

SEC. 3. IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who a consular officer, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe, is seeking admission to the United States to engage in improper interference in a United States election, or who has engaged in improper interference in a United States election, is inadmissible.”.

(b) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who has engaged, is engaged, or at any time after admission engages in improper interference in a United States election is deportable.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—PROMOTING MINORITY HEALTH AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH IN APRIL 2019, WHICH INCLUDE BRINGING ATTENTION TO THE HEALTH DISPARITIES FACED BY MINORITY POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH AS AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, ASIAN AMERICANS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANICS, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 190

Whereas the origin of National Minority Health Month is National Negro Health Week, established in 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington;

Whereas the theme for National Minority Health Month in 2019 is “Active and Healthy”;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has set goals and strategies to advance the safety, health, and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas a study by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, entitled “The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States”, concludes that, between 2003 and 2006, the combined cost of health inequalities and premature death in the United States was \$1,240,000,000,000;

Whereas African American women were as likely to have been diagnosed with breast cancer as non-Hispanic White women, but African American women were almost 41 percent more likely to die from breast cancer than non-Hispanic White women between 2011 and 2015;

Whereas African American women lose their lives to cervical cancer at twice the rate of non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American men are 60 percent more likely to die from a stroke than non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanics have higher rates of end-stage renal disease caused by diabetes, and are 40 percent more likely to die of diabetes, than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the HIV diagnosis rate among Hispanic men is more than 3 times the HIV diagnosis rate among non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas the HIV diagnosis rate among Hispanic women is more than 4 times the HIV diagnosis rate among non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas, in 2016, although African Americans represented only 12 percent of the population of the United States, African Americans accounted for 44 percent of HIV infections;

Whereas, in 2015, African American youth accounted for an estimated 55 percent, and Hispanic youth accounted for an estimated 24 percent, of all new HIV infections among youth in the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 1.6 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas Native Hawaiians living in the State of Hawaii are 2.4 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites living in Hawaii;

Whereas Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are 30 percent more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, although the prevalence of obesity is high among all population groups in the United States, in 2015, 44 percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives, 35 percent of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, 40 percent of African Americans, 32 percent of Hispanics, 29 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, and 11 percent of Asian Americans more than 18 years old were obese (not including overweight);

Whereas, in 2015, Asian Americans were 1.7 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to contract Hepatitis A;

Whereas, among all ethnic groups in 2015, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders had the highest incidence of Hepatitis A;

Whereas Asian Americans are 2 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to develop chronic Hepatitis B;

Whereas of the children living with diagnosed perinatal HIV in 2015, 64 percent were African American, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 11 percent were non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has identified heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes as 4 of the 10 leading causes of death among American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives die from diabetes, alcoholism, unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide at higher rates than other people in the United States;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have a life expectancy that is 4.4 years shorter than the life expectancy of the overall population of the United States;

Whereas African American women die from childbirth or pregnancy-related causes at a rate that is 3 to 4 times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American babies are 3.2 times more likely than non-Hispanic White babies to die due to complications related to low birth weight;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native babies are twice as likely as non-Hispanic White babies to die from sudden infant death syndrome;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Natives have 1.6 times the infant mortality rate as that of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native babies are 70 percent more likely to die from accidental deaths before their first birthday than non-Hispanic White babies;

Whereas sickle cell disease affects approximately 100,000 people in the United States, occurring in approximately 1 out of every 365 African American births and 1 out of every 16,300 Hispanic births;

Whereas only 9.5 percent of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, 6.8 percent of Asian Americans, 8 percent of Hispanics, 9 percent of African Americans, and 14 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives received mental health treatment or counseling in the past year, compared to 18 percent of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas marked differences in the social determinants of health can lead to poor health outcomes and declines in longevity; and

Whereas community-based health care initiatives, such as prevention-focused programs, present a unique opportunity to use innovative approaches to improve health practices across the United States and to reduce disparities among racial and ethnic minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Minority Health Month in April 2019, which include bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations in the United States, such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 5 THROUGH MAY 11, 2019, AS “NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK” AND COMMENDING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMPACT THAT SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS HAVE ON THEIR COMMUNITIES

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. REED, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ENZI, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. MENENDEZ)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 191

Whereas 2019 marks the 56th anniversary of “National Small Business Week”;

Whereas, for more than half a century, every President has proclaimed a week celebrating the significance of small businesses across the United States;

Whereas there are more than 30,200,000 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses in the United States—

(1) employ nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the workforce of the United States;

(2) constitute 99.9 percent of all employers in the United States;

(3) produce $\frac{1}{3}$ of all goods exported from the United States;

(4) account for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of private-sector output;

(5) employ veterans, with veterans constituting 8.3 percent of all small business owners in the United States; and

(6) are becoming more diverse, with women-owned and minority-owned firms leading small business startups;

Whereas, on July 30, 1953, Congress created the Small Business Administration to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the small business community;

Whereas 2 of every 3 new jobs are created by small businesses; and

Whereas the President designated the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as “National Small Business Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as “National Small Business Week”;

(2) celebrates the entrepreneurial spirit of the small business owners of the United States;

(3) understands the importance of creating a small business climate that allows for sustained, entrepreneurial success;

(4) celebrates the invaluable contributions small businesses make to the United States as the backbone of the economy; and

(5) supports increasing consumer awareness of the value and opportunity small businesses bring to their local communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 249. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 12, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2024; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 249. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 12, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2024; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020 and that this Act sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020.

TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS

Sec. 1001. Sense of Congress regarding socialism.

TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 2101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 2102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 2201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 2202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE III—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 3001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 4001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 4002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 5001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 5002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 5003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 5004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 5005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 5006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 5007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 5008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 5009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 5010. Authority.

Sec. 5011. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 1001. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SOCIALISM.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States will not be a socialist nation.

TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 2101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$2,743,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,860,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,997,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,153,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,350,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,500,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,668,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,773,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,900,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,345,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: -\$2,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: -\$2,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

Fiscal year 2025: -\$6,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: -\$102,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: -\$250,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: -\$268,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$4,581,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,268,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,284,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,262,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,180,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,157,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,121,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,087,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,053,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$3,020,000,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,435,880,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,367,160,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,299,820,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,233,820,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,169,150,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,134,290,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,099,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,065,710,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,031,990,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$2,998,640,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: -\$693,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: -\$507,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: -\$303,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: -\$81,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$181,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$366,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$568,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$707,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$868,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,346,000,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$22,829,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,091,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$25,456,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$26,841,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$27,839,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$28,809,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$29,763,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$30,644,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$31,690,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$32,311,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$17,601,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$18,626,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$19,795,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$20,976,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$22,112,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$23,372,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$24,625,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$25,866,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$26,338,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$28,739,000,000,000.

SEC. 2102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2020 through 2029 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,233,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$658,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$672,853,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$662,618,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$689,163,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$678,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: