

physical injury as a result of combat or military experience.

(b) GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON PATIENT OUTCOMES.—The Secretary of Defense shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The actions that can be taken to prevent amputation of limbs.

(2) The point in the course of patient treatment during which orthotic and prosthetic intervention is most effective.

(3) The orthotic interventions that are most effective in treating the physical effects of traumatic brain injury.

(4) The patients that benefit most from particular orthotic and prosthetic technologies.

(5) The orthotic and prosthetic services that best facilitate the return to active duty of members of the Armed Forces.

(6) The effect of the aging process on the use of prosthetics, including—

(A) increased skin breakdown;

(B) loss of balance;

(C) falls; and

(D) other issues that arise during the aging process.

(c) GRANTS ON MATERIALS RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The improvement of existing materials used in orthotics and prosthetics for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(2) The development of new materials used in orthotics and prosthetics for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(d) GRANTS ON TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall award grants to persons to carry out research on the following:

(1) The improvement of existing orthotic and prosthetic technology and devices for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(2) The development of new orthotic and prosthetic technology and devices for the purpose of improving quality of life and health outcomes for individuals with limb loss.

(e) REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS.—A person seeking the award of a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application therefor in the form and accompanied by such information as the Secretary shall require.

(f) AWARD REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PEER-REVIEWED PROPOSALS.—Grants under this section may be awarded only for research that is peer-reviewed.

(2) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—Grants under this section shall be awarded through competitive procedures.

(g) GRANT USE.—A person awarded a grant under subsection (b), (c), or (d) shall use the grant amount to carry out the research described in the applicable subsection.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, veterans, community-based clinicians, and expert researchers in the field of orthotics and prosthetics, submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) An agenda for orthotic and prosthetic research that identifies and prioritizes the most significant unanswered orthotic and prosthetic research questions pertinent to the provision of evidence-based clinical care to members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and civilians.

(2) For each report after the initial report under this subsection—

(A) a summary of how the grants awarded under subsection (b) are addressing the most

significant orthotic and prosthetic needs; and

(B) the progress made towards resolving orthotic and prosthetic challenges facing members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(i) VETERAN DEFINED.—In this section, the term “veteran” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense for the Defense Health Program, \$30,000,000 to carry out this section.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1318. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the “West Coast Ocean Protection Act.”

This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently block new leases for offshore oil or gas in federal waters off the coast of California, Oregon or Washington.

I’m pleased to be joined today by Senators HARRIS, WYDEN, MERKLEY, CANTWELL, MURRAY, MENENDEZ, BOOKER, SANDERS, WHITEHOUSE, MARKEY, GILLIBRAND, PETERS in sponsoring this bill, which has been introduced in every Congress since the Deepwater Horizon disaster in April 2010.

11 people were killed and 17 others injured when the Deepwater Horizon well blew out. Oil and gas spewed into the Gulf of Mexico for 87 days.

Oil slicks covered the Gulf. Tar balls and toxic sludge covered beaches and wetlands. More than one-third of Federal waters in the Gulf were closed to fishing.

The impacts of the Deepwater Horizon disaster continue to affect birds and marine life, and marine biologists are still learning about the long-term effects, demonstrating the risks of offshore oil and gas extraction. Californians know all too well the dangers posed by offshore drilling. Before Deepwater Horizon and Exxon Valdez, there was the 1969 oil spill in Santa Barbara.

A well blowout on an offshore rig spilled more than 3 million gallons of crude oil according to some estimates—the worst spill in U.S. history at the time.

The spill closed local beaches—which were covered by a thick layer of oil—and thousands of marine mammals and birds were killed. Tourists were turned away and commercial fishing operations were halted, hurting the local economy.

After the Santa Barbara spill, California had enough. The State blocked all new offshore drilling in state waters—which extend three miles from

the shore—and in 1994 enacted a permanent offshore drilling ban.

Through local ordinances, congressional opposition, and presidential moratoria, all new drilling in federal waters off California has been blocked since 1984. Today, opposition to offshore drilling is higher than ever. Recent polling has found that nearly 70 percent of Californians oppose new drilling off our coast.

Yet, on January 8, 2018, the Trump administration proposed to allow drilling in nearly all Federal waters, including in all three regions off the California coast. The leases are proposed to begin in 2020 and would lead to the first new drilling operations in these areas in more than 35 years. Sixty-eight cities and counties representing a majority of California’s population have voiced their strong opposition to President Trump’s misguided plan.

In addition, California’s Governor, Senate, Assembly, Attorney General, Coastal Commission, Fish and Game Commission, and State Lands Commission have shared their opposition to the administration’s drilling plan. Fortunately, the Administration has already suggested that its plans for offshore drilling have been delayed as they determine how to respond to legal setbacks. The plans are flawed, and should be withdrawn altogether.

Those of us on the Pacific Coast do not want any further offshore oil and gas development.

It is long past time to respect the substantial local opposition by passing the “West Coast Ocean Protection Act” to permanently ban offshore drilling and protect our coast for generations to come. I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—RE-AFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN ALLIANCE IN PROMOTING PEACE, STABILITY, AND PROSPERITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION AND BEYOND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 183

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas, for the past 70 years, the alliance between the United States and Japan has played a vital role in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development in Asia and beyond;

Whereas the United States and Japan are deeply committed to the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, and free market economics;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance, forged nearly six decades ago with the signing of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and

Security, is the cornerstone for advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific region, and contributes internationally to peace and stability;

Whereas the United States and Japan are indispensable partners in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, improving global health, countering human trafficking and promoting human rights, assisting the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide, and contributing to global economic development;

Whereas the alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and jointly work to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas our two countries, coming from different cultural backgrounds, have created an active and dynamic relationship beneficial to both peoples; and

Whereas cultural and people-to-people ties between the United States and Japan are long-standing and deep, as exemplified by the 1912 gift from the People of Japan to the People of the United States of the beautiful cherry trees that grace our Nation's capital, signifying the unbreakable bond between the two nations: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the endorsement of long-standing United States policy to pursue close and cooperative ties with Japan in the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), signed into law on December 31, 2018, and the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

(2) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people and cultural ties between our two nations;

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan; and

(4) further calls for the continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and Japan in addressing global challenges that threaten the security of people everywhere in the new Reiwa era of “beautiful harmony”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—CONDAMNING THE EASTER SUNDAY TERRORIST ATTACKS IN SRI LANKA, OFFERING SINCERE CONDOLENCES TO THE VICTIMS, TO THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, AND TO THE PEOPLE AND NATION OF SRI LANKA, AND EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT FOR SRI LANKA

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 184

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, Sri Lanka suffered a horrific series of coordinated terrorist attacks that killed more than 250 people and injured more than 500 additional people;

Whereas the attacks targeted Christian churches, in which innocent men, women, and children were celebrating Easter Sunday;

Whereas the attacks targeted several locations frequented by foreign tourists, resulting in the deaths of over 40 people from nations other than Sri Lanka, including four American citizens: Dieter Kowalski, Amelie Linsey, Daniel Linsey, and Kieran Shafritz de Zoysa;

Whereas Sri Lanka has determined that a local Islamist militant group perpetrated this horrifying attack and is responsible for the resulting loss of life, injury, and destruction;

Whereas the use of nine suicide bombers in multiple locations demonstrates a high degree of coordination and planning;

Whereas growing evidence links the Islamic State to these attacks, demonstrating this terrorist organization's continued reach and capability to inflict terror, violence, and brutality around the world, despite its loss of physical territory;

Whereas religious freedom is a foundational and universal right of all people, and religious freedom and tolerance are important to the flourishing of multi-religious societies like Sri Lanka;

Whereas Sri Lanka has worked towards a lasting peace, ethnic and religious harmony, and prosperity for all;

Whereas the rights of all religious minorities must be protected, including the rights of Christians, who, among other religious communities, have faced increased violence in recent years from terrorist groups around the world;

Whereas the United States values its partnership with Sri Lanka and seeks to build on that partnership by pursuing shared goals in the Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States is home to a large Sri Lankan diaspora, who make significant contributions to American society; and

Whereas American law enforcement officials and military personnel are supporting the Sri Lankan Government's investigation of this attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks perpetrated by violent Islamist extremists against innocent civilians on Easter Sunday;

(2) condemns the use violence against people of religious faith, including in their places of worship;

(3) offers its sincere and heartfelt condolences to the victims, their families and friends, and to the nation of Sri Lanka;

(4) reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka and its support for the United States partnership with the nation of Sri Lanka;

(5) notes, on this 10th anniversary of the end of Sri Lanka's civil war, the importance of national unity and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to foster such unity, including religious and ethnic tolerance;

(6) supports efforts to ensure the protection of all Sri Lankans against retaliatory attacks as the country recovers from this tragedy;

(7) reaffirms its commitment to religious freedom and the importance of protecting the rights of all religious minorities, including Christians;

(8) calls attention to the continued and serious threat posed by the Islamic State and other international terrorist organizations; and

(9) calls upon the United States Government and all other governments to continue the fight against violent extremism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—COMMENDING THE NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY BEARCATS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR ANOTHER NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORY

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 185

Whereas, on March 30, 2019, the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Bearcats”) defeated Point Loma Nazarene University by a score of 64 to 58 in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division II national championship game in Evansville, Indiana;

Whereas that victory is the second national championship victory in 3 years for the Bearcats;

Whereas the Bearcats ended the 2018–2019 season as the only undefeated men's basketball program in the NCAA, with an overall record of 38–0, tying the NCAA Division II record for most wins in a season and making the Bearcats only the fifth team in the history of NCAA Division II men's basketball to win a national title with a perfect record;

Whereas, with 38 wins, the undefeated 2018–2019 season—

(1) was only the fourth time in the history of the men's basketball program at Northwest Missouri State University that the Bearcats reached the 30-win mark; and

(2) broke the previous Bearcat record of 31 wins and zero losses set by the 1929–1930 Bearcats led by Coach Hank Iba;

Whereas all 11 players on the Bearcats roster should be congratulated, including—

- (1) Diego Bernard;
- (2) Tyler Dougherty;
- (3) Kirk Finley;
- (4) Ryan Hawkins;
- (5) Trevor Hudgins;
- (6) Daric Laing;
- (7) Xavier Rhodes;
- (8) Dray Starzl;
- (9) Luke Waters;
- (10) Ryan Welty; and
- (11) Joey Witthus;

Whereas, during the 2018–2019 season, the Bearcats—

(1) held opponents to an average of 61.7 points;

(2) forced 13 turnovers per game; and

(3) shot 50 percent or better from the field in 22 of 38 games;

Whereas all 5 starters on the Bearcats roster (Diego Bernard, Ryan Hawkins, Trevor Hudgins, Ryan Welty, and Joey Witthus) made 40 or more 3-point field goals during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas 3 players on the Bearcats roster (Ryan Hawkins, Trevor Hudgins, and Joey Witthus) scored more than 500 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas, with 339 rebounds during the 2018–2019 season, Ryan Hawkins set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for rebounds;

Whereas Trevor Hudgins—

(1) tied the Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association (referred to in this preamble as the “MIAA”) record for consecutive free throws made, with 36 consecutive free throws made during the 2018–2019 season;

(2) set a Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for assists, with 203 assists during the 2018–2019 season; and

(3) set the MIAA freshman scoring record for points, scoring 712 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas Joey Witthus—

(1) set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for 3-point field goals made, with 114 3-point field goals made during the 2018–2019 season; and

(2) set the Northwest Missouri State University single-season record for points, scoring 780 points during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas the 2018–2019 Bearcats—

(1) set the single-season MIAA record for points, scoring a total of 3,130 points during the 2018–2019 season;