

S. 2539

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2539, a bill to modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2565

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2565, a bill to establish a Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy, to authorize the admission of climate-displaced persons, and for other purposes.

S. 2567

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2567, a bill to provide rental assistance to low-income tenants of certain multifamily rural housing projects, and for other purposes.

S. 2590

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2590, a bill to protect the dignity of fetal remains, and for other purposes.

S. 2603

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2603, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end the immigrant visa backlog, and for other purposes.

S. 2613

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2613, a bill to provide a path to end homelessness in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2625

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2625, a bill to authorize the admission of a limited number of Kurdish Syrians and other Syrian partners as special immigrants, and for other purposes.

S. 2641

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2641, a bill to promote United States national security and prevent the resurgence of ISIS, and for other purposes.

S. 2662

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2662, a bill to amend sections 111, 169, and 171 of the Clean Air Act to clarify when a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source constitutes a modification or construction, and for other purposes.

S. 2666

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2666, a bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for other purposes.

S. 2679

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2679, a bill to facilitate the automatic acquisition of citizenship for lawful permanent resident children of military and Federal Government personnel residing abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 2680

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2680, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 2749

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2749, a bill to provide requirements for the .gov domain, and for other purposes.

S. 2750

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2750, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Operation Stonegarden grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 2765

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2765, a bill to improve Federal fiscal controls and the congressional budget process.

S. RES. 98

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 98, a resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Senators of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury.

S. RES. 112

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 112, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

S. RES. 371

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 371, a resolution reaffirming the support of the United States for the people of the Republic of South Sudan and calling on all parties to uphold their commitments to peace and dialogue as outlined in the 2018 revitalized peace agreement.

S. RES. 395

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 395, a resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Iran Hostage Crisis, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 404

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 404, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should work in cooperation with the international community and continue to exercise global leadership to address the causes and effects of climate change, and for other purposes.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

**SENATE RESOLUTION 406—RECOGNIZING THAT FOR 50 YEARS, THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) AND ITS TEN MEMBERS, BRUNEI, CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MYANMAR, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, AND VIETNAM, HAVE WORKED WITH THE UNITED STATES TOWARD STABILITY, PROSPERITY, AND PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN A STRONG, RELIABLE, AND ACTIVE PARTNER IN THE ASEAN REGION**

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. 406

Whereas the 10 members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) represent a variety of different cultures and beliefs as well as vibrant economies giving rise to a flourishing middle class;

Whereas an estimated 70,000,000 United States citizens identify with an ethnicity represented in ASEAN, including 4,000,000 Filipinos and 1,900,000 Vietnamese;

Whereas the United States and ASEAN have been cooperating to advance our mutual interests for 40 years, having first established dialogue relations on September 10, 1977, with the issuing of the 1977 Joint Communiqué of the First ASEAN-United States

Dialogue and the United States acceding to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) at the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference Session with the United States in Thailand on July 22, 2009;

Whereas the United States was the first non-ASEAN country to appoint an ambassador to ASEAN on April 29, 2008, and the first non-member to establish a permanent mission to ASEAN in 2010;

Whereas cooperation between the United States Government and the governments and people of the ASEAN nations can help realize their common goals of a peaceful, prosperous, and open Indo-Pacific rooted in a rule-based order that promotes security, opportunity, and dignity to all peoples;

Whereas, in 2019, ASEAN's 10 members represent the sixth largest economy in the world and constitute the United States' fourth-largest export market, with total exports to ASEAN countries reaching \$116,200,000,000, representing the number one destination for United States investment in the Indo-Pacific with \$329,000,000,000 in cumulative foreign direct investment;

Whereas ASEAN nations host critical global sea lanes located at the heart of the world's most dynamic economic regions, with \$5,300,000,000,000 of global trade and more than half of the world's total shipped tonnage transiting through ASEAN waters each year;

Whereas the ultimate goal of the ASEAN Economic Community is to create one of the world's largest single market economies and facilitate the free movement of goods, services, and professionals;

Whereas the United States-ASEAN Single Window custom facilitation system expedites intra-ASEAN trade and enhances the ability of United States businesses to operate in the region;

Whereas the United States-ASEAN Business Alliance for Competitive, Small, and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) has trained more than 4,600 small-to-medium size enterprises, with nearly half of the participants being women entrepreneurs;

Whereas the Lower Mekong Initiative, established on July 23, 2009, promotes sustainable economic development in mainland Southeast Asia and fosters regional cooperation, integration, and capacity building;

Whereas the United States remains committed to working with ASEAN to improve the protection of human rights and fundamental dignity of the people of ASEAN countries, a key ingredient to maintaining stability, promoting economic growth, and advancing good governance;

Whereas the United States opposes all claims in the maritime domain that infringe on the rights, freedoms, and lawful use of the sea that belongs to all nations, and has a national interest in freedom of navigation and overflight, open access to Asia's maritime commons, and respect for international law in the South China Sea;

Whereas the United States does not take sides on the competing territorial disputes, but nevertheless believes claimants should pursue territorial claims without resort to coercion, and through collaborative diplomacy, including international arbitration, and in accordance with international law and institutions;

Whereas the United States supports the Philippines' decision to use arbitration under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), done at Montego Bay December 10, 1982, to peacefully and lawfully address competing territorial claims;

Whereas the United States supports efforts by ASEAN and the People's Republic of China to develop an effective Code of Conduct (COC), opposes efforts by any nation to use the COC as a vehicle to limit presence in

or lawful use of the South China Sea, encourages claimants not to undertake new or unilateral attempts to change the status quo since the signing of the 2002 Declaration of Conduct, including reclamation activities or administrative measures or controls in disputed areas in the South China Sea, and encourages ASEAN countries to adopt a unified position in negotiating the COC;

Whereas the ASEAN-United States Maritime Exercise (AUXM), which ran from September 2, 2019, until September 6, 2019, built greater maritime security on the strength of ASEAN, the strength of our navy-to-navy bonds, and the strength of our shared belief in a free and open Indo-Pacific; and

Whereas changes in climatic conditions in the ASEAN region over the past four decades have resulted in major loss and damage, with a disproportionate impact on developing countries, and the United States will pursue initiatives that are consistent with sustainable development, including the achievement of food security and poverty alleviation, improvement of conservation and sustainable management of forests, fish stocks, and oceanic resources, resilience to extreme weather events and climate-driven disasters, and provision of sustainable livelihood for local communities throughout the ASEAN region: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports and affirms the full implementation of provisions of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (Public Law 115-409) with regard to elevating the United States relationship with ASEAN;

(2) reaffirms the importance of United States-ASEAN economic engagement, including the elimination of barriers to cross-border commerce, and supports the ASEAN Economic Community's goals, including strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth and cooperation with the United States that focuses on innovation and capacity building efforts in technology, education, disaster management, food security, human rights, and trade facilitation, including for ASEAN's poorest countries;

(3) urges ASEAN to continue its efforts to foster greater integration and unity within the ASEAN community, as well as to foster greater integration and unity with non-ASEAN economic, political, and security partners, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the European Union, Taiwan, and India;

(4) recognizes the value of strategic economic initiatives like the United States-ASEAN Connect, which demonstrates a commitment to ASEAN and the AEC and builds upon economic relationships in the region;

(5) supports ASEAN nations in addressing maritime and territorial disputes in a constructive manner and in pursuing claims through peaceful, diplomatic, and legitimate regional and international arbitration mechanisms, consistent with international law, including through the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea to further promote peace and stability in the region;

(6) urges all parties to maritime and territorial disputes in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Government of the People's Republic of China—

(A) to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would undermine stability or complicate or escalate disputes through the use of coercion, intimidation, or military force;

(B) to refrain from new efforts to militarize uninhabited islands, reefs, shoals, and other features, including the construction of new garrisons and facilities and the relocation of additional military personnel, material, or equipment;

(C) to oppose actions by any country to prevent any other country from exercising its

sovereign rights to the resources of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and continental shelf by seeking to enforce claims to those areas in the South China Sea that have no support in international law; and

(D) to oppose unilateral declarations of administrative and military districts in contested areas in the South China Sea;

(7) urges parties to refrain from unilateral actions that cause permanent physical damage to the marine environment, and supports the efforts of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and ASEAN to implement guidelines to address the illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in the region;

(8) supports efforts by United States partners and allies in ASEAN—

(A) to enhance maritime capability and maritime domain awareness; and

(B) to protect unhindered access to and use of international waterways in the Asia-Pacific region that are critical to ensuring the security and free flow of commerce;

(C) to counter piracy;

(D) to disrupt illicit maritime trafficking activates such as the trafficking of persons, goods, and drugs; and

(E) to enhance the maritime capabilities of countries or regional organizations to respond to emerging threats to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region;

(9) urges ASEAN member states to develop a common approach to reaffirm the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague's ruling with respect to the case between the Republic of the Philippines and the People's Republic of China;

(10) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to continue joint efforts with ASEAN to halt human smuggling and trafficking in persons, and urges ASEAN to make increased efforts to create and strengthen regional mechanisms to provide assistance and support to refugees and migrants;

(11) supports the Lower Mekong Initiative, which has made significant progress in promoting sustainable economic development in mainland Southeast Asia and fostering integrated sub-regional cooperation and capacity building;

(12) urges ASEAN to build capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights by ASEAN member states, and the implementation of related priorities, programs, and activities;

(13) urges ASEAN governments to engage directly with leaders of civil society and human rights, including advocates of religious freedom, victims of human rights abuses, and environmental groups, and to prioritize the construction of forums that give these stakeholders a voice to instruct public policy;

(14) encourages the President of the United States to communicate to ASEAN leaders the importance of protecting human rights, including ending extrajudicial killings, releasing political prisoners, ceasing politically motivated prosecutions, strengthening civil society, safeguarding freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the free flow of information and ideas, and promoting the rule of law and open and transparent government;

(15) supports efforts by organizations in ASEAN addressing corruption in the public and private sectors, enhancing anti-bribery compliance, enforcing bribery criminalization in the private sector, and building beneficial ownership transparency through the ASEAN-USAID PROSPECT project partnered with the South East Asia Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC);

(16) supports the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative program as an example of people-to-people partnership building that

provides skills, networks, and leadership capabilities to a new generation of people who will create and fill jobs, foster cross-border cooperation and partnerships, and rise to solve the regional and global challenges of the future; and

(17) urges ASEAN governments to fully uphold and implement all United Nations Security Council resolutions and international agreements with respect to North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 407—CONGRATULATING THE WASHINGTON NATIONALS ON WINNING THE 2019 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL WORLD SERIES**

Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. Warner, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Cardin, and Mr. McConnell) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 407

Whereas, on October 30, 2019, the Washington Nationals won the 2019 Major League Baseball World Series;

Whereas that World Series win was the first World Series won by the Washington Nationals in the 51 years that the franchise has been in Major League Baseball;

Whereas the last Major League Baseball team in Washington, DC, to win the World Series was the Washington Senators in 1924;

Whereas the Washington Nationals defeated the Milwaukee Brewers in the National League Wild Card Game;

Whereas the Washington Nationals defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League Division Series;

Whereas the Washington Nationals defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League Championship Series;

Whereas the Washington Nationals defeated the Houston Astros in the World Series;

Whereas the Washington Nationals demonstrated team spirit and determination in winning the World Series after starting the regular season 19–31, staving off 5 playoff elimination games, and being widely considered underdogs in the World Series;

Whereas the roster of players for the Washington Nationals for the 2019 World Series included—

- (1) Matt Adams;
- (2) Asdrúbal Cabrera;
- (3) Patrick Corbin;
- (4) Sean Doolittle;
- (5) Brian Dozier;
- (6) Adam Eaton;
- (7) Yan Gomes;
- (8) Javy Guerra;
- (9) Daniel Hudson;
- (10) Howie Kendrick;
- (11) Gerardo Parra;
- (12) Tanner Rainey;
- (13) Anthony Rendon;
- (14) Víctor Robles;
- (15) Fernando Rodney;
- (16) Joe Ross;
- (17) Aníbal Sánchez;
- (18) Max Scherzer;
- (19) Juan Soto;
- (20) Stephen Strasburg;
- (21) Wander Suero;
- (22) Kurt Suzuki;
- (23) Michael A. Taylor;
- (24) Trea Turner; and
- (25) Ryan Zimmerman;

Whereas Stephen Strasburg received the Most Valuable Player award for the 2019 World Series;

Whereas Mike Rizzo, General Manager and President of Baseball Operations, and Dave

Martinez, Manager, provided outstanding leadership and guided the Washington Nationals to their first World Series victory;

Whereas the Principal Owners of the Washington Nationals, Theodore N. Lerner (Founding Principal Owner), Mark D. Lerner (Managing Principal Owner), Annette M. Lerner, Marla Lerner Tanenbaum, Debra Lerner Cohen, Robert K. Tanenbaum, Edward L. Cohen, and Judy Lenkin Lerner, have contributed greatly to the Nation's Capital and the National Capital Region through the philanthropic work of The Annette M. and Theodore N. Lerner Family Foundation and the Washington Nationals Dream Foundation; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Washington Nationals on winning the 2019 World Series;

(2) applauds the people of the Nation's Capital and the National Capital Region for their enthusiastic support of the Washington Nationals; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Managing Principal Owner of the Washington Nationals, Mark D. Lerner;

(B) the Manager of the Washington Nationals, Dave Martinez; and

(C) the General Manager and President of Baseball Operations of the Washington Nationals, Mike Rizzo.

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**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29—URGING ALL NATIONS TO OUTLAW THE DOG AND CAT MEAT TRADE AND TO ENFORCE EXISTING LAWS AGAINST SUCH TRADE**

Mr. Merkley submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 29

Whereas a bipartisan domestic prohibition on the knowing slaughter, transportation, possession, purchase, or sale of a dog or cat for human consumption was included in section 12515 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), which was enacted on December 20, 2018;

Whereas the dog and cat meat trade occurs throughout the world, primarily in Asia;

Whereas established dog meat markets still exist today;

Whereas Humane Society International, Animals Asia Foundation, and others estimate that 30,000,000 dogs and 10,000,000 cats die annually worldwide as a result of the dog and cat meat trade, and those organizations have found that a considerable number of the dogs and cats in this trade are stolen pets still wearing collars when they reach the slaughterhouses, in addition to stray dogs and cats who are captured for slaughter;

Whereas there have been reports of abuse, poor living conditions, and cruel slaughtering techniques for dogs and cats farmed for their meat;

Whereas many dogs and cats die during transport to slaughterhouses after days or weeks crammed into small cages on the back of vehicles without food or water, and others suffer illness and injury during transport;

Whereas the extreme suffering of dogs and cats at such slaughterhouses and on transportation trucks would breach anti-cruelty laws in the United States and other countries;

Whereas many government officials, civil society advocates, and activists are working to end the dog and cat meat trade on anticruelty and public health grounds, and

the Governments of Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, and Hong Kong have passed laws banning the dog meat trade;

Whereas the World Health Organization has linked the dog meat industry to human outbreaks of trichinellosis, cholera, and rabies;

Whereas those involved in the dog meat industry are at an increased health risk for zoonotic diseases, such as rabies, which can transfer from dogs to humans through infectious material such as saliva;

Whereas the spread of disease may be exacerbated by unsanitary conditions of slaughter and by the sale of dog and cat meat at open-air markets and restaurants; and

Whereas the World Health Organization and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control have both acknowledged the link between the spread of rabies and the dog meat trade which sees large numbers of dogs of unknown disease status moved vast distances: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) calls for an end to the consumption and trade of dog and cat meat on cruelty and public health grounds;

(2) urges all nations with a dog or cat meat trade to adopt and enforce laws banning that trade; and

(3) affirms the commitment of the United States to advancing the cause of animal protection and animal welfare, both domestically and around the world.

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**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, I have 5 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 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Katharine MacGregor, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

**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, November 05, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

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

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION AND SPACE**

The Subcommittee on Aviation and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 05, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.