

routinely at high levels and are doing a lot of damage to his body. It has led to the diabetic-related complications of severe kidney damage, visual impairment, peripheral vascular disease, and heart disease.

Think about this for a moment. The pharmaceutical companies are gouging him on the price, but it is Phillip—he who has the diabetes—who feels embarrassed. Shouldn't it be the other way around? Shouldn't the companies be embarrassed about gouging Americans? I think so. The drugmakers are profiting off of sick Americans, and their predatory practices are designed to keep competitors from coming to the market. These are American citizens who are being affected while living in one of the wealthiest nations on the planet—the United States of America. Yet they can't afford a century-old drug that is meant to be freely shared with the world.

It doesn't have to be this way. The same kind of insulin that costs \$373 here in the United States costs \$47 in Australia. Why? The Australian Government negotiates the price. It is past time we stood up for the American people and put an end to the price gouging of Americans.

In France, the drug Lantus is \$47. In Australia, it is \$54. In Germany, it is \$61. In the United Kingdom, it is \$64. In Canada, it is \$67. In the United States of America, it is \$373. That is six times the median price of the drug in these other developed nations.

Why don't we insist that the companies that get all kinds of benefits from being here in America sell to Americans at the median price or at the average price—either one—which is what they sell to the rest of the developed world? Why is it a fair price for every other country, but it is gouging for Americans?

Americans pay the price. Those who have diabetes but who cannot afford that insulin start rationing it and start to see the devastating impacts on their bodies—from the kidneys, to the vision, to the feet, to the heart disease. Then they end up in the hospital, as well, with there being more costs to the U.S. healthcare system. Don't we care about the health of Americans? Are we here to protect greed for these companies or the health of Americans?

Senator DURBIN and I have introduced a bill that says you can't charge more in America than the reference price that is charged in key developed countries around the world—Canada, Australia, Japan—or charge more than the median price in the group of eight of the largest European nations. It doesn't even have to be the lowest price in the world under this formulation. This is called a reference price bill, wherein we essentially attach ourselves to the fair prices charged to the rest of the world.

The drug companies will say: We want to make more money so we can do more research.

Well, raise your price on these other countries while you are dropping the

price for the United States. That is a pretty simple solution that ends the price gouging in the United States of America.

If a company violates this reference price, then it pays a fine of 10 times the difference between the reference price and the price it charges Americans. Where does that money go? It goes to the research and development of new drug products in our bill.

That is the vision. There is no reason that Americans should be paying six times the median price of other developed countries—six times. This is not 6 percent more or 60 percent more, which would be outrageous. This is six times the price charged to other developed countries.

It is way past time that we stood up for the American people, not the greed of the pharmaceutical companies. It is way past time that we stood up for sick Americans like Richard and Antonio and Maria and Phillip and millions more in every one of our States. Millions of Americans are forced to ration their insulin or skip doses altogether because of corporate greed. It is way past time to end the price gouging of Americans.

Let's put this bill on the floor, and let's pass this bill for our citizens across this great land.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 410—ESTABLISHING A MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN THE SENATE

Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 410

##### *Resolved,* SECTION 1. MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this resolution—  
(1) the term “eligible military veteran” means a veteran, as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code, that meets any eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for participation in the program under this section; and

(2) the term “Sergeant at Arms” means the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

##### (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Sergeant at Arms shall establish a program through which eligible military veterans may apply for and participate in a fellowship position in the personal office of a Senator.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be referred to as the “McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program”.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall establish, in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, an office to administer the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program. The office shall develop a process through which—

(A) Senators who wish to participate in the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program may notify the Sergeant at Arms; and

(B) eligible military veterans may apply for a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship.

(c) DURATION, NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION, AND AMOUNT OF FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) DURATION.—A McCain-Mansfield Fellowship shall be for a 2-year period.

(2) NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWSHIPS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations—

(A) the Sergeant at Arms shall award not more than 100 McCain-Mansfield Fellowships; and

(B) the Sergeant at Arms shall distribute the McCain-Mansfield Fellowships under this section for an award period in a manner that provides not less than 1 Fellowship position for each Senator wishing to participate in the program.

(3) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall determine the stipend or other financial assistance appropriate for each particular McCain-Mansfield Fellowship position under this section, depending on the duties of the position and the recommendations from the Senator offering the position.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 411—AFFIRMING THAT STATES MAINTAIN PRIMACY FOR THE REGULATION OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS, THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS, AND THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING ON FEDERAL LANDS (INCLUDING THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF) OR LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR AN INDIAN TRIBE, UNLESS THE MORATORIUM IS AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 411

*Resolved, That—*

(1) States maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands;

(2) the President has no authority to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on State and private lands; and

(3) the President should not attempt to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf) or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe, unless the moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 412—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4 THROUGH NOVEMBER 8, 2019, AS “NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICE LEARNING WEEK”

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. WARREN)

submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 412

Whereas family service learning is a method under which children and families learn and solve problems together in a multi-generational approach with active participation in thoughtfully organized service that—

(1) is conducted in, and meets the needs of, their communities;

(2) is focused on children and families solving community issues together;

(3) requires the application of college and career readiness skills by children and relevant workforce training skills by adults; and

(4) is coordinated between the community and an elementary school, a secondary school, an institution of higher education, or a family community service program;

Whereas family service learning—

(1) is multi-generational learning that involves parents, children, caregivers, and extended family members in shared learning experiences in physical and digital environments;

(2) is integrated into and enhances the academic achievement of children or the educational components of a family service program in which families may be enrolled; and

(3) promotes skills (such as investigation, planning, and preparation), action, reflection, the demonstration of results, and sustainability;

Whereas family service learning has been shown to have positive 2-generational effects and encourages families to invest in their communities to improve economic and societal well-being;

Whereas, through family service learning, children and families have the opportunity to solve community issues and learn together, thereby enabling the development of life and career skills, such as flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural skills, productivity and accountability, and leadership and responsibility;

Whereas family service learning activities provide opportunities for families to improve essential skills, such as organization, research, planning, reading and writing, technological literacy, teamwork, and sharing;

Whereas families participating together in service are afforded quality time learning about their communities;

Whereas adults engaged in family service learning serve as positive role models for their children;

Whereas family service learning projects enable families to build substantive connections with their communities, develop a stronger sense of self-worth, experience a reduction in social isolation, and improve parenting skills;

Whereas family service learning has added benefits for English language learners by helping individuals and families to—

(1) feel more connected with their communities; and

(2) practice language skills;

Whereas family service learning is particularly important for at-risk families because family service learning—

(1) provides opportunities for leadership and civic engagement; and

(2) helps build the capacity to advocate for the needs of children and families; and

Whereas the value that parents place on civic engagement and relationships within the community has been shown to transfer to children who, in turn, replicate important values, such as responsibility, empathy, and caring for others: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of November 4 through November 8, 2019, as

“National Family Service Learning Week” to raise public awareness about the importance of family service learning, family literacy, community service, and 2-generational learning experiences;

(2) encourages people across the United States to support family service learning and community development programs;

(3) recognizes the importance that family service learning plays in cultivating family literacy, civic engagement, and community investment; and

(4) calls upon public, private, and nonprofit entities to support family service learning opportunities to aid in the advancement of families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 413—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4 THROUGH NOVEMBER 8, 2019, AS “NATIONAL VETERANS SMALL BUSINESS WEEK”

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. REED, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. JONES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 413

Whereas the Armed Forces of the United States train individuals with the skills, discipline, and leadership necessary to establish and operate a successful business;

Whereas there are more than 2,500,000 veteran-owned small businesses in the United States, employing more than 5,000,000 individuals;

Whereas veteran-owned businesses make up nearly 10 percent of all businesses in the United States;

Whereas veterans account for more than \$1,100,000,000,000 in business receipts every year;

Whereas veterans are 45 percent more likely to be self-employed than non-veterans;

Whereas business ownership by women veterans has increased significantly, from 97,114 in 2007 to 383,302 in 2012;

Whereas the Office of Veterans Business Development of the Small Business Administration is dedicated to maximizing the availability and usability of small business programs for—

(1) veterans;

(2) members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States;

(3) members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving on active duty;

(4) transitioning service members; and

(5) the spouses, dependents, or survivors of those members and veterans;

Whereas the Small Business Administration annually serves more than 200,000 veterans, service-disabled veterans, women veterans, members and veterans of the National Guard, members and veterans of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States, and military spouses;

Whereas the entrepreneurship training program of the Small Business Administration, Boots to Business, has trained more than 100,000 service members, veterans, and spouses of service members and veterans since launching in 2013;

Whereas the Small Business Administration hosts events honoring National Veterans Small Business Week from November 4 through November 8, 2019;

Whereas the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives celebrate National Veterans Small Business Week during the week of November 4 through November 8, 2019; and

Whereas the week of November 4 through November 8, 2019, would be an appropriate time to celebrate National Veterans Small Business Week: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate joins with the Small Business Administration in—

(1) designating the week of November 4 through November 8, 2019, as “National Veterans Small Business Week”;

(2) supporting the goals and ideals of National Veterans Small Business Week;

(3) celebrating the millions of individuals in the United States, especially veterans of the United States and the spouses of those veterans, who benefit from the programs of the Small Business Administration; and

(4) expressing appreciation for the continued service to the United States by the veterans of the United States through small business ownership and entrepreneurship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 414—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGES AND CULTURES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WICKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KING, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 414

Whereas, from November 1, 2019, through November 30, 2019, the United States celebrates National Native American Heritage Month;

Whereas National Native American Heritage Month is an opportunity to consider and recognize the contributions of Native Americans to the history of the United States;

Whereas Native Americans are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates that, in 2018, there were more than 6,800,000 individuals of American Indian and Alaska Native descent in the United States;

Whereas Native Americans maintain vibrant cultures and traditions and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas Native Americans have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;

Whereas Native Americans speak and preserve indigenous languages, which have contributed to the English language by being used as names of individuals and locations throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress has consistently reaffirmed the support of the United States of