

Whereas, in January 2013, Argentina's then-Minister of Foreign Relations, Hector Timerman, and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Salehi, sent a joint notice to INTERPOL that led the general secretariat to issue a "caveat" that in effect relaxed implementation of the Red Notices;

Whereas, in May 2013, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman published a 500-page report accusing the Government of Iran of establishing terrorist networks throughout Latin America, including in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, dating back to the 1980s;

Whereas, in January 2015, Mr. Nisman released the results of an investigation alleging that then-President Fernandez de Kirchner and then-Foreign Minister Timerman conspired to cover up Iranian involvement in the 1994 AMIA bombing and that they had agreed to negotiate immunity for Iranian suspects and secure the removal of the INTERPOL Red Notices;

Whereas Mr. Nisman's investigation had uncovered evidence, including wire-taps of phone calls "between people close to Mrs. Kirchner" and a number of Iranians such as Iran's then Cultural Attaché Mohsen Rabbani, of a secret 2013 deal between the Governments of Argentina and Iran to normalize relations and trade Iranian oil for Argentine grain;

Whereas Mr. Nisman was scheduled to present his findings to a commission of the Argentine National Congress on January 19, 2015, but on January 18, 2015, was found dead as the result of a gunshot wound to his head in his apartment in Buenos Aires;

Whereas officials in the Administration of then-President Fernandez de Kirchner sought to discredit Mr. Nisman after his suspicious death, and in May 2015, an Argentine federal court dismissed Mr. Nisman's findings against Ms. Fernandez de Kirchner and other officials;

Whereas, in March 2015, an independent investigation launched by Mr. Nisman's family released its own report by forensic experts and forensic pathologists showing that his death was not an accident or suicide, and that his body had been moved after he was shot;

Whereas, in September 2017, forensic investigators of the Argentine National Gendarmerie submitted a new report to a federal court concluding that Mr. Nisman did not commit suicide, but that he was drugged, beaten, and fatally shot in the head on January 18, 2015;

Whereas, in November 2017, Argentine media revealed that Iranian foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif had sent a letter to the Argentine foreign minister, Jorge Faurie, confirming that included in the 2013 oil-for-grain deal were efforts to have INTERPOL terminate the Red Notices for the Iranian nationals;

Whereas, in March 2018, Argentine authorities indicted former President Fernandez de Kirchner on charges that she helped cover up Iran's role in the 1994 AMIA bombing;

Whereas no one yet has been brought to justice for the death of Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman, nor have any of the named Iranian suspects faced prosecution for their role in the 1994 AMIA bombing;

Whereas the suspects continue to travel globally with impunity, as demonstrated by the refusal of Russian and Chinese officials in July 2018 to comply with an Argentine Federal judge's request that they arrest and extradite former Iranian foreign minister Ali Akbar Velayati on the grounds he ordered the bombing, and previous attempts by Argentina to arrest Valeyati in Singapore and Malaysia in 2016 that were also unsuccessful;

Whereas, in September 2018, Argentine Vice President Gabriela Michetti repeated the pleas of previous Argentine officials seeking help from the international community to bring the Iranian suspects to justice;

Whereas, in March 2019, the former Argentine judge removed for misconduct in the early days of the AMIA bombing investigation, Juan Jose Galeano, was sentenced to 6 years in prison and former Argentine Intelligence (SIDE) chief Hugo Anzorreguy was sentenced to 4½ years for their roles in a cover-up of Iran's complicity; and

Whereas in the days leading up to July 18, 2019, 25 years after the AMIA bombing, the Government of Argentina indicated it would list Hezbollah as a terrorist entity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reiterates its strongest condemnation of the 1994 attack on the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

(2) honors the victims of the 1994 AMIA bombing and expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims, who are still waiting for justice;

(3) expresses serious concern about Iran's influence networks in the Western Hemisphere and urges the President of the United States to continue to monitor Iran's activities in the region as mandated by the Countering Iran in the Western Hemisphere Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-220);

(4) recognizes the work of Argentine Prosecutor Alberto Nisman and his dedication to investigating the AMIA bombing and expresses serious concern regarding attempts by former President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner and her government to discredit Mr. Nisman's findings on the AMIA bombing;

(5) commends Argentine President Mauricio Macri's continued call for a swift, transparent, and independent investigation into Mr. Nisman's death, recognizes the Argentine National Gendarmerie's extensive work to produce credible, evidence-based findings, and urges an independent inquiry into Mr. Nisman's findings on the 2013 oil-for-grain deal between Argentina and Iran;

(6) underscores the concern of the United States regarding the continuing, 25-year-long delay in resolving the bombing case and urges the President of the United States to offer technical assistance to the Government of Argentina to support the ongoing investigation and determine responsibility for the death of Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman;

(7) commends the Government of Argentina for formally recognizing Hezbollah's role in the AMIA bombing and taking steps to hold the organization accountable for the attack; and

(8) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the AMIA bombing by recommitting to hold accountable those who planned and executed the 1994 AMIA bombing until justice is served.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THERE IS A CLIMATE EMERGENCY WHICH DEMANDS A MASSIVE-SCALE MOBILIZATION TO HALT, REVERSE, AND ADDRESS ITS CONSEQUENCES AND CAUSES

Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. CON. RES. 22

Whereas 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 were the 4 hottest years on record and the 20 warmest years on record have occurred within the past 22 years;

Whereas global atmospheric concentrations of the primary heat-trapping gas, or greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide—

(1) have increased by 40 percent since preindustrial times, from 280 parts per million to 415 parts per million, primarily due to human activities, including burning fossil fuels and deforestation;

(2) are rising at a rate of 2 to 3 parts per million annually; and

(3) must be reduced to not more than 350 parts per million, and likely lower, "if humanity wishes to preserve a planet similar to that on which civilization developed and to which life on Earth is adapted," according to former National Aeronautics and Space Administration climatologist, Dr. James Hansen;

Whereas global atmospheric concentrations of other greenhouse gases, including methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons, have also increased substantially since preindustrial times, primarily due to human activities, including burning fossil fuels;

Whereas current climate science and real-world observations of climate change impacts, including ocean warming and acidification, floods, droughts, wildfires, and extreme weather, demonstrate that a global rise in temperatures of 1 degree Celsius above preindustrial levels is already having dangerous impacts on human populations and the environment;

Whereas the 2018 National Climate Assessment found that climate change due to global warming has caused, and is expected to cause additional, substantial interference with and growing losses to infrastructure, property, industry, recreation, natural resources, agricultural systems, human health and safety, and quality of life in the United States;

Whereas the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has determined that climate change is already increasing the frequency of extreme weather and other climate-related disasters, including drought, wildfire, and storms that include precipitation;

Whereas climate-related natural disasters have increased exponentially over the past decade, costing the United States more than double the long-term average during the period of 2014 through 2018, with total costs of natural disasters during that period of approximately \$100,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have found wide-ranging, acute, and fatal public health consequences from climate change that impact communities across the United States;

Whereas the National Climate and Health Assessment of the United States Global Change Research Program identified climate change as a significant threat to the health of the people of the United States, leading to increased—

(1) temperature-related deaths and illnesses;

(2) air quality impacts;

(3) extreme weather events;

(4) numbers of vector-borne diseases;

(5) waterborne illnesses;

(6) food safety, nutrition, and distribution complications; and

(7) mental health and well-being concerns;

Whereas the consequences of climate change already disproportionately impact frontline communities and endanger populations made especially vulnerable by existing exposure to extreme weather events,

such as children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing disabilities and health conditions;

Whereas individuals and families on the frontlines of climate change across the United States, including territories, living with income inequality and poverty, institutional racism, inequity on the basis of gender and sexual orientation, poor infrastructure, and lack of access to health care, housing, clean water, and food security are often in close proximity to environmental stressors or sources of pollution, particularly communities of color, indigenous communities, and low-income communities, which—

(1) experience outsized risk because of the close proximity of the community to environmental hazards and stressors, in addition to colocation with waste and other sources of pollution;

(2) are often the first exposed to the impacts of climate change; and

(3) have the fewest resources to mitigate those impacts or to relocate, which will exacerbate preexisting challenges;

Whereas, according to Dr. Robert Bullard and Dr. Beverly Wright, “environmental and public health threats from natural and human-made disasters are not randomly distributed,” therefore a response to the climate emergency necessitates the adoption of just community transition policies and processes available to all communities, which include policies and processes rooted in principles of racial and socio-economic equity, self-determination, and democracy, as well as the fundamental human right of all people to clean air and water, healthy food, health care, adequate land, education, and shelter;

Whereas climate change holds grave and immediate consequences not just for the population of the United States, including territories, but for communities across the world, particularly those communities in the Global South on the frontlines of the climate crisis, which are at risk of forced displacement;

Whereas communities in rural, urban, and suburban areas are all dramatically affected by climate change, though the specific economic, health, social, and environmental impacts may be different;

Whereas the United States Department of State, Department of Defense, and intelligence community have identified climate change as a threat to national security, and the Department of Homeland Security views climate change as a top homeland security risk;

Whereas climate change is a threat multiplier—

(1) with the potential to exacerbate many of the challenges the United States already confronts, including conflicts over scarce resources, conditions conducive to violent extremism, and the spread of infectious diseases; and

(2) because climate change has the potential to produce new, unforeseeable challenges in the future;

Whereas, in 2018, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projected that the Earth could warm 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels as early as 2030;

Whereas the climatic changes resulting from global warming above 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, including changes resulting from global warming of more than 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, are projected to result in irreversible, catastrophic changes to public health, livelihoods, quality of life, food security, water supplies, human security, and economic growth;

Whereas, in 2019, the United Nations Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services found

that human-induced climate change is pushing the planet toward the sixth mass species extinction, which threatens the food security, water supply, and well-being of billions of people;

Whereas, according to climate scientists, limiting warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, and likely lower, is most likely to avoid irreversible and catastrophic climate change;

Whereas, even with global warming up to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, the planet is projected to experience—

- (1) a significant rise in sea levels;
- (2) extraordinary loss of biodiversity; and
- (3) intensifying droughts, prodigious floods, devastating wildfires, and other extreme weather events;

Whereas, according to climate scientists, addressing the climate emergency will require an economically just and managed phase-out oil, gas, and coal to keep fossil fuels in the ground;

Whereas the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has determined that limiting warming through emissions reduction and carbon sequestration will require rapid, and immediate, acceleration and proliferation of “far-reaching, multilevel, and cross-sectoral climate mitigation” and “transitions in energy, land, urban and rural infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems”;

Whereas, in the United States, massive, comprehensive, and urgent governmental action is required immediately to achieve the transitions of those systems in response to the severe existing and projected economic, social, public health, and national security threats posed by the climate crisis;

Whereas the massive scope and scale of action necessary to stabilize the climate will require unprecedented levels of public awareness, engagement, and deliberation to develop and implement effective, just, and equitable policies to address the climate crisis;

Whereas failure to mobilize to solve the climate emergency is antithetical to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence in protecting “unalienable Rights” that include “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”;

Whereas the United States has a proud history of collaborative, constructive, massive-scale Federal mobilizations of resources and labor in order to solve great challenges, such as the Interstate Highway System, the Apollo 11 Moon landing, Reconstruction, the New Deal, and World War II;

Whereas the United States stands uniquely poised to substantially grow the economy and attain social and health benefits from a massive mobilization of resources and labor that far outweigh the costs of inaction;

Whereas millions of middle class jobs can be created by raising labor standards through project labor agreements and protecting and expanding the right of workers to organize so that workers in the United States and the communities of those workers are guaranteed a strong, viable economic future in a zero-emissions economy that guarantees good jobs at fair union wages, with quality benefits;

Whereas frontline communities, Tribal governments and communities, people of color, and labor unions must be equitably and actively engaged in the climate mobilization and prioritized through local climate mitigation and adaptation planning, policy, and program delivery so that workers in the United States, the communities of those workers, are guaranteed a strong, viable economic future;

Whereas a number of local jurisdictions and governments in the United States, including New York City and Los Angeles, and across the world, including the United King-

dom, the Republic of Ireland, Portugal, and Canada, have already declared a climate emergency, and a number of State and local governments are considering declaring a climate emergency in response to the massive challenges posed by the climate crisis;

Whereas State, local, and Tribal governments must be supported in efforts to hold to account actors whose activities have deepened and accelerated the climate crisis and who have benefitted from delayed action to address the climate change emergency and to develop a fossil fuel-free economy;

Whereas a collaborative response to the climate crisis will require the Federal Government to work with international, State, and local governments, including with those governments that have declared a climate emergency, to reverse the impacts of the climate crisis; and

Whereas the United States has an obligation as a driver of accelerated climate change, to mobilize at emergency speed to restore a safe climate and environment not just for communities of the United States, including territories, but for communities across the world, particularly those on the frontlines of the climate crisis who have least contributed to the crisis, and to account for global and community impacts of any actions it takes in response to the climate crisis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the global warming caused by human activities, which increase emissions of greenhouse gases, has resulted in a climate emergency that—

(A) severely and urgently impacts the economic and social well-being, health and safety, and national security of the United States; and

(B) demands a national, social, industrial, and economic mobilization of the resources and labor of the United States at a massive-scale to halt, reverse, mitigate, and prepare for the consequences of the climate emergency and to restore the climate for future generations; and

(2) nothing in this concurrent resolution constitutes a declaration of a national emergency for purposes of any Act of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency or other type of declared emergency, of any special or extraordinary power.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 9 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, July 17, 2019, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

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, July 17, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.