

(5) Amend the title so as to read: "Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1919. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1917 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill H.R. 195, to amend title 44, United States Code, to restrict the distribution of free printed copies of the Federal Register to Members of Congress and other officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1919. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1917 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill H.R. 195, to amend title 44, United States Code, to restrict the distribution of free printed copies of the Federal Register to Members of Congress and other officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

In section 2001, in the matter being added to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018, in section 148, strike "may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1))" and insert the following: "for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2018 until the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2018".

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 2018

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon on Tuesday, January 23; 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 proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Powell nomination; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 DAINES.

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

The Senator from Montana.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, before I got involved in politics, I spent 28 years in the private sector—small businesses, medium-sized businesses, a Fortune 25 company. The Fortune 25 company was Proctor & Gamble. I spent 14 years with that company, and one of our assignments took us to mainland China.

I remember when we were offered the assignment and we took the job. At that time, we had a little boy, David, our first child. He was about 18 months old. Our second child, Annie, was just born, a new baby, several weeks old. We moved to Guangzhou. That was in January of 1992.

We were part of leading the team that pioneered the operations for Proctor & Gamble back in the early days of the expansion of the company. Today, that geography, in fact, I think is P&G's second largest geography as it relates to sales in the world.

I remember we spent some time with other American families from around the world. There were American families. There were families from virtually every continent. These expats living over there would spend time going to orphanages.

We would go to these orphanages, usually on a Saturday, and we would hold these babies. Sometimes they had disabilities. Some of these babies never received human touch except for when these families—oftentimes American families—would go and hold them. On a positive note, it built in a conscience at that orphanage. They knew the Americans were coming on Saturday. Things got cleaned up, the babies were getting a little better fed, and that was a good thing, but we were fighting on behalf of those who had life and weren't being treated very well.

I want to tell a couple of stories about things that happened while we were over there in China. I was running a large organization. I had many Chinese employees who were working for me. I remember one day one of my key managers came and he said: STEVE, I need to go to the police station this afternoon.

I said: Oh, my word. Is there something wrong? Do you need some help?

He said: No, not really. My wife is pregnant, and we did not have permission from the authorities to get pregnant.

I said: Well, what does that mean?

He said: Well, that might mean they would terminate the pregnancy, require it.

At that moment, I looked at that employee—one of my key managers—and I said: I will do all I need to do, all I can, to ensure that we protect that baby, assuring you want to keep that baby.

And he said: My wife and I do want to keep that baby.

I said: What does help look like? How can I help you?

He said: Well, can I get a case of shampoo?

Now, we were making some well-known brands, including Head & Shoulders shampoo, Vidal Sassoon, Pantene. We were making Crest toothpaste then and Tide. We had these world-class brands.

So I gave him a case of shampoo, and he went downtown to see the authorities. That case of shampoo saved the life of that baby, and they now have a beautiful grown daughter.

Another day I was at work and my phone rang. My wife Cindy called me.

She said: STEVE, you will not believe it, but we just had twin baby girls dropped off on our doorstep in our apartment in Guangzhou.

I said: Twin baby girls? Really?

At that point, we had three children. We went over to China with two. We had two more, in fact, while we were living over there. At that time, we had three.

She said: They are just infants.

The story behind that is, there was a mother who lived in the countryside who had one baby, a little girl, and she got pregnant with twins. Because of the one-child policy, she was in trouble, and she fled to the countryside. In fact, she was hiding in a remote location, and her mother would come out to feed the mother and the babies to keep them alive.

To make a long story short, we battled for a couple of years because there was no paper trail for these two beautiful Chinese babies. There was an American family who worked for Proctor & Gamble—one of my associates who wanted to adopt those babies.

I can tell you, there was another happy ending this time to that story. They are now two beautiful young women who are living in the United States as U.S. citizens.

These stories demonstrate the importance of saving one life at a time.

I share these stories because today is the 45th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision on *Roe v. Wade*. I know there is a lot going on at the moment. The Senate just voted to reopen the government. The House will follow shortly. The President will sign that bill. Common sense has prevailed. We have the government open again. In fact, we are reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program for 6 years.

Today, in the midst of all of these important issues we are dealing with, we cannot—we must not—forget that each year in the United States, over 600,000 babies lose their fight for life due to abortion. No case of shampoo is able to save them. They never got the chance to be adopted. That is over 600,000 babies a year; 60 million since the Supreme Court's decision on *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, 45 years ago today.

I told a little bit about David when I started my remarks, our oldest son of our four children. David was born in the United States before we moved to China. I think, as a parent—and if you

are a parent, you remember that with new babies, when you take them to get their shots, it is much harder on mom and dad than it is on the baby. The baby is screaming and crying from the pain they are feeling, and you as a parent want to take away that pain. It is part of the natural response of any mom or dad.

Tragically, in this Nation, there are over 13,000 babies aborted that are over 20 weeks old. You see, at 20 weeks, that baby can yawn. It can make faces. It can stretch. The science tells us babies at 20 weeks of age can feel pain. So think about the pain a parent feels when a newborn receives a vaccination, and imagine the pain a baby at 20 weeks and beyond feels if it is being aborted. In fact, when they do in utero surgery at 20 weeks and beyond, they administer anesthesia to that baby.

We must continue to fight to protect life at all stages. Certainly, where we can take steps—bipartisan steps—to protect life, we should. I think we might be able to agree that banning elective abortions for babies who are 20 weeks or older—that is 5 months, well past the halfway stage of gestation—we should do that.

At the center of this debate is a tiny child, and that baby can't speak for itself yet. Those babies we fought for in China—whether it was that baby who was saved by a case of shampoo or those twin baby girls who were dropped off on our doorstep—couldn't speak and fight for their lives. The babies in the womb, their cries aren't audible. We at least could hear the cries of the twin baby girls. That is why we must act on their behalf.

Studies have shown that the vast majority of Americans are in favor of prohibiting late-term abortions, of stopping elective abortions after 20 weeks. In fact, if you poll millennials, that number is even higher. Why is that? I am not sure I have the precise answer, but one possibility is technology. If you have a smartphone, take it out. I can't do that because we are prohibited on the floor of the Senate, so I can't demonstrate it here, but if you have a

smartphone or your computer or your iPad, go to Google and just type in "20 weeks." That is all. You don't have to type in "baby." Just type in "20 weeks" and look at what pops up. What you will see are images of what a baby looks like at 20 weeks. I think technology is now convincing millennials that what goes on in the womb at 20 weeks is a life; it is not just a piece of flesh. That is why we need to pass the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

By the way, just last week the Department of Health and Human Services announced a new Conscience and Religious Freedom Division within its Office of Civil Rights. The administration is committed—and I am grateful they are committed—to enforcing existing conscience laws. I don't believe anyone should be forced to participate in an activity like abortion that violates their conscience.

I am grateful for this administration's commitment to protecting life and the rights of conscience, and I stand ready to work with them and anyone here on either side of the aisle to advance the cause for life.

I have always believed that people will believe those things they discover for themselves. As a parent, you know that you can teach your children, and you can say things to your children, but ultimately it is a process of their discovering something for themselves before they really will believe something. I think that is what is going on right now with millennials and the issue of late-term abortions and the issues of life, because technology is showing all of us—with the incredible clarity of ultrasounds and getting visibility of what is going on inside and that amazing miracle of life—that, indeed, it is a life.

Since the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*, 60 million babies have lost their lives to abortion. We can honor their memories by acting to end this atrocity.

I very much look forward to seeing the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act come to the floor of the Sen-

ate. We may have disagreements about when life begins, but let's all agree that we should stop late-term abortions. At 20 weeks is when that little baby can feel pain. I think that is a reasonable place to draw the line to get bipartisan support going forward. Only seven countries in the world allow late-term abortions—seven countries. The United States is on the same list as North Korea.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this most important legislation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 12 noon tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:20 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, January 23, 2018, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOHN H. GIBSON II, OF TEXAS, TO BE CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. (NEW POSITION)

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

JELENA MCWILLIAMS, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE THOMAS HOENIG, TERM EXPIRING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREVOR D. TRAINA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on January 22, 2018 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

JELENA MCWILLIAMS, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE JEREMIAH O'HEAR NORTON, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 8, 2018.