

(7) calls on the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare and submit to Congress a report detailing the circumstances of the February 27, 2015, assassination of Boris Nemtsov, including the list of individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, and identifying what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate this crime and bring its perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds to justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of such measures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 82—RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. SASSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 82

Whereas Congress passed the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the “First Morrill Act”) (12 Stat. 503, chapter 130; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), which was signed by President Abraham Lincoln, to allow for the establishment of land-grant colleges offering programs teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts;

Whereas, on February 15, 1869, the Nebraska Legislature unanimously passed, and Nebraska Governor David Butler signed, legislation enabling the founding of the University of Nebraska;

Whereas the charter for the University of Nebraska established the University of Nebraska as a university “to afford to the inhabitants of this State, the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts”;

Whereas, in 1871, the University of Nebraska opened its doors to men and women across the State of Nebraska, with an inaugural class of 130 students;

Whereas the University of Nebraska, now known as the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has grown to an enrollment of 25,820 students;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is a national leader in academic excellence, research, and service;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln has a \$2,000,000,000 annual economic impact on the State of Nebraska, including more than \$300,000,000 in research expenditures each year;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln provides more than 5,000 new graduates to the workforce each year;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln serves the needs of students, families, and communities across the State of Nebraska through activities in all 93 counties of the State;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is a leader in research in areas such as—

- (1) water and agriculture;
- (2) national security and defense;
- (3) early childhood education; and
- (4) rural development;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is instrumental in celebrating the culture of the State of Nebraska and the region in which the State is located through—

- (1) the University of Nebraska State Museum;
- (2) the Center for Great Plains Studies;
- (3) the International Quilt Study Center and Museum; and
- (4) the Larsen Tractor Test and Power Museum;

Whereas the Husker athletic programs at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln create

pride and joy on the fields of play and in the hearts of alumni and fans;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln has 333 Academic All-Americans, more than any other institution of higher education in the United States;

Whereas more than 200,000 alumni residing in all 50 States, and in countries around the world, are proud to call the University of Nebraska-Lincoln their alma mater; and

Whereas “There Is No Place Like Nebraska”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln;

- (2) commends the University of Nebraska-Lincoln for its status as a leading public university that excels in academics, athletics, and quality of life for students; and

- (3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

- (A) the Chancellor of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln; and

- (B) the President of the University of Nebraska system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 83—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2019 AS “AMERICAN HEART MONTH” AND FEBRUARY 1, 2019, AS “NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 83

Whereas cardiovascular disease affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas, between 2003 and 2013, the death rate from cardiovascular disease fell nearly 30 percent, but cardiovascular disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, taking the lives of approximately 800,000 individuals in the United States each year and accounting for 1 in 3 deaths across the United States;

Whereas congenital heart defects are—

- (1) the most common birth defect in the United States; and

- (2) the leading killer of infants with birth defects;

Whereas, each year, an estimated 790,000 individuals in the United States have a heart attack, of whom an estimated 115,000 die;

Whereas, in 2015, cardiovascular disease accounted for \$555,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity;

Whereas, by 2035, cardiovascular disease will account for \$1,093,900,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually;

Whereas individuals in the United States have made great progress in reducing the death rate for cardiovascular disease, but this progress has been more modest with respect to the death rate for cardiovascular disease in women and minorities;

Whereas many people do not recognize that cardiovascular disease is the leading killer of women in the United States, taking the lives of over 400,000 women in 2016;

Whereas nearly 2% of women who unexpectedly die of cardiovascular disease have no previous symptoms of the disease;

Whereas over 1/2 of all African-American adults have some form of cardiovascular dis-

ease, including 57.1 percent of African-American women and 60.1 percent of African-American men;

Whereas more Alaska Natives and American Indians die from cardiovascular disease than individuals from other ethnic groups;

Whereas it is estimated that 36 percent of Alaska Natives and American Indians who die of cardiovascular disease die before reaching 65 years of age;

Whereas Native Hawaiians have higher mortality rates and die at a younger average age from cardiovascular disease than other ethnic groups in Hawaii;

Whereas many minority women, including African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and Native American women and women from indigenous populations, have a greater prevalence of risk factors or are at a higher risk of death from heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases, but are less likely to know of the risk;

Whereas, between 1965 and 2018, treatment of cardiovascular disease for women was largely based on medical research on men;

Whereas, due to the differences in cardiovascular disease between men and women, more research and data on the effects of cardiovascular disease treatments for women is vital;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, including—

- (1) high blood pressure;
- (2) high blood cholesterol;
- (3) smoking tobacco products;
- (4) exposure to tobacco smoke;
- (5) physical inactivity;
- (6) obesity; and
- (7) diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors for cardiovascular disease can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, under section 101(1) of title 36, United States Code, the President is requested to issue an annual proclamation designating February as American Heart Month;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate National Wear Red Day during February by “going red” to increase awareness about cardiovascular disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas, every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as American Heart Month; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates—

- (A) February 2019 as “American Heart Month”; and
- (B) February 1, 2019, as “National Wear Red Day”;

- (2) supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day;

- (3) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to fighting cardiovascular disease—

- (A) by promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of cardiovascular disease;

- (B) by supporting research on cardiovascular disease; and

- (C) by expanding access to medical treatment;

- (4) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States,

localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses and other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day; and

(5) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about his or her risk for cardiovascular disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 84—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. REED, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. JONES, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KAINES, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 84

Whereas, in 1776, people envisioned the United States as a new nation dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness . . .”;

Whereas Africans were first brought involuntarily to the shores of the United States as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas, in 2019, the vestiges of those injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas, in the face of injustices, people of good will and of all races in the United States have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have fought courageously for the rights and freedom of African Americans and others;

Whereas African Americans, such as Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Maya Angelou, Louis Armstrong, Arthur Ashe, Jr., James Baldwin, James Beckwourth, Clara Brown, Blanche Bruce, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Holt Collier, Miles Davis, Larry Doby, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Medgar Evers, Aretha Franklin, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Jon Hendricks, Olivia Hooker, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, B.B. King, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Rosa Parks, Walter Payton, Bill Pickett, Homer Plessy, Bass Reeves, Hiram Revels, Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, the Greensboro Four, the Tuskegee Airmen,

Prince Rogers Nelson, Recy Taylor, Fred Shuttlesworth, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Muhammad Ali, Ella Fitzgerald, Mamie Till, and Edith Savage-Jennings, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition those individuals deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of business, government, and the military;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of the efforts of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the “Father of Black History”, to enhance knowledge of Black history through The Journal of Negro History, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

Whereas Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, originated in 1926 when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black people in the United States;

Whereas Dr. Carter G. Woodson stated, “We have a wonderful history behind us. . . . If you are unable to demonstrate to the world that you have this record, the world will say to you, ‘You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.’”;

Whereas, since its founding, the United States has imperfectly progressed toward noble goals;

Whereas the history of the United States is the story of people regularly affirming high ideals, striving to reach those ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of that failure, before committing to try again;

Whereas, on November 4, 2008, the people of the United States elected Barack Obama, an African-American man, as President of the United States; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2012, people across the United States celebrated the groundbreaking of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, which opened to the public on September 24, 2016, on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history provided by Black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to commemorate the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided country, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as a nation “indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mrs. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I have 10 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 27, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Policy principles for a Federal data privacy framework in the United States.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 27, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 27, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 27, 2019, at 12:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: William Beach, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Scott A. Mugno, of Pennsylvania, and John P. Pallasch, of Kentucky, both to be an Assistant Secretary, Cheryl Marie Stanton, of South Carolina, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, and John Lowry III, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training, all of the Department of Labor, Robert L. King, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, Janet Dhillon, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Mary Anne Carter, of Tennessee, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts, Marco M. Rajkovich, Jr., of Kentucky, William I. Althen, of Virginia, and Arthur R. Traynor III, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety