

recognition of his heroic achievements and courageous contributions to peace in the Middle East.

S. 337

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 337, a bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an energy equivalent of a gallon of diesel in the case of liquefied natural gas for purposes of the Inland Waterways Trust Fund financing rate.

S. 818

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals with disabilities to save additional amounts in their ABLE accounts above the current annual maximum contribution if they work and earn income.

S. 836

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 836, a bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to exclude a loan secured by a non-owner occupied 1- to 4-family dwelling from the definition of a member business loan, and for other purposes.

S. 1344

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1344, a bill to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate use of assistance under sections 8 and 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 with public and private resources, to enable eligible families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 1453

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1453, a bill to allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate certain substance use disorder treatment facilities as eligible for National Health Service Corps service.

S. 1503

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1503, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

S. 1678

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 1678, a bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to improve access to grants and loans for evidence-based substance use disorder treatment services in rural areas, and for other purposes.

S. 2219

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2219, a bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by underride crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes.

S. 2341

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2341, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the processing of veterans benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, to limit the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recover overpayments made by the Department and other amounts owed by veterans to the United States, to improve the due process accorded veterans with respect to such recovery, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 361

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 361, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Government shall, both unilaterally and alongside the international community, consider all options for exerting maximum pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in order to denuclearize the DPRK, protect the lives of United States citizens and allies, and prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

S. RES. 368

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) and the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 368, a resolution supporting the right of all Iranian citizens to have their voices heard.

S. RES. 376

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 376, a resolution urging the Governments of Burma and Bangladesh to ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary, and sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees who have been displaced by the campaign of ethnic cleansing conducted by the Burmese military.

S. RES. 377

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 377, a resolution recognizing the importance of paying tribute to those individuals who have

faithfully served and retired from the Armed Forces of the United States, designating April 18, 2018, as "Military Retiree Appreciation Day", and encouraging the people of the United States to honor the past and continued service of military retirees to their local communities and the United States.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2351. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide that an individual may remain eligible to participate in the teacher loan forgiveness program under title IV of such Act if the individual's period of consecutive years of employment as a full-time teacher is interrupted because the individual is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is relocated during the school year pursuant to military orders for a permanent change of duty station, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would like to bring the Senate's attention to the bipartisan Preserving Teacher Loan Forgiveness for Military Spouses Act of 2018, which I am introducing with the Senior Senator from Texas today. This legislation eliminates a barrier for teachers in military families to earn Federal student loan forgiveness for their years of public service.

The Department of Education's Teacher Loan Forgiveness program incentivizes teachers to commit to students in our lowest income school districts in exchange for up to \$17,500 in Federal Student loan forgiveness. Teachers qualify for the program once they have taught full-time for at least 5 consecutive years at a low income school or educational service agency. Teachers who are forced to move in the middle of the school year to follow their spouse lose eligibility for the program and must restart their 5 years of service under current law.

Last summer, a Maryland constituent brought to my attention the barriers her daughter faced when seeking Federal student loan forgiveness despite her commitment to public service. Her daughter, a teacher married to a member of the military, was in the middle of her fifth consecutive year teaching at one of Maryland's lower income schools. As any military spouse knows, relocation or reassignment orders can come at any time, upending the lives of the service member and their family. Rather than being able to complete a 5th year of teaching in a Maryland school, this family had to relocate with 3 months left in the school year. Despite this family's double commitment to service for our military and our schoolchildren, this military spouse missed the opportunity to have a portion of her Federal student loans

forgiven. No military spouse should be punished for following his or her spouse's relocation or reassignment.

The legislation that the Senior Senator from Texas and I have introduced is a common sense proposal to allow military spouses to earn the benefits that they have dutifully worked towards and continue to incentivize individuals to teach our hardest to educate children. Our legislation provides a waiver from the Department of Education's Teacher Loan Forgiveness program's 5 consecutive years of service requirement for qualified military spouses if their spouse is relocated during the school year pursuant to military orders from the Armed Forces. This waiver will allow individuals to remain eligible for the Teacher Loan Forgiveness program should they resume teaching full-time at a qualifying low-income school district within one year of their relocation. In addition, this legislation requires the Department of Education to provide a report to Congress every two years on the number of military spouses who remained eligible for Teacher Loan Forgiveness due to this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join in this effort to help families who are wholly committed to public service by supporting the Preserving Teacher Loan Forgiveness for Military Spouses Act. No family in service of our Nation should lose out on earned benefits due to a technicality.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2351

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Preserving Teacher Loan Forgiveness for Military Spouses Act of 2018".

#### SEC. 2. CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS OR LOAN CANCELLATION PROGRAM FOR TEACHERS WHOSE PERIOD OF CONSECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT IS INTERRUPTED BECAUSE OF MILITARY ORDERS REQUIRING SPOUSE TO RELOCATE TO NEW RESIDENCE.

##### (a) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) PART B LOANS.—Section 428J(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-10(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### "(4) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN MILITARY SPOUSES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (b), an individual who is employed in a full-time teaching position that meets the requirements of this section for a period that includes 5 complete but nonconsecutive years may be eligible for loan forgiveness pursuant to such subsection, if the individual was a qualified military spouse with respect to any year during such period for which the individual was not employed as a full-time teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of this section.

"(B) QUALIFIED MILITARY SPOUSE DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'quali-

fied military spouse' means, with respect to a year, an individual who—

"(i) during the previous year, served as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and met the requirements of subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(1);

"(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is relocated during the year pursuant to military orders for a permanent change of duty station;

"(iii) did not serve as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) during the year or any portion of the year because the individual accompanied the spouse to a new residence as a result of such military orders; and

"(iv) during the following year, resumed service as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and met the requirements of subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(1).

"(C) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the second academic year during which this paragraph is in effect, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the number of individuals who, as a result of this paragraph, remained eligible for loan forgiveness pursuant to subsection (b) during the 2 most recent academic years."

(2) PART D LOANS.—Section 460(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087j(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### "(4) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN MILITARY SPOUSES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (b), an individual who is employed in a full-time teaching position that meets the requirements of this section for a period that includes 5 complete but nonconsecutive years may be eligible for loan cancellation pursuant to such subsection, if the individual was a qualified military spouse with respect to any year during such period for which the individual was not employed as a full-time teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of this section.

"(B) QUALIFIED MILITARY SPOUSE DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'qualified military spouse' means, with respect to a year, an individual who—

"(i) during the previous year, served as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and met the requirements of subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(1);

"(ii) is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who is relocated during the year pursuant to military orders for a permanent change of duty station;

"(iii) did not serve as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) during the year or any portion of the year because the individual accompanied the spouse to a new residence as a result of such military orders; and

"(iv) during the following year, resumed service as a teacher in a school or location meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and met the requirements of subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(1).

"(C) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the second academic year during which this paragraph is in effect, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the number of individuals who, as a result of this paragraph, remained eligible for loan cancellation pursuant to subsection

(b) during the 2 most recent academic years."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to individuals who first become employed as full-time teachers on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 2352. A bill to cap the emissions of greenhouse gases through a requirement to purchase carbon permits, to distribute the proceeds of such purchases to eligible individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, climate change is a clear and present danger, but we can confront that danger in a way that presents new economic opportunities. While the Trump Administration has abdicated American leadership on this critical issue, Congress must fight back, which is why today I am introducing the Healthy Climate and Family Security Act for the first time in the U.S. Senate.

Two of the most pressing challenges we face as a Nation are the need to address the economic costs and public health risks associated with climate change, and to strengthen the middle class. We do both in this bill. By capping carbon emissions, selling permits, and returning 100 percent of the revenue to everyone equally, this 'Cap and Dividend' approach achieves necessary greenhouse gas reductions while boosting the purchasing power of families across the country.

Mr. President, the Healthy Climate and Family Security Act is a simple, effective, and transparent way to combat climate change while supporting economic growth and a thriving middle class. The solution is market based, pro-growth, and is built to last.

The bill achieves reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while increasing incomes for Americans. It places a declining cap on carbon pollution each year to reach 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050. A polluter pays principle is then applied by requiring the first sellers of carbon to buy permits for emissions within those caps. Finally, 100 percent of the revenue raised from the sale of those permits is returned straight to the American people through a Healthy Climate Dividend. On an economy-wide level, the price signal placed on carbon pollution will accelerate innovation and incentivize both greater energy efficiency as well as greater use of lower-carbon energy alternatives. And the bill's robust border adjustment protections ensure that U.S. companies are not disadvantaged against foreign competitors at home or abroad.

In sum, this legislation puts a price on carbon pollution and returns the proceeds directly to the American people at the same time it accelerates the growth of good paying jobs in clean technologies. It is a win-win-win, boosting middle class pocketbooks, growing good paying jobs, and reducing our carbon footprint.

Mr. President, I am pleased that Representative DON BEYER of Virginia, a strong advocate for the environment, is introducing a companion measure in the House. I want to thank Mike Tidwell of the Chesapeake Climate Action Network, who has been helpful in developing this legislation. Other organizations such as the League of Conservation Voters and the Sierra Club are supportive of this approach. I look forward to working together to address the most pressing environmental problem of our time: climate change.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 2018

S. RES. 383

Whereas women constitute 50.4 percent of people in the United States;

Whereas women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age experience many diseases and disorders differently than men experience diseases and disorders;

Whereas those different experiences are reflected in the incidence, prevalence, symptomatology, and severity of the disease or disorder;

Whereas the risks and benefits of medical therapies vary based on the race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age of a woman;

Whereas women and men have fundamental biological differences;

Whereas, for many years, women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age were underrepresented in biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the improvement of the health of women relies on sex- and gender-based biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the promise of individualized medicine cannot be realized without sex- and gender-based parity in research;

Whereas on January 25, 2016, the National Institutes of Health implemented a policy requiring federally funded investigators to consider sex as a biological variable in pre-clinical research; and

Whereas that policy ushered in a new era of inclusivity and parity in research relating to the health of women: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of a “Women’s Health Research Day”; and

(2) supports efforts to—

(A) recognize the importance of biomedical and clinical research to the health and well-being of women;

(B) increase awareness of the value of sex- and gender-based biomedical research; and

(C) encourage individuals, including researchers and patients, to advocate on behalf of sex- and gender-inclusive research for women of different race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and age.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR HOSTING THE 2018 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HOEVEN,

Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 384

Whereas the 23rd Olympic Winter Games (referred to in this preamble as “Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018”) will be held from February 9 to February 25, 2018, in PyeongChang, Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 represents the second Olympic Games hosted by the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Republic of Korea hosted the Olympic Games for the first time in Seoul in the summer of 1988;

Whereas the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will feature—

(1) 102 events across 15 disciplines; and

(2) the participation of 93 National Olympic Committee teams;

Whereas the United States Olympic Team is expected to comprise approximately 240 athletes competing across all 15 disciplines;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee is headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas the Republic of Korea will also host in PyeongChang the 12th Paralympic Games from March 9 to March 18, 2018 that will feature—

(1) 80 events across 6 disciplines; and

(2) the participation of approximately 42 National Olympic Committee teams;

Whereas the theme of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 is “Passion. Connected.” and refers to the vision of the Republic of Korea of a world in which everyone is connected through a shared passion for winter sports;

Whereas on November 13, 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”;

Whereas that resolution expresses the expectation of the United Nations General Assembly that “PyeongChang 2018 will be a meaningful opportunity to foster an atmosphere of peace, development, tolerance, and understanding on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia”;

Whereas on January 4, 2018, President Donald J. Trump and President Moon Jae-In of the Republic of Korea discussed recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and agreed that “the United States and the Republic of Korea are committed to a safe and successful 2018 Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang”;

Whereas President Trump conveyed to President Moon that “the United States will send a high-level delegation to the Olympics,” which will be led by Vice President Michael R. Pence and Second Lady Karen Pence;

Whereas President Trump and President Moon further agreed to “de-conflict the Olympics and our military exercises so that United States and Republic of Korea forces can focus on ensuring the security of the Games”;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (referred to in this preamble as “DPRK”) recently reopened a telephone hotline “to normalize the Panmunjom communications channel” at the Joint Security Area located in the Demilitarized Zone;

Whereas on January 9, 2018, representatives of the Republic of Korea and the DPRK

held the first official talks in more than 2 years with the aim of discussing cooperation during the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018;

Whereas the DPRK has indicated that it plans to participate in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018;

Whereas the DPRK is currently in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017) that—

(1) condemn the illicit nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the DPRK; and

(2) impose economic sanctions against the DPRK and entities that enable the DPRK; and

Whereas the DPRK engages in gross human rights abuses against the citizens of the DPRK and the citizens of other countries, including the United States and the Republic of Korea: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the strong and unwavering commitment of the United States to an ally, the Republic of Korea, to support, participate in, and help ensure the safety and security of the 23rd Olympic Winter Games (referred to in this resolving clause as “Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018”);

(2) recognizes the importance of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 as a leading international sporting event of genuine sportsmanship and fair play that can contribute to peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in Northeast Asia, and around the world;

(3) reaffirms that the United States, the Republic of Korea, and other partners remain committed to pursuing the policy of “maximum pressure and engagement” toward the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (referred to in this resolving clause as “DPRK”), including by fully abiding by the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council;

(4) expresses hope that the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will contribute to the decision by the DPRK to engage in negotiations that will result in complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula; and

(5) wishes every success in preparing and hosting the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 to the government and people of the Republic of Korea and the PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF “NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH” DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2018, AND ENDING ON FEBRUARY 1, 2018, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND OPPOSITION TO, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 385

Whereas the United States abolished the transatlantic slave trade in 1808 and abolished chattel slavery and prohibited involuntary servitude in 1865;