

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Post-Hanoi: Status of the North Korean Denuclearization effort.”

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 Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Vaccines save lives: What is driving preventable disease outbreaks?”

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Joseph V. Cuffari, of Arizona, to be Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Sean D. Jordan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, and Mark T. Pittman, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, COMPETITION POLICY AND CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Does America have a monopoly problem: Examining concentration and competition in United States economy.”

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “States roles in protecting air quality.”

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 1112

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1112) to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen

the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee.

Mr. McCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MARCH 2, 2019, AS “GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE DAY”

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 93, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 93) expressing support for the designation of March 2, 2019, as “Gold Star Families Remembrance Day.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 93) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, March 6; 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, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Readler nomination under the previous order.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam 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 PORTMAN and Senator BROWN.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I have come to the floor of the Senate today to talk about the opioid crisis, to talk about what is happening out there in our communities and how some of our Federal legislation is working, and to talk about some good news, which is that there is some improvement in terms of the overdose deaths we have seen in this country, but also a warning that although we are finally making progress on the opioid crisis, we are also seeing other drugs, such as pure crystal meth, coming from Mexico and other drugs beginning to take hold in our communities.

So let me start, if I could, by talking a little about what the opioid crisis has been and what we are doing to address it.

You recall that the last data we had, which is for 2017—over 70,000 Americans lost their lives to overdoses. The No. 1 drug, the No. 1 killer, has been fentanyl, which is a synthetic opioid that, about 4 or 5 years ago, hit our communities hard. Year after year, for 7 or 8 years now, we have seen increases every single year in the number of people who die from overdoses, which is one way to measure it. Another way to measure it is just the number of people addicted. That is a harder figure to find, but that has also increased year to year.

It is devastating communities. The No. 1 cause of death in my home State of Ohio is opioid overdoses. Among Americans under 50, it is now the No. 1 cause of death in America.

It also has had many impacts on our health system and on our criminal justice system. Go to the emergency rooms. Look at our jails that are filled with people whose crimes somehow relate to opioids. Often, these are property crimes—people doing something to get the money to pay for their drugs.

Look at the impact it has had on our families. The foster care system is overwhelmed. I was with some juvenile court judges today from Ohio who were telling me that they can’t find sponsors, that they can’t find foster parents because the system is overrun with kids whose parents are addicted to opioids, and they cannot go home, but they need a loving family.

It has impacted our economy because so many people are now out of work altogether, aren’t even looking for work, and don’t even show up in the unemployment numbers. If you look at the labor force participation rate being so low—in other words, the number of people working—the unemployment rate today would not be 4 percent; it would be more like 8 percent if you just went back to a normal level. And a lot of that, based on studies done by the Department of Labor and Brookings and others, shows that the opioid crisis is driving that.

It has impacted us in so many ways. Here is the exciting news: After 7 or 8 years of increases every year in the number of people whose hopes are lost,

whose lives are lost, we are seeing—at the end of 2017 and into 2018, the initial numbers we have—some improvement. It starts from an unacceptably high number, so this is not something we should start congratulating ourselves about, but it is much better, finally, to see this trend start to reverse.

Preliminary data from the Centers for Disease Control and their National Center for Health Statistics points to a promising, although very modest, downturn. They measure drug overdose deaths in 12-month periods, ending in any given month. The last data we have regarding predicted deaths was between September 2017 and March 2018, and during that time period, we saw the number of deaths fall from about 73,000 Americans to 71,000 Americans.

So there is still a crisis that we face as a country, but it shows that in many States, including Ohio, we are beginning to see a little progress. Again, this follows a time period where we saw a big increase due to this fentanyl—the synthetic drug that is 50 times more powerful than heroin—causing so many of those overdoses.

In fact, in my view, we were beginning to make progress through some Federal, State, and local policies and also the innovative work of the nonprofits that were working in our communities. We had begun to see progress on treatment and prevention and recovery and providing more Narcan, and then this influx of fentanyl hit us and overwhelmed the system. Now we are beginning to see—even with the fentanyl still out there—that we are beginning to make progress.

In Ohio—fentanyl hit our State particularly hard. We had a record 4,800 overdose deaths in 2017, which was a 20-percent jump over 2016's toll. So it has been tough for 8 years in a row.

What I can report today is that now we are seeing a little progress. We saw a 21-percent drop in overdose deaths in the first half of 2018. Again, we have not yet gotten all the numbers for 2018. When we have all those, I will come back to the floor and talk about them. But for the first half of 2018, we are getting the numbers in now at about a 20-percent drop.

That was the biggest drop in the Nation, by the way, during the period from July 2017 through June 2018, according to the Centers for Disease Control. So that is good, because Ohio has been in the middle of this. Other than West Virginia, we probably have had the highest number of overdose deaths on average in the last several years.

Separately, preliminary data from the Ohio Department of Health shows a 34-percent decrease in overdose deaths from January to June 2018. Again, those first 6 months, we saw a little decrease, finally—34 percent. That is progress—again, from a high starting point, but I believe we are headed in the right direction.

Some people have asked me “Are we ever going to see the end of this cri-

sis?” and I have always said yes. There is a light at the end of the tunnel because we know what we need to do.

We need to have better education and prevention programs to keep people from falling into addiction in the first place. We need to stop the overprescribing from our doctors so that people aren't inadvertently, because of an accident or an injury, taking prescription pain pills and then becoming addicted and then moving to heroin and fentanyl and so on and often to overdoses.

We need to do much more in terms of treatment and getting people into longer term recovery because we know initial treatment is important. In fact, essential to getting people through the process of coming out of their addiction is that they have to go through a painful process and then go into a treatment program. We have also found that longer term recovery programs are key to people's success—getting back on their feet, getting back to their families, and getting back to work.

One of the reasons we have made progress is because, as I said earlier, at every level of government, there has been movement, and there has been progress made. Here in Washington, in the Congress, we have done things that are historic. As an example, never before have we funded recovery—until just a few years ago. We have never had this much focus on providing the funds for Narcan to be used to help our first responders and others use this miracle drug to reverse the effects of an overdose. We have never spent so much money on prevention and education. And, of course, we have never spent so much money on treatment.

Several years ago, some of us came together, knowing this crisis was building, and said: How do we create legislation here in Washington that can make a difference? Some said it is not really a Federal role. My view was that the Federal Government has a big role here because it is a national emergency, a national crisis, but we ought to take the best information from around the country, find out what the best practices are, and then help the States by providing funding to leverage additional funding at the local level, the State level. That was called the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. We spent 3 or 4 years putting it together. We had five conferences here in Washington. Senator WHITEHOUSE on the other side of the aisle and I are the coauthors of that legislation.

The first year, we got some money from Congress—\$181 million—to support these treatment programs, education programs, treatment and recovery programs together, Narcan for our first responders—181 million bucks. The next fiscal year, we got \$267 million to fund these same programs. The next year, 2018, we got \$608 million. In 2019, this year, we got \$647 million. So we have increased the funding and increased the commitment. Why? Be-

cause it is working. Because we can all go home now and look at our States and see where some of this funding is going and show that through innovation, through doing things differently, we are beginning to make a difference.

Let me give the best example, perhaps, that I see around the country; that is, instead of saving someone's life with Narcan and having that person overdose sometimes again and again—first responders will tell you that they find it frustrating to save the same people again and again and not find any route to success. You want to get these people into treatment. So what we have funded through CARA—the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act—are these rapid-response teams. So when somebody overdoses from fentanyl, they don't just go back home or go back to the old community or the old gang. Instead, somebody visits—a law enforcement officer, a social worker, a treatment provider. They knock on the door and say: We want to get you into treatment. We want to help you. We are here to help. We are not here to arrest you; we are here to help you.

The success rate is phenomenal—maybe greater than you would think—because a lot of these people, particularly right after overdosing and having Narcan applied, saw their lives flash before their eyes, and they are looking for some help. Probably 8 out of 10 people are not getting into treatment, so they are looking for an avenue to treatment.

In some places in Ohio, there has been as much as an 80-percent success rate in getting those people who were virtually a zero-percent success rate before into treatment programs. Again, they have to be the right programs, and there has to be that longer term recovery in order to ensure success, but programs like those are beginning to turn the tide.

Over the past several months, I have been around the State of Ohio—as I have done the last several years—and I met with local leaders to find out what is really going on and how the money is being spent.

A couple of weeks ago, I met local leaders and participants in the Pathways Achieving Recovery by Choice program. That is a voluntary recovery program for incarcerated women with substance abuse disorders and many with co-occurring mental health issues as well. These are women behind bars who volunteer to go into this program. All of them are numerous repeat offenders. In other words, these are women whose chances of being back in the system after they get out is extremely high. The program director said it is virtually 100 percent because they have been arrested numerous times, and they keep coming back again and again into the system.

This program that I got to see received a grant from the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of \$881,000 so that this program could last not just

1 year but several years. They put it in place. They are providing treatment and recovery services for these women and teaching them not just about how to avoid going back to the old neighborhood and getting back in trouble again but also how to establish their lives in a productive way—going back to work, getting back with their families.

It was great to hear from Dr. Patrice Palmer, who runs the program, and also Franklin County Commissioner Marilyn Brown, Sheriff Dallas Baldwin, and others about how this is helping residents get what they need—the treatment and recovery services they need, the housing they need—but most importantly, get them to rebuild their lives and not come back into the system. I mentioned earlier that the recidivism rate is virtually 100 percent for this group. In other words, 100 percent of them are going to come back into prison based on the record. This program has got that down to 20 percent. In other words, 80 percent of these women have gotten out, gotten into the programs they need, gotten back on their feet, gotten a job, and found an apartment. Eighty percent of them are back in our communities as productive citizens. That, to me, is what this is all about.

I spoke to a number of the participants in the program, and they were optimistic because it is a very upbeat program. I was asked to give a quote, and I gave a Winston Churchill quote about how when you fall down, the most important thing is getting back up. That is more important than success without having failures. I talked about the fact that I have been to a lot of these programs around the State, and I have seen where people find—for the first time in their lives, in many cases—the kind of meaning in their lives and the kind of hope for the future that let them get back on track.

I talked to Nina Davidson. She is a repeat offender. Nina said what all the women said. She said: I don't want to go back to jail. She doesn't want to keep living that life. She has been in and out of jail many times. Pathways has helped her change her thinking, and that is what it is all about—changing the thinking and therefore changing lives and saving lives.

Earlier this year, I met with law enforcement, local officials, and members of the Hamilton County Heroin Coalition to find out how they are using these Federal funds.

Again, I am here talking to my colleagues, Republican and Democrat alike, saying that we need more money, and they want to know where it is going. Is it working?

Well, I just talked about one that is working in Columbus. It is also working in Hamilton County, which is the Cincinnati Federal area. They have received Federal funding through the CARA legislation and also the 21st Century Cures law—again, something this Congress passed on a bipartisan basis.

The county has received a \$500,000 CARA grant for an innovative program to help those with substance abuse and mental health disorders get help instead of going through the criminal justice system. They also got \$50,000 for a prevention grant for a group called PreventionFirst!, which is a group I founded more than 20 years ago, about 25 years ago in Cincinnati. It is still there helping to prevent drug abuse. They are doing a good job. They have also received money through the 21st Century Cures Act. In fact, in the last 2 years, Ohio has received 26 million bucks a year from the Cures legislation that goes straight to the State, and the State decides how it is given out to good groups and organizations around the State.

The Cures funding and the CARA funding, as I see it, is working. It is expanding Medicaid-assisted treatment. It is helping first responders—these are our EMS, our firefighters—who are out there trying to save lives. They need the training on Narcan. They need the funding.

It has also helped with regard to closing the gap for those who are seeking treatment. I mentioned earlier the gap between Narcan being applied and somebody getting into treatment. There is also a gap, unfortunately, between people in treatment and getting into longer term recovery. Often, there is a waiting period there, and people fall back into their addiction. These gaps can be closed, and when they are and when it is a comprehensive, seamless program, the results are amazing.

During our meeting in Hamilton County, Newtown, OH, Police Chief Tom Synan told me that fentanyl continues to be the deadliest drug in greater Cincinnati. He wants us to implement quickly two pieces of legislation. One is called the STOP Act, which this Congress passed to keep fentanyl from flowing freely into our communities.

In August 2016, we had 174 overdoses in 6 days—174 in 6 days. It was what they called a bad batch. It was fentanyl being mixed with heroin. That drew national attention to the crisis. That is when we started working on this STOP Act, which is to say, let's stop this stuff from coming in through the U.S. mail system, which is where most of it comes, and from China, which is where most of it comes. We passed that legislation, and it is helping because it requires the U.S. Postal Service to actually screen through these packages to get the information to know what is a suspect package to help Customs and Border Protection pull these packages off and begin to pull some of these drugs out of our communities, which, at a minimum, increases the cost of this drug on the street, which is important.

We also have the other legislation. I see that my colleague SHERROD BROWN is on the floor today. The INTERDICT Act helps because it gives those same people more funding for the screening

they need once they have identified a package that is suspect. That combination is making a difference right now. President Trump signed that law in October of last year after about 2 years of hard work and investigation by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. It is making a difference, but, as Police Chief Tom Synan said, we have to implement it and implement it quickly.

I spoke today to the Secretary of Homeland Security. She talked about the INTERDICT Act. She wants to push those quickly, and we need to, because those will continue to make a difference. But they are starting to work, and that is part of the reason we are seeing some progress.

I recently toured the jail in Butler County, OH, to see firsthand how they are using their Federal funding. They got about \$800,000 in a CARA grant. I met with Scott Rasmus, the executive director of the Butler County Mental Health and Addiction Recovery Services Board, Sheriff Jones, and other community leaders about how they are using this funding to close the gaps that often occur with treatment. Again, they are doing what I talked about earlier, with these rapid response teams that ensure, that, yes, they are saving people's lives with Narcan, but then getting them into a treatment program that works for them.

In January I was in Portsmouth, OH, one of the hardest hit areas of our State. Portsmouth, OH, has been the subject of a lot of attention by the media—a lot of attention because they were hit so hard by the heroin crisis that followed the prescription drug crisis.

I met there with law enforcement and local officials from Adams County, Lawrence County, and Scioto County. They have received \$525,000 in grants from the Cures Act, and they are using it to help to address every aspect of addiction, including the gaps in treatment I talked about. They funded a re-entry project, the Hughes Re-Entry Center, which provides longer term assistance through outpatient services, assisted housing, and working with the Community Justice Center to close the gaps occurring when people get out of prison and getting them into programs that will help them to avoid getting right back into prison again.

Lastly, I want to highlight a recent visit I made to the Oasis House. Oasis is a safe house in Dayton, OH. It provides a supportive environment and recovery services to women who were trafficked or abused, and it helps them get back on their feet through counseling, drug treatment, or other social services. I was there last month and had the opportunity to visit with the women. It is a Christian, nonprofit organization—a faith-based group—that runs these safe houses. Most of these women are victims of human trafficking. These women are often homeless. Every single one of them I talked to was also an addict or a recovering

addict. They have been through a lot—a lot of trauma—and they need the help, but the good news is they are getting the help, and there is hope.

At my visit to the safe house, I met these incredibly courageous women who have taken these steps voluntarily to get their lives back together, using faith and using, in some cases, treatment programs. The funding they are getting is coming through the Montgomery County ADAMHS Board, the alcohol and drug board, and that funding comes from the CARA legislation and the Cures legislation. Again, seeing in action what is actually happening on the ground gives me hope that we are beginning to make progress.

I met with the safe house “Mom.” She is the resident mother, as she calls herself, of this house. She is there to take care of concerns that women have. She is a recovering addict herself. She is a domestic violence survivor. Oasis House saved her life, and now she is giving back by helping current Oasis clients to be able to help save their lives. I want to congratulate Cheryl Oliver, their executive director, for all of the great work they are doing. The bravery of these young women was inspiring and, again, it is great to see firsthand how this is making a difference in their lives.

We have recently seen this issue of trafficking arise in connection with a sex trafficking ring in Florida. We are told that illicit spas—like those in Florida that you have probably heard about in the media in the last week or so—can sometimes be hubs of human trafficking, where women, often imported from foreign countries, are brought in to America. They are often induced through fraud, fear, or some other type of coercion to perform sex acts for money, and that is what investigators believe happened here. They believe that the women in these spas were from foreign countries, and that they were induced into this through coercion. There is more information coming out. They don't have all of the details yet. The investigation continues, but they suspect the managers at these day spas were trafficking these women, and, therefore, they arrested the owners at several of these day spas. It is another disturbing reminder that human trafficking continues to exist right here in this country in this century, and we must stay vigilant in our efforts to combat this horrific crime.

In my last 8 years here in the Senate, it has been one of our top priorities to pass legislation to combat human trafficking. We have passed bills into law to get better data on sex trafficking here in the United States, to ensure that victims are treated as victims and not as criminals, to increase Federal penalties on johns, and to enact a zero-tolerance policy on human trafficking and government contracts.

I am proud to say that, with Senator BLUMENTHAL, we cofounded and co-chaired the human trafficking caucus here. We started off with a couple

Members, and now we have a couple dozen Members of this body who work day in and day out to say: How can we do more to help?

One thing we found through our research was that online sex trafficking is growing dramatically and is one reason you see the increase in sex trafficking here in this country and around the world.

After 18 months of investigation—particularly into backpage, which was the commercial site that had probably three-quarters of the trafficking on it—we passed a law called the SESTA legislation, which ensures that these websites that knowingly engage, facilitate, or promote trafficking are held accountable for what happens on their platforms. It is about time. We should have done it a long time ago.

Having passed that legislation, backpage is now shut down, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reported to us that probably about two-thirds of these online websites that sell women and children online have now been discontinued. Again, we haven't solved the problem. It is still very much out there. Other websites will crop up on the dark web as well, but we have made progress by focusing on the issue in a bipartisan way. Numerous websites have been shut down, as we have been told by the experts. I will quote the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: “Since the enactment of SESTA and the government's seizure of Backpage, there has been a major disruption in the online marketplace.”

As we talked earlier—whether it is the SESTA legislation that is now working, whether it is the CARA legislation and the Cures legislation on the opioid crisis—that we are making a difference. The funding that has been provided by this body and by the House—after careful research to figure out what works and what doesn't work and sending it to evidence-based programs—is working. We cannot take our eye off the ball. We cannot stop now. If we do, we will just see this problem crop up in different ways.

I mentioned that as we are making progress on opioids, law enforcement and those who are in the trenches—treatment providers—are talking about the fact that other drugs are beginning to rise, particularly crystal meth. So we can't stop. We have to continue.

These programs are making a difference, helping people to get their lives back on track and helping to save their lives. The Federal Government continues to have a role here to be better partners in this effort with States, local governments, and nonprofits that are out there doing their best and, ultimately, with our families. That is what this is all about, giving people hope and saving lives.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I thank my friend from Cincinnati for

his work on both the issues he spoke about—both, on sex trafficking, which is a terrible affliction in our country and especially in Ohio, and on the issue of opioid deaths. We lose almost 100 people a week in Ohio to overdoses, and more than 11 a day on opioid overdoses. So I thank my colleague from Cincinnati for that.

GM CLOSURES

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, this week, General Motors is set to lay off thousands of workers in Lordstown, OH, and around the country. Tomorrow is the day that most of the first shift lose their jobs. Several months ago, the second shift lost their jobs. A couple years ago, the third shift lost their jobs. That totals about 4,500 human beings with families.

What is the President's response? He boasts nonsense and rubs salt in these workers' wounds. Last week, as if he didn't know about Lordstown and other places, he said: We have car companies opening up in Michigan and Ohio and Pennsylvania and so many other places.

I don't know where those mystery factories are in Ohio that the President brags about. They aren't in Lordstown, where people are about to lose those jobs. President Trump's remarks, his uncaring feelings, and his ignorance of even knowing what has happened in Ohio—the State he seems to boast about and credit for his victory—are a slap in the face to the workers, and there is the fact that he has done nothing to help.

Think about the workers who are out of a job at the end of the week. Think about their families. Think about the other families in Lordstown who are about to lose customers.

Senator PORTMAN and I spent a lot of time working with General Motors, visiting a restaurant near the plant and talking to the workers there who know their jobs are affected as fewer Lordstown workers come to that restaurant. Multiply that with hardware stores, police and fire jobs and teacher jobs and all that afflicts the Mahoning Valley when GM does what it does.

Remember what Donald Trump promised people in communities like Youngstown. He said that he would fight for them, that he would fight for their jobs. Last year, he told the people of Mahoning Valley—Mahoning Valley is Youngstown, Warren, Lordstown, and that area: “Don't move.”

These are the President's words:

Don't move, don't sell your house. We're going to fill up those factories or rip them down and build new ones.

He said:

We never again will sacrifice Ohio jobs and those in other states to enrich other countries.

Think about that. The President of the United States comes in, in the midst of these GM layoffs, and says: Don't sell your house. Don't move. We are going to fill those factories up. If