

Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes.

S. 2355

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2355, a bill to eliminate racial, religious, and other discriminatory profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 2364

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2364, a bill to enhance domestic marine debris response, and for other purposes.

S. 2372

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2372, a bill to enhance global engagement to combat marine debris, and for other purposes.

S. 2389

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2389, a bill to provide access to counsel for children and other vulnerable populations.

S. 2390

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2390, a bill to prohibit the imposition of the death penalty for any violation of Federal law, and for other purposes.

S. 2403

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2403, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to provide loans for the acquisition of electric buses and related infrastructure.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

S. RES. 298

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 298, a resolution concurring with the decision to withdraw the United States from the INF Treaty, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 299

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Washington

(Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 299, a resolution designating the first week in August 2019 as “World Breastfeeding Week”, and designating August 2019 as “National Breastfeeding Month”.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. PERDUE):

S. 2435. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide that any estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office or the Joint Committee on Taxation shall include costs relating to servicing the public debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today the Senate passed disastrous legislation that I opposed, which increases spending by \$322 billion with few offsets and suspends the debt limit for 2 years with absolutely no reforms to bring fiscal sanity to Washington. According to the Congressional Budget Office, in 2029, the net interest on our debt will near \$1 trillion. The cost of our debt is a pending crisis but current rules for scoring the cost of legislative proposals do not tell the full story, like how much the bills will increase the debt and the subsequent cost of interest on that debt. This bill would require that information be included, which in turn would increase transparency for taxpayers, who will eventually foot the bill for this reckless spending. I urge my colleagues to join me in this commonsense proposal.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 303—CALLING UPON THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO DISMANTLE ITS KWAN-LI-SO POLITICAL PRISON LABOR CAMP SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 303

Whereas the public has long been aware of the labor camp system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through continuous eye-witness and survivor accounts, and now publicly available satellite technology;

Whereas, according to the Hidden Gulag IV report, the Government of North Korea runs 2 kinds of prison camps, the kwan-li-so and the kyo-hwa-so, as well as “various types of short-term forced labour detention facilities”;

Whereas the most heinous camps, the kwan-li-so, are known as Prison Camp 14, 15, 16, and 25, which contain roughly 80,000 to 120,000 political prisoners;

Whereas the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017, prepared by the War Crimes Committee of the International Bar Association, states that “hundreds of thousands of inmates are estimated to have died” in the kwan-li-so camps;

Whereas, from 1981 to 2013, an estimated 400,000 people out of 500,000 imprisoned were killed in these labor camps;

Whereas persons who are sent to these labor camps are forcibly disappeared and intended to die, and the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wrote in 2014 that “the unspeakable atrocities” committed in the kwan-li-so camps “resemble the horrors of camps that totalitarian states established during the twentieth century”;

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea found that “the inmate population has been gradually eliminated through deliberate starvation, forced labour, executions, torture, rape and the denial of reproductive rights enforced through punishment, forced abortion and infanticide”;

Whereas up to 3 generations of a “violator's” family will be sent to the labor camps even if no “wrongdoing” is found;

Whereas, according to the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017, the Government of North Korea regularly and routinely commits crimes against humanity, including murder, extermination, enslavement, forcible transfer, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution, enforced disappearances, and other inhumane acts;

Whereas, according to the best available evidence, some of the specific crimes identified by the Inquiry are as follows:

(1) “Christians are heavily persecuted and receive especially harsh treatment in prison camps, with one former prison guard testifying that ‘Christians were reactionaries and there were lots of instructions. . . to wipe out the seed of reactionaries’”.

(2) Multiple witnesses watched prisoners tortured and killed on account of their religious affiliation.

(3) A prisoner was raped by a security officer, after which the officer stuck a wooden stick inside her vagina and beat her lower body, resulting in her death within a week of the rape.

(4) An abortion was induced by 3 men standing on a wooden plank placed on a pregnant prisoner's stomach.

(5) Another witness lost consciousness after enduring a beating designed to trigger premature labor, with prison officials killing her baby before she could regain consciousness.

(6) Rape victims who feared being killed after becoming pregnant engaged in self-induced abortions by eating dirt and poisoning themselves with flower roots.

(7) Other rape victims self-induced abortions by inserting a rubber tube in their vaginas.

(8) Rape of teenage girls and their subsequent attempts to commit suicide by jumping in the Dae-dong-gang River were so common that prison guards were deployed to the river to thwart them.

(9) Four pregnant women were executed for protesting the fact guards forced them to run down a mountain in a failed effort to induce miscarriages.

(10) Twelve prisoners were shot and killed in the commotion that ensued after the execution of the 4 pregnant women referenced in paragraph (9), and a former prison guard witnessed a prisoner's newborn baby, most likely fathered by a high-ranking official, fed to guard dogs and killed.

(11) Female prisoners suspected of being impregnated by non-Korean men (namely Chinese men) are subjected to especially harsh treatment, with one witness describing a prisoner being injected with a labor-inducing drug and having to watch as a guard suffocated her newborn to death with a wet towel.

(12) A former North Korean army nurse testified that she saw multiple abortions performed by injecting Ravenol (a motor oil) into the wombs of pregnant women and that babies born 3 to 4 months premature were “wrapped in newspapers and put in a bucket until buried” behind the detention center.

(13) Deliberate starvation, malnutrition, and overwork are extremely common, resulting in the deaths of countless prisoners.

(14) At one prison camp, 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, mostly children, are believed to have died each year from malnutrition, while many other prisoners were beaten to death for failing to meet production quotas.

(15) Starving prisoners are regularly executed when caught scavenging for food.

(16) At one prison camp, starving prisoners who were found digging up edible plants on a mountainside were shot to death.

(17) At another camp, a witness saw a fellow inmate executed for stealing potatoes, while in a separate camp a witness described the execution of numerous prisoners caught scavenging for leftover food in prison guards’ quarters.

(18) A prisoner was beaten to death for hiding stolen corn in his mouth.

(19) Public executions by firing squads or other means are common, especially for prisoners caught attempting to escape.

(20) The existence of mass graves is well documented, including detailed descriptions of mass burial sites at or near prison camps, as well as testimony about bodies being “dumped” on mountainsides near prison camps.

(21) An undisclosed location near a prison camp was regularly used for nighttime executions, with gunshots clearly audible.

(22) At a 1990 prison riot, approximately 1,500 prisoners were shot and killed, their bodies discarded in a closed mine.

(23) In order to satisfy production quotas, inmates—including teenagers—were forced to perform 15 to 16 hours of hard labor per day.

(24) One witness was forced to perform hard labor (carrying logs) when he was 9 years old.

(25) At one mine in particular, prisoners were forced to work 20 hours per day, with a witness testifying that approximately 200 prisoners died each year at that mine alone.

(26) A soldier supervising a forced labor site at a political prison rolled a log down a steep mountainside, killing 10 prisoners as they were carrying logs up the mountain.

(27) The bodies of some prisoners who died as a result of forced labor or torture were thrown into the cells of prisoners in solitary confinement and later strung on barbed-wire fences where they were eaten by crows.

(28) One witness described a torture chamber with blood and flesh on the walls and decaying corpses of past victims placed in the chamber in order to instill fear in the next prisoner.

(29) Psychological abuse in political prisons is pervasive, with gruesome acts, including executions, carried out in plain view of fellow prisoners in order to terrorize them.

(30) Torture is a routine feature of life in political prisons, with a 2014 report by Amnesty International concluding that “North Korea’s prison camps are very possibly home to some of the most appalling torture in the world”;

Whereas officials of the Government of North Korea continually deny the existence of the labor camps;

Whereas the Inquiry on Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea Political Prisons Report of 2017 found that North Korea’s labor camp system “has no parallel in the world today”; and

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea found that the government continually commits crimes against humanity and will not cease, “because the policies, institutions, and patterns of impunity that lie at their root remain in place”; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon the international community to—

(A) demand that the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea dismantle its labor camp system;

(B) create a special tribunal with jurisdiction to investigate and remedy crimes against humanity committed by the Government of North Korea;

(C) consider targeted sanctions against those individuals who have committed such crimes against humanity; and

(D) ban import of goods made by prisoners in the North Korean labor camp system;

(2) calls on the leadership of the Government of North Korea to—

(A) immediately cease human rights abuses;

(B) release the roughly 80,000 to 120,000 political prisoners;

(C) halt the ongoing arrests of North Koreans on political and religious grounds;

(D) allow the International Committee of the Red Cross entry into the camps to assist with the release and rehabilitation of prisoners;

(E) allow entry to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in North Korea to monitor the situation and assist with the rehabilitation;

(F) comply with international standards of food distribution and monitoring and allow full access to international humanitarian agencies; and

(G) end the exportation of North Korean forced labor consistent with obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2397 (2017);

(3) strongly condemns the use of forced labor by the Government of North Korea; and

(4) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) consider additional sanctions to the extent possible against those individuals responsible for the North Korean kwan-li-so labor camp system, including individuals administering such labor camps; and

(B) continue to raise awareness in the international community of the kwan-li-so labor camps and the continuing atrocious crimes being committed in the labor camps.

SENATE RESOLUTION 304—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. CAPITO,

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 304

Whereas investment in the education, training, and career advancement of the workforce in the United States, known as “workforce development”, is crucial to the ability of the United States to compete in the global economy;

Whereas collaboration among Governors, local governments, State and local education, workforce, and human services agencies, community colleges, local businesses, employment service providers, community-based organizations, and workforce development boards provides for long-term, sustainable, and successful workforce development across traditional sectors and emerging industries;

Whereas middle-skill jobs, which require more than a high school diploma but not a 4-year degree, comprise 53 percent of the labor market, but only 43 percent of workers in the United States are trained at that level, creating a discrepancy that may limit growth in changing industries such as health care, manufacturing, and information technology;

Whereas 76 percent of business leaders say that greater investment in skills training would help their business;

Whereas, in 2014, Congress passed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) with overwhelming bipartisan support in recognition of the need to strengthen the focus of the United States on the skills necessary to fill jobs in local and regional industries;

Whereas the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) supports employment, training, and support services for individuals with barriers to employment, including—

- (1) individuals who are low-income;
- (2) individuals who are out of work, including the long-term unemployed;
- (3) individuals displaced by outsourcing;
- (4) individuals living in rural areas or areas with persistently high unemployment;
- (5) individuals looking to learn new skills; and
- (6) individuals with disabilities;

Whereas the more than 550 workforce development boards and 2,500 American Job Centers are a driving force behind growing regional economies by providing training, resources, and assistance to workers who aim to compete in the 21st century economy;

Whereas ongoing State and local implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) provides unprecedented opportunities to develop the skills of workers in the United States through access to effective workforce education and training, including the development and delivery of proven strategies such as sector partnerships, career pathways, integrated education and training, work-based learning models, and paid internships;

Whereas, in 2018, programs authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)—

(1) served nearly 6,000,000 young people and adults;

(2) exceeded employment targets across all programs; and

(3) helped more than 1,500,000 individuals, including English language learners, gain skills and credentials to help the individuals succeed in the labor market;

Whereas State programs established under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.)—

(1) ensured that more than 5,400,000 unemployed workers, including more than 500,000 veterans, had access to career services through American Job Centers in 2018; and