

Controlled Substance List and legalizes commercial industrial hemp production in the United States; and

Whereas, The Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth is encouraged to immediately commence a study of this Commonwealth's industrial hemp pilot program and other industrial hemp pilot programs in other states and their regulations to recommend any draft statutory or draft regulatory language to the General Assembly to expedite the entry of this Commonwealth into the commercial industrial hemp market upon passage of the language from the Hemp Farming Act by the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the Congress of the United States to pass the language from the Hemp Farming Act of 2018, as contained in the Farm Bill of 2018, removing industrial hemp from the Schedule I Controlled Substance List and legalizing commercial industrial hemp production in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth to begin a study of the industrial hemp research pilot programs established under Act 92 of 2016 and similar research pilot programs in other states and their regulations to prepare any recommended draft legislation for submission to the General Assembly and a framework for any draft regulatory provisions that incorporate the following:

(1) The growth and cultivation of industrial hemp produced in compliance with Federal law is an agricultural crop.

(2) The producers of industrial hemp within the Commonwealth have access to United States-supported seed, germplasm, rooted cuttings and other genetics.

(3) All industrial hemp products, including genetics, that are produced in this Commonwealth shall be able to be freely shipped across State lines into and out of this Commonwealth.

(4) The Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth prepares a process for institutions of higher education in this Commonwealth to obtain approval to conduct industrial hemp research that complies with existing law and is eligible for Federal grant funding.

(5) The Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth prepares educational programs and materials for the education of youth and the public on the growth, cultivation and market potential for industrial hemp; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 744. A resolution recognizing May 3, 2018, as the 30th anniversary of the National Day of Prayer established under the Act entitled "An act to provide for setting aside the first Thursday in May as the date on which the National Day of Prayer is cele-

brated", approved May 5, 1988, which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on May 5, 1988; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. Res. 745. A resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement, the 100th anniversary of the return of the Unknown Soldier, and the 100th anniversary of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. COONS, Mr. RISCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SASSE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. DONNELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CORKER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PERDUE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 746. A resolution calling for a prompt multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea and urging the cancellation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BURR, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. ENZI):

S. Res. 747. A resolution recognizing the opening of the nonsectarian Museum of the Bible in Washington, D.C., the only museum of its size and scope in the world devoted exclusively to the Bible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 744—RECOGNIZING MAY 3, 2018, AS THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SETTING ASIDE THE FIRST THURSDAY IN MAY AS THE DATE ON WHICH THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER IS CELEBRATED", APPROVED MAY 5, 1988, WHICH WAS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN ON MAY 5, 1988

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 744

Whereas section 119 of title 36, United States Code, states that, "The President shall issue each year a proclamation design-

nating the first Thursday in May as a National Day of Prayer on which the people of the United States may turn to God in prayer and meditation at churches, in groups, and as individuals.";

Whereas May 3, 2018, marks the 30th anniversary of the National Day of Prayer established under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for setting aside the first Thursday in May as the date on which the National Day of Prayer is celebrated", approved May 5, 1988 (Public Law 100-307; 102 Stat. 456) (referred to in this preamble as "Public Law 100-307"), which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on May 5, 1988, and later codified as section 119 of title 36, United States Code;

Whereas, as Senator Jesse Helms stated on the day the vehicle that would become Public Law 100-307 passed the Senate—

(1) "Designating the first Thursday in May as the National Day of Prayer allows the people of the United States to plan and prepare to intercede as a corporate body on behalf of the Nation and its leaders from year to year with certainty."; and

(2) "[T]he magnitude of America's problems, within and without the country, evidence a need for divine healing and guidance.";

Whereas, as Representative Tony Hall stated on the day the vehicle that would become Public Law 100-307 passed the House of Representatives, "This will help to bring more certainty to the scheduling of events related to the National Day of Prayer, and permit more effective long-range planning. For the past 7 years, the day has been observed in May, but before this period it was observed at different times of the year. Clarifying legislation is needed to ensure consistent and dependable observance of the National Day of Prayer.";

Whereas the United States has a long history of turning to prayer both in times of crisis and in times of thanksgiving, as demonstrated on the following occasions:

(1) President Barack Obama stated in Presidential Proclamation No. 9441 of May 4, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 27983), "In times of steady calm and extraordinary change alike, Americans of all walks of life have long turned to prayer to seek refuge, demonstrate gratitude, and discover peace. Sustaining us through great uncertainty and moments of sorrow, prayer allows us an outlet for introspection, and for expressing our hopes, desires, and fears. It offers strength in the face of hardship, and redemption when we falter. Our country was founded on the idea of religious freedom, and we have long upheld the belief that how we pray and whether we pray are matters reserved for an individual's own conscience. On National Day of Prayer, we rededicate ourselves to extending this freedom to all people.";

(2) President Donald Trump stated in Presidential Proclamation No. 9634 of September 1, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 42439), "I urge Americans of all faiths and religious traditions and backgrounds to offer prayers today for all those harmed by Hurricane Harvey, including people who have lost family members or been injured, those who have lost homes or other property, and our first responders, law enforcement officers, military personnel, and medical professionals leading the response and recovery efforts. Each of us, in our own way, may call upon our God for strength and comfort during this difficult time. I call on all Americans and houses of worship throughout the Nation to join in one voice of prayer, as we seek to uplift one another and assist those suffering from the consequences of this terrible storm.";

(3) On September 5, 2017, in response to Hurricane Harvey, Minority Leader of the Senate Chuck Schumer said on the floor of

the Senate, "Right now, large parts of the fourth largest city in our country remain underwater. I extend my most heartfelt sympathies to the people of Houston and to those across parts of Texas and Louisiana who are just beginning a long road to recovery from Hurricane Harvey. Having lived through Hurricane Sandy in my home State of New York, I remember the agonies of families who lost their homes, lost their businesses, and, particularly in the first month, had a sense of helplessness about what had happened to them. Our thoughts and prayers are with everyone in Houston."

(4) On June 14, 2017, after the shooting in Alexandria, Virginia—

(A) Senator James Lankford said in a prayer on the floor of the Senate, "[A]s I have walked through the hallways heading back and forth to different meetings, I have been interested to see many doors that I have walked by, and when those doors were open, I could hear people inside praying. There have been at least three organized prayer meetings on the Hill today, specifically related just to that, and others spontaneously occurring. Just for a moment we have the opportunity to be able to reflect and say to God: Thank You so much for protecting the people on that field. Thank you again to the Capitol Police, who literally put their lives on the line to protect the guests and the Members and staff here every single day . . . I would like to be able to join what is happening all over this Hill for just a moment in this room—for us to be able to pray for a moment . . .";

(B) Minority Leader of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi said on the floor of the House of Representatives, "You may not know this, my colleagues, but every time I pray, which is very frequently, and certainly every Sunday, I pray for all of you, all of you together. In the earlier years, I used to pray for your happiness, for the fact that we would, working together, heed the words of President Kennedy in the closing of his inaugural address when he said: ' . . . God's work must truly be our own.' How do we view what God's will is for us? How do we come together to give confidence to the American people? As our Founders intended, we would have our disagreements and we would debate them, and we would have confidence in our beliefs and humility to listen to others. But in more recent years, I have been praying not only for that, but for our safety . . . My prayer is that we can resolve our differences in a way that furthers the preamble to the Constitution, takes us closer to 'e pluribus unum.' And today, again, it is in the family. It is an injury in the family for the staff and for our colleague and for his leadership."; and

(C) Speaker of the House of Representatives Paul Ryan said on the floor of the House of Representatives, "My colleagues, there are so many memories from this day that we will want to forget, and there are so many images that we will not want to see again. But there is one image in particular that this House should keep, and that is a photo I saw this morning of our Democratic colleagues gathered in prayer this morning after hearing the news . . . So before this House returns to its business, let's just slow down and reflect to think about how we are all being tested right now, because we are being tested right now. I ask each of you to join me to resolve to come together, to lift each other up, and to show the country, to show the world, that we are one House, the people's House, united in our humanity. It is that humanity which will win the day, and it always will. God bless.".

(5) On September 28, 2017, Representative Steve Scalise, marking his return to the House of Representatives after being shot on

a baseball field in Alexandria, Virginia, said on the floor of House of Representatives, "[W]hen I was laying out on that ball field, the first thing I did once I was down and couldn't move anymore is I just started to pray. And I'll tell you it gave me an unbelievable sense of calm knowing that at that point it was in God's hands. But I prayed for very specific things, and I will tell you pretty much every one of those prayers was answered, and they were some pretty challenging prayers I was putting in God's hands. He really did deliver for me and my family. And it just gives you that renewed faith and understanding that the power of prayer is something that you just cannot underestimate.".

(6) On October 2, 2017, after the shooting in Las Vegas, Nevada, Majority Leader of the Senate Mitch McConnell said on the floor of the Senate, "The news we awoke to this morning was heartbreaking. What happened in Las Vegas is shocking, it is tragic, and for those affected and their families, it is devastating. It is hard to even imagine their pain. I hope they will know that we are praying for them now. I hope they will find strength in the love and kindness of those around them in these hours of such darkness and pain. I hope they will see that our country is standing by their side today.";

Whereas the act of prayer is both an expression of religious belief and an act of speech that is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the National Day of Prayer—

(1) is consistent with the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

(2) belongs to all people in the United States; and

(3) "is very much in keeping with the pluralistic spirit of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. No single religious group can claim ownership or control of the National Day of Prayer; rather, it truly belongs to all Americans who seek divine guidance for themselves and for the country," as Representative Mervyn Dymally noted on the day the vehicle that would become Public Law 100-307 passed the House of Representatives;

Whereas calling for prayer in times of crisis and thanksgiving creates a sense of unity in the United States, and, as President Ronald Reagan noted in a radio address in 1982, "[P]rayer is one of the few things in this world that hurts no one and sustains the spirit of millions."; and

Whereas declaring a National Day of Prayer sets the United States apart as a country, and, as Representative William Danemeyer noted on the day the vehicle that would become Public Law 100-307 passed the House of Representatives, "A Nation in prayer has traditionally given this great Republic of ours the efficacy required to sustain it. A National Day of Prayer should be more than a mere commemorative occasion, it should be the spiritual sustenance that sets America apart from the rest of the world, the difference between freedom under God or slavery under the rule of men."; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 30th anniversary of the National Day of Prayer established under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for setting aside the first Thursday in May as the date on which the National Day of Prayer is celebrated", approved May 5, 1988 (Public Law 100-307; 102 Stat. 456), which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on May 5, 1988, and later codified as section 119 of title 36, United States Code;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to reaffirm the importance prayer has

played in the heritage of the United States; and

(3) expresses support for the continued recognition each year of—

(A) the National Day of Prayer; and

(B) the importance that prayer and faith have played in the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 745—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT, THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RETURN OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, AND THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Mr. COTTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 745

Whereas, on April 2, 1917, President Thomas Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to convene an extraordinary session to officially declare war on the Imperial German Government;

Whereas, on April 4, 1917, the Senate passed a joint resolution that declared a formal state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government;

Whereas, on April 6, 1917, the House of Representatives adopted the same joint resolution that the Senate had passed, thereby marking the official entry of the United States into World War I;

Whereas more than four million American men and women served in uniform during World War I;

Whereas 116,516 Americans died from combat and disease and another 200,000 were wounded;

Whereas the Armistice Agreement to end World War I was signed in Paris, France, on November 11, 1918, at 11 a.m.;

Whereas, on February 4, 1921, Congress approved the burial of an unidentified American soldier from World War I in the plaza of the new Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas, on Memorial Day 1921, four unknown soldiers were exhumed from four World War I American cemeteries in France and United States Army Sergeant Edward F. Younger, who was wounded in combat, highly decorated for valor, and received the Distinguished Service Medal in "The Great War, the war to end all wars", selected the Unknown Soldier of World War I from four identical caskets at the city hall in Chalons-sur-Marne, France, on October 24, 1921, by placing a spray of white roses on the third casket from the left;

Whereas, on October 25, 1921, the casket bearing the unknown soldier was placed on the USS Olympia for transport back to the United States and the French Minister of Pensions presented the Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, that country's highest military award, to the Unknown Soldier;

Whereas the USS Olympia reached the mouth of the Potomac on November 7, 1921, and on November 9, 1921, joined by the USS North Dakota (BB-29) and the USS Bernadou (DD-153), she stood up the channel to the Nation's Capital, exchanging salutes from Fort Washington and Mount Vernon during her passage;

Whereas the USS Olympia moored at the Washington Navy Yard on November 9, 1921, and was welcomed by District of Columbia Brigadier General Harry H. Bandholtz, USA, who commanded the Military District of Washington, and who led a welcoming entourage that included Secretary of War John W.