

Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1050, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1537

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1537, a bill to amend the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to reauthorize the Act.

S. 1692

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1692, a bill to authorize the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 1895

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1895, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1980

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1980, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits for the production of renewable chemicals and investments in renewable chemical production facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1989

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1989, a bill to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, and for other purposes.

S. 2101

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2101, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the crew of the USS Indianapolis, in recognition of their perseverance, bravery, and service to the United States.

S. 2278

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2278, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to improve health care in rural areas.

S. 2341

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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. 2343

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2343, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force for meeting the connectivity and technology needs of precision agriculture in the United States.

S. 2353

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2353, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the estimated total assets under direct or indirect control by certain senior Iranian leaders and other figures, and for other purposes.

S. 2354

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2354, a bill to provide for the administration of certain national monuments, to establish a National Monument Enhancement Fund, and to establish certain wilderness areas in the States of New Mexico and Nevada.

S. 2381

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2381, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to require that broadband conduits be installed as a part of certain highway construction projects, and for other purposes.

S. 2398

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2398, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide that activities relating to the training and readiness of the reserve components of the Armed Forces during a lapse in appropriations shall constitute voluntary services that may be accepted by the United States.

S. 2406

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2406, a bill to advance cutting-edge research initiatives of the National Institutes of Health.

S. 2413

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2413, a bill to provide for the appropriate use of bridge contracts in Federal procurement, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 401

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 401, a resolution designating May 5, 2018 as the "National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 2420. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a child tax credit for pregnant moms; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAINES. 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. 2420

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 "Child Tax Credit for Pregnant Moms Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. CHILD TAX CREDIT ALLOWED WITH RESPECT TO UNBORN CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) CREDIT ALLOWED WITH RESPECT TO UNBORN CHILDREN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualifying child’ includes an unborn child for any taxable year if such child is born and issued a social security number before the due date for the return of tax (without regard to extensions) for the taxable year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘social security number’ means a social security number issued to an individual by the Social Security Administration, but only if the social security number is issued to a citizen of the United States or is issued pursuant to subclause (I) (or that portion of subclause (III) that relates to subclause (I)) of section 205(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act.

“(B) DOUBLE CREDIT IN CASE OF CHILDREN UNABLE TO CLAIM CREDIT.—In the case of any child who is not taken into account under subparagraph (A) for the taxable year immediately preceding the taxable year in which the child is born, the amount of the credit determined under this section with respect to such child for the taxable year of the child’s birth shall be increased by 100 percent.

“(C) UNBORN CHILD.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) UNBORN CHILD.—The term ‘unborn child’ means a child in utero.

“(ii) CHILD IN UTERO.—The term ‘child in utero’ means a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 404—RECOGNIZING THE COORDINATED STRUGGLE OF WORKERS ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1968 MEMPHIS SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE TO VOICE THEIR GRIEVANCES AND REACH A COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. JONES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.:

S. RES. 404

Whereas, in 1968, 1,300 African-American sanitation workers in Memphis, Tennessee, fought for collective bargaining rights and equality in the workplace;

Whereas, in the struggle for rights of workers, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (referred to in this preamble as "AFSCME") integrated the labor movement and the civil rights movement in a demand for basic human rights and respect for all men and women;

Whereas Black employees doing most of the low-wage work in Memphis had almost no health care, pensions, or vacation, worked in deplorable conditions, and were shown disrespect by White supervisors;

Whereas 40 percent of the workers qualified for welfare in order to supplement their low salaries and were denied the opportunity to improve their working conditions by Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb and the City Council;

Whereas, on January 31, 1968, 22 Black sewer workers who reported for work were sent home when it began raining, losing pay for that day, while White workers were not sent home and received full pay for that day;

Whereas, the following day, February 1, 1968, sanitation workers Echol Cole and Robert Walker sought refuge from a downpour in the hamper of a garbage truck amid putrefying garbage and were crushed to death when the compactor malfunctioned;

Whereas, on February 12, 1968, Memphis sanitation and public employees went on strike after attempting last-minute negotiations with Mayor Loeb and the city on the terms of their employment, demanding that the city recognize the union and provide a pay increase to \$2.35 an hour from an average of \$1.70, as well as overtime pay, and promotions based on merit irrespective of race;

Whereas, in response to the demands of the workers, Mayor Loeb, on February 13, 1968, threatened to hire replacements unless workers returned to work;

Whereas, on February 18, 1968, the President of AFSCME, Jerry Wurf, arrived in Memphis and negotiations began in the basement of St. Mary's Episcopal Church with Rabbi James A. Wax of Temple Israel representing the Memphis Ministerial Association, mediating between the city and striking workers, assisted by Local 1733 President T.O. Jones and AFSCME Director of Legislative and Community Affairs William Lucy;

Whereas, after an all-night vigil outside City Hall on February 19 through 20, 1968, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and union workers called for a boycott of downtown businesses;

Whereas, on February 23, 1968, 1,500 strikers and supporters organized a march to the Memphis City Hall, where, 11 days after the initial strike, the City Council refused to recognize the union;

Whereas, in the following days, 500 White labor union members joined members of the clergy and sanitation workers in a march downtown, 116 strikers and supporters were arrested during a peaceful demonstration, and hundreds of high school students joined in another march led or supported by members of the clergy, including Rabbi Wax, the Reverend Frank McRae of St. John's United Methodist Church, Father Nicholas Vieron of Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church, and Dean William Dimmick of St. Mary's Episcopal Church;

Whereas, on March 4, 1968, a proposal by State Senator Frank White to create a State mediation board to resolve the stalemate was rejected by Mayor Loeb;

Whereas, on March 5, 1968, the Memphis Ministerial Association announced that Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., would be traveling to Memphis on behalf of striking workers;

Whereas, on March 7, 1968, the City Council voted to reject union dues checkoff for sanitation workers;

Whereas, throughout March 1968, national civil rights leaders, including Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin, Ralph Abernathy, James Bevel, Andrew Young, and Jesse Jackson, among others, came to Memphis to rally the strikers;

Whereas, on March 28, 1968, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Reverend James Lawson of Centenary Methodist Church led a march from the gathering spot for sanitation workers at Clayborn Temple and on to Beale Street, which was marred by window-breaking and disintegrated into a riot as police responded with tear gas and gunfire;

Whereas, also on March 28, 1968, 16-year-old Larry Payne was shot to death by a Memphis police officer, police arrested 280 mostly Black demonstrators, and the State legislature authorized a 7:00 p.m. curfew that was enforced by 4,000 members of the National Guard moving into Memphis;

Whereas in response to the death of Larry Payne, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called the mother of Larry Payne, Lizzie, offering consolation, and vowed to visit Lizzie on the return of Dr. King to Memphis;

Whereas, also on March 28, 1968, and in response to the promise of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to return to Memphis to lead a march based on the principles of non-violence, the city obtained a temporary restraining order in Federal court forbidding such a march;

Whereas in response to the temporary restraining order, AFSCME General Counsel Mel Wulf asked the firm of Burch, Porter and Johnson and attorneys Lucius E. Burch, Jr., David Caywood, Charles Newman, and W.J. Michael Cody to work on lifting the order to allow the march to proceed;

Whereas Louis Lucas and Walter Bailey of the Ratner and Sugarman firm were deeply involved in representing Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and striking workers for the duration of the labor dispute;

Whereas, on April 3, 1968, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., addressed a rally of 10,000 Black workers and residents, members of the clergy, White liberals, and union members at Mason Temple, the Memphis headquarters of the Church of God in Christ, for what would be the last speech of Dr. King, forever known for the lines "I have been to the mountain top" and "I may not get there with you but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land", linking the civil rights and labor movements and foreshadowing his fate;

Whereas, on April 4, 1968, a daylong hearing on the injunction by the city resulted in an order from United States District Court Judge Bailey Brown in the late afternoon al-

lowing the march, with some restrictions, to go forward on April 5, 1968;

Whereas, on April 4, 1968, the day after his rallying cry for compromise, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated by a sniper on the balcony outside of his Lorraine Motel room in Memphis;

Whereas, on April 4, 1968, Memphis and cities across the United States erupted in violent protests and rioting;

Whereas, on April 5, 1968, Rabbi James A. Wax led a march from St. Mary's Episcopal Church to City Hall and confronted Mayor Henry Loeb with the people of the United States watching on all 3 networks, telling Mayor Loeb "There are laws far greater than the laws of Memphis and Tennessee, and these are the laws of God";

Whereas, on April 8, 1968, an estimated 42,000 people, led by the wife of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, and her children, peacefully marched in memory of Dr. King and in support of the requests of the union;

Whereas, on April 16, 1968, AFSCME announced that a 14-month contract had been agreed to and accepted, and included union dues check off, a grievance procedure, and wage increases of 10 cents per hour in May and another 5 cents per hour in September, ending the 3-month strike;

Whereas, on April 29, 2011, the 1,300 sanitation worker strikers were inducted into the Labor Hall of Honor in the Department of Labor; and

Whereas, today, the integration of the civil rights and labor movements remains a work in progress and requires our continued vigilance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the coordinated struggle of workers during the 1968 Memphis sanitation workers strike to voice their grievances and reach a collective agreement for rights in the workplace;

(2) honors the perseverance of the 1,300 members of Local 1733 in urging social and economic equality in the workplace;

(3) honors the memory and inspiring contribution of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the ultimate resolution of the labor dispute;

(4) recognizes the contributions of all those named and unnamed who participated in the fight for justice during the strike; and

(5) recognizes there is work to be done to improve both racial and labor relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 405—DESIGNATING THE THIRD WEEK OF MARCH 2018 AS "NATIONAL CACFP WEEK"

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 405

Whereas the third week of March is annually recognized as "National CACFP Week" to raise awareness of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (commonly referred to as the "CACFP") of the Department of Agriculture;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture reaffirms the vital role positive nutritional habits play in the healthy growth of children in the United States;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture also reaffirms the importance of nutritional education for the most vulnerable and youngest children, as well as adults, through centers and homes throughout the United States;