA, more than a half century ago. Together with my colleagues Senator TIM KAINE and Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, we honor these women.

Before John Glenn orbited Earth or Alan Shepherd walked on the Moon, several hundred female mathematicians used pencil and paper, slide rules, and adding machines to perform the complex equations which launched America's journey into space. Among these "human computers," as they were known, were Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson—three women who have become symbols for many other women, many of them women of color, who worked at NASA Langley's West Area Computing Group complex and helped America dominate space and aeronautics research.

Virginia author Margot Lee Shetterly grew up surrounded by this little-known history, much of it relayed by her father, who also was an internationally recognized scientist with NASA's Langley Research Center. And Shetterly masterfully tells the story in her book "Hidden Figures", which currently is an Academy Award nominated motion picture of the same name.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson shared a combined 95 years of experience in the field of aeronautics and space exploration. Katherine Johnson worked as an aerospace technologist from 1953 until she retired in 1986. Dorothy Vaughan worked as a mathematician and programmer from 1943 until her retirement in 1971. Mary Jackson also worked as a computer and an engineer from 1951 until her retirement in 1985. Over the course of their careers at NASA, Johnson, Vaughan, and Jackson coauthored more than three dozen scientific papers.

In her role as a "computer," Katherine Johnson calculated the trajectory for Alan Shepard, the first American in space. Even after NASA began calculating trajectories with electronic computers, John Glenn personally requested that Johnson recheck those calculations before the Friendship Seven flight in which he became the first American to orbit the Earth. "If she says they're good, then I'm ready to go," Glenn said during the preflight check, and once he got the word from Katherine Johnson, Friendship Seven roared off a launch pad and into American history. Katharine Jackson later would play key roles in the success of America's Apollo and space shuttle programs.

Dorothy Vaughan left her job as a math teacher at Prince Edward County, Virginia's segregated Moton High School in 1943 for what she thought would be a temporary job with the agency that would later become NASA. Vaughan became NASA's first African-American manager in 1949 and the first African-American supervisor at the fledgling space agency. When NASA

transitioned to electronic computing, Vaughan transitioned with it, becoming an expert FORTRAN programmer and training others within her department on the early computer programming language.

Mary Jackson was first hired at NASA by Dorothy Vaughan, and after 2 years in the segregated computing pool, she was provided an opportunity to work with internationally recognized engineers in Langley's wind tunnels. That exposure led to her interest in engineering, and she successfully petitioned Hampton City Council for permission to enroll in graduate level coursework offered only at night and only at the then-segregated Hampton High School. Not only did she successfully complete the coursework, Mary Jackson became NASA's first Black female engineer in 1958. Twenty years later, she would cap her career by working to further improve hiring and promotion opportunities for women across the entire space agency.

Mr. WARNER. Thanks to Margot Lee Shetterly's book and the popularity of the film, these hidden figures are hidden no longer. And the stories of Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson reflect America's story: the powerful combination of individual drive and accomplishment and the certain knowledge that America is at its very best when we are inclusive and welcome everyone's contributions of capability and talent.

The stories of Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson also provide compelling testimony to support our bipartisan efforts to promote education and training in the STEM disciplines: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Those are the disciplines which will continue to provide the opportunities of the future, and these are the disciplines where we must do a much better job of recruiting and retaining young women, especially girls of Color.

It is an honor to place in the record of this body the stories of these exceptionally talented individuals. They were among the brightest minds of their generation, and their intellect and their collective body of work helped change America's future.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following bill was discharged from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 590. An act to foster civilian research and development of advanced nuclear energy technologies and enhance the licensing and commercial deployment of such technologies; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. REED):

S. Res. 58. A resolution congratulating the New England Patriots on their victory in Super Bowl LI; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. Res. 59. A resolution expressing the support for the designation of February 12, 2017, as "Darwin Day" and recognizing the importance of science in the betterment of humanity; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 203

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to reaffirm that the Environmental Protection Agency may not regulate vehicles used solely for competition, and for other purposes.

S. 253

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 253, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 265

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to prevent conflicts of interest that stem from executive Government employees receiving bonuses or other compensation arrangements from nongovernment sources, from the revolving door that raises concerns about the independence of financial services regulators, and from the revolving door that casts aspersions over the awarding of Government contracts and other financial benefits.

S. 315

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 315, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to place in Arlington National Cemetery a monument honoring the helicopter pilots and crewmembers who were killed while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes.

S. 344

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to employers who provide paid family and medical leave, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5,

United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Social Security Administration relating to Implementation of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 58—CONGRATULATING THE NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS ON THEIR VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL LI

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 58

Whereas, on Sunday, February 5, 2017, the New England Patriots (in this preamble referred to as the "Patriots") won Super Bowl LI by a score of 34 to 28, defeating the Atlanta Falcons in Houston, Texas;

Whereas, during the second half of Super Bowl LI, the Patriots scored 31 consecutive points, overcoming the largest deficit that any team has overcome in Super Bowl history;

Whereas the victory in Super Bowl LI earned the Patriots their fifth Super Bowl championship;

Whereas Tom Brady—

(1) broke, tied, or extended several Super Bowl records in leading the Patriots to their fifth Super Bowl victory; and

(2) was named the Super Bowl Most Valuable Player for a record fourth time;

Whereas James White set new Super Bowl records by catching 14 passes and scoring 20 points, including the game-winning touchdown run in overtime;

Whereas Bill Belichick won an unprecedented fifth Super Bowl title as a head coach;

Whereas the performance of the defense in the second half was critical to the Patriots' victory in Super Bowl LI, and key plays by Trey Flowers, Dont'a Hightower, and Alan Branch contributed to shutting out the Atlanta Falcons for the final 23 minutes and 36 seconds of regulation;

Whereas Julian Edelman hauled in a miracle catch for the ages to continue a fourth quarter drive by the Patriots, helping to send the game to overtime;

Whereas Robert Kraft, the owner of the Patriots, eloquently stated, "Two years ago, we won our fourth Super Bowl down in Arizona and I told our fans that was the sweetest one of all. . . . But I want to say to our fans, to our brilliant coaching staff, our amazing players who were so spectacular, this is unequivocally the sweetest"; and

Whereas the Patriots "did their job" again and took "no days off", delivering a fifth Lombardi Trophy to New England: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the New England Patriots on their dramatic victory in Super Bowl LI.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59—EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 12, 2017, AS "DARWIN DAY" AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE IN THE BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following