

Psoriatic arthritis? Remember that ad that showed the person with the little red spot on her elbow, and they said if you take HUMIRA this may help relieve psoriasis, the patchy skin and such?

Now, there are serious cases of psoriasis—don't get me wrong—but the notion that we would take Humira to clear up psoriasis belies reality. Here is the reality. Humira costs \$5,500 a month. Now, I am not going to win any bathing suit contests nor have perfectly clear skin, but it is beyond anybody's mind that we would spend \$5,500 a month to get rid of the little patch on your elbow.

Why won't they tell us what it costs? Because they know it is a stunning number, \$5,500 a month. So what Senator GRASSLEY and I did a year ago was to say to the pharmaceutical companies: Go ahead and run your ads, but in the ad, disclose how much your drug costs.

I think it is going to create pressure on these pharmaceutical companies when they decide to raise Humira to \$6,500 a month. The American consumers are going to know in fact what is going on. We passed it. We passed our bill in the Senate. We sent it over to the conference committee, and it died over in the House of Representatives. But things have changed in the House. There is a new Democratic majority there. I think we have got a better chance of passing it.

Later on today, I am going to ask for unanimous consent on this very simple bill directed to consumer advertising to say to pharmaceutical companies: Disclose in your ad how much your drug costs. That is it. Just disclose it. We have come up with the price that they have to declare each year as their standard price for the drug. Disclose that price to the American people. We think that folks will slow down deciding to buy Humira at \$5,500 a month to deal with a little red patch on their elbow. It is beyond belief.

So later on, I will make this unanimous consent, and I ask for unanimous consent now—since I appear to be the only one on the Senate floor now—to speak on a different topic for a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, it was 19 years ago I introduced a bill called the DREAM Act. And the DREAM Act said if you came to the United States under the age of 18, if you grew up in this country, went to school, no problems with the law, you ought to be given a chance at some point later in life to earn your way to legal status and citizenship.

That was the bill. It was introduced, as I mentioned, about 19 years ago. It has never become the law of the land, but at one point, I went to one of my Senate cosponsors that happened to be running for President, named Barack Obama, and said to him: Can you do anything as President to help in this

situation? So many of these young people who are undocumented, they are living in the only country they have known, and they have no future because of their immigration status.

He created the DACA program, and under the DACA program, if you qualified as I just described, you would come forward and pay \$500 or \$600 for a filing fee, go through a criminal background check, and if you were approved, you would be allowed to stay in the United States for 2 years at a time under this DACA protection, renewable every 2 years. And you would be able to stay without fear of deportation and be allowed to legally work in this country.

President Obama agreed to do it, and when he did, 800,000 young people came forward and received DACA protection. For the longest time, President Trump would give speeches talking about these wonderful young people who deserved to have a chance to have a future in the United States. Then in September of 2017, he changed his mind. When he changed his mind, unfortunately, he eliminated the DACA program.

Now, it is being contested in court, and next week, 6 days from now, across the street, in the Supreme Court, they are going to argue whether the President had the power to end this program. As you might imagine, there are almost 800,000 young people who are listening carefully to those arguments and waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. They currently have temporary protection because of the pending lawsuit. But if they lose in the Supreme Court, they will be subject to deportation. That would be a sad outcome, and in many cases, it would be a tragic outcome.

I am hoping that my colleagues in the Senate will follow this carefully. This is one thing we ought to agree on. Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, conservative Republican from South Carolina, is my cosponsor of the DREAM Act, and he has joined with me in saying that we ought to make legal status available to these young people through the DREAM Act. I hope that ends up being the case.

I would like to close by telling a story on the floor here about this young man. His name is Ernestor De La Rosa. This is the 118th story I have told on the floor of the Senate about Dreamers, people protected by DACA. He is, as I said, the 118th example I can give to my colleagues in the Senate and those following this debate as to why we need to have DACA or the DREAM Act as the law of the land.

Let me tell the story. Ernestor was brought to the United States from Mexico when he was a child. He grew up in the Midwest in Dodge City, KS, and came to the United States legally. He applied for a green card while he was still in legal status. He wanted to become a lawful permanent resident, but the line for green cards was too long. You might remember an earlier statement I made in debate today. The

line was so long that Ernestor's visa expired before he received his green card. Under the laws of America, he was undocumented.

It is not well-known that millions of undocumented immigrants came to the United States legally in the first place, but they are unable to become permanent legal residents because our immigration system is broken.

Here is what Ernestor says about it: "We all hear comments about 'Get back in line and do it legally.' Well, we tried. But the system right now is so complex that it takes up to 20 years to attain legal status."

When he first arrived, Ernestor, from Mexico, did not speak or read English, but he worked hard and became an honor student in his school. He earned an associate's degree from Dodge City Community College and a bachelor's degree from Fort Hays State University and a master's in public administration from Wichita State University.

Because of his immigration status, Ernestor was not eligible for any Federal financial aid as a student. How did he get through school? He worked two jobs. Here is what he says about that experience: "Often kids my age enjoy the college lifestyle, hanging out with friends and partying. But I wasn't able to do that. I was so disciplined, I said to myself I cannot fail a class, because I am going to have to pay out of my pocket take it again."

What is Ernestor doing today? He is the assistant city manager of Dodge City, KS. He manages a budget of more than \$55 million and directly oversees 20 employees. He is responsible for his city's legislative affairs, working with Federal, State, and local representatives on issues such as housing, transportation, and energy.

Here is what he says about his job: "I love this profession because I am able to make a difference in my community and advocate to meet the needs of our residents. It is rewarding and fulfilling to serve this great city."

Imagine that. Ernestor came to Dodge City unable to speak or read English. Now, he is the assistant city manager. This is his story, but it is also America's story. Without DACA, which protected him, gave him a right to this job, none of this would have been possible.

Ernestor's dream is to become an American citizen and to advance from assistant city manager to city manager, so he can continue to make a difference in people's lives, but that can only happen if we do something here on the floor of the United States Senate.

The U.S. House of Representatives passed a measure called the American Dream and Promise Act that would provide for Dreamers, as mentioned earlier, and would provide for this young man. Senator MCCONNELL refuses to allow us to debate this bill on the floor of the United States Senate. It is unfortunate.

Next week, guys like Ernestor and hundreds of thousands of Dreamers are

going to be focused right across the street on the Supreme Court. They are counting on the Supreme Court to do the right thing and reject President Trump's repeal of DACA.

They are counting on us who serve in the Senate to solve this crisis that the President has created and give this young man and thousands like him a chance. It would be an American tragedy to deport this young man after all he has achieved and send him back to Mexico, where he hasn't lived since he was a little boy.

Will the majority leader give him a chance? I hope so. The Senate should give the American Dream and Promise Act a vote.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

GLOBAL HOSTAGE ACT

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, this week marks the 40th anniversary of the Iran hostage crisis, when 66 Americans were seized by an armed mob fueled by the anti-American ravings of Iran's revolution clerics. Fifty-two of those Americans were held captive for 444 days, during which time they were paraded on television and used as pawns by Iran's theocratic dictators.

Those Americans would finally come home safely, thanks to a pressure campaign of financial sanctions and trade embargoes by the United States and their partners, but not everyone came home safely from Iran. Before the crisis ended, five American airmen and three marines lay dead, killed in an ill-fated rescue mission necessitated by Iran's lawless deeds.

This week's anniversary is a useful reminder of the true nature of the regime in Tehran. Behind Iran's smooth talking, Western-educated diplomats are a band of radical clerics that act more like a criminal gang than the rulers of a sovereign nation.

Consider how the regime commemorated the 40th anniversary of their crime—not with apologies, like a civilized nation might. No, with anti-American rallies where uniformed soldiers—uniformed soldiers, not clerics, not activists—uniformed soldiers led chants of “Death to America” and “Death to Israel.”

In other words, Iran is unreformed and unrepentant. It still takes and holds hostages to this very day—businessmen, professors, engineers, fathers, and mothers, all just bargaining chips to the Ayatollahs. That is why I have a bill to impose new and substantial costs on these kidnappers. The Global Hostage Act would require the President to sanction foreign officials who take Americans as their hostages.

The goal of our bill is clear: If you take Americans hostage, we will make your life miserable. You will not be able to travel here. You will not be able to bank here. You will not be able to send your kids to fancy schools here. You will be treated like the pariah you are, which is precisely what the Ayatollahs remain 40 years after they took their first American hostages.

Mr. President, I ask consent that the following remarks be entered in a separate part of the journal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

NOMINATION OF LEE PHILIP RUDOFSKY

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words about Lee Philip Rudofsky, the President's nominee to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

In a few minutes, this body will vote to move ahead with this nomination. Lee has a long and impressive resume, from Harvard Law School to the White House Office of Legal Counsel, to Kirkland & Ellis, and beyond. His early career and qualifications speak for themselves. Lee is no stranger to serving Arkansans. He was our State's very first solicitor general. Lee left a good job at Wal-Mart to take that position and face the many challenges that come with it. He also moved 3 hours from his loving wife and three young kids to work around the clock for the people of Arkansas.

That hard work paid off for all of us. According to esteemed members of Arkansas' legal community from both parties, Lee “established Arkansas Solicitor General's Office as one of the finest legal practices in the State of Arkansas.”

He has subsequently become a respected professor and recruiter at one of our State's two law schools, and Lee is also a leader at his local synagogue and a member of the local chapter of the American Inns of Court.

After the Senate votes to confirm him later this week, Lee will draw from this deep well of experience as he continues to serve the people of Arkansas with devotion and distinction. He will bring to the bench his intelligence, character, and, above all, commitment to the rule of law and the administration of equal justice under the law.

I was honored to introduce Lee before the Judiciary Committee earlier this year. I am now honored, again, to speak on his behalf today. Lee is an exceptional selection for the Federal bench. I am happy to call him friend, and soon I look forward to calling him a judge.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to start the votes now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Lee Philip Rudofsky, of Arkansas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Richard C. Shelby, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Shelley Moore Capito, Roger F. Wicker, Lisa Murkowski, Mike Rounds, Pat Roberts, John Boozman, Mike Rounds, Rick Scott, John Barrasso, Kevin Cramer, Richard Burr, Mitch McConnell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lee Philip Rudofsky, of Arkansas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 346 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Alexander	Fischer	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blackburn	Graham	Risch
Blunt	Grassley	Roberts
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	McConnell	Thune
Cruz	McSally	Tillis
Daines	Moran	Toomey
Enzi	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Young

NAYS—41

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Jones	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Udall
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	