

Forces have made and continue to make for the United States, a great nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 441—CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APOLLO 12 MOON LANDING

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 441

Whereas, on May 25, 1961, before a joint session of Congress, President John F. Kennedy—

(1) declared, “Now it is time to take longer strides—time for a great new American enterprise—time for this Nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on Earth.”; and

(2) with his words, set the goal of sending astronauts to the Moon and returning them safely to the Earth;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) mobilized and established the Apollo space program to meet the goal set by President Kennedy;

Whereas the Apollo space program built on the achievements of the prior space programs of NASA, including the Mercury and Gemini missions;

Whereas the successful Moon landing honored the tragic sacrifice of every astronaut whose life had previously been lost in the service of United States spaceflight research, including—

(1) Roger B. Chaffee, Virgil “Gus” I. Grissom, and Edward H. White II, the astronauts who lost their lives during the pre-flight test for Apollo 1; and

(2) Theodore C. Freeman, Charles A. Bassett II, Elliot See, Jr., Robert H. Lawrence, Jr., Michael J. Adams, and Clifton C. Williams, Jr.;

Whereas the crew of the Apollo 12 mission consisted of—

(1) Charles “Pete” Conrad, Jr., Mission Commander;
(2) Alan Bean, Lunar Module Pilot; and
(3) Richard F. Gordon, Command Module Pilot;

Whereas the entire Apollo 12 crew consisted of individuals who had served in the Navy;

Whereas the official insignia of the mission was the clipper ship, which increased the use of the seas by the United States, just as the Apollo program increased the use of space-based knowledge and exploration;

Whereas David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden, and James B. Irwin stood ready to support or stand in for the Apollo 12 crew;

Whereas, on November 14, 1969, the Apollo 12 crew launched from the John F. Kennedy Space Center aboard a Saturn V rocket;

Whereas, on November 19, 1969, the Intrepid Lunar Module landed on the surface of the Moon as the second-ever crewed Moon mission of the United States;

Whereas Apollo 12 carried the second Apollo crew to the moon to build on the work of the first crew from Apollo 11;

Whereas the crew of Apollo 12 conducted an orbital maneuver to land in the Western Hemisphere of the Moon to recover portions

of a previous lander that had been on the surface of the Moon for 2 years to study the effects of extended exposure to the surface of the Moon;

Whereas the crew of Apollo 12 planted the flag of the United States in lunar soil, and images of the lunar surface indicate that the Apollo 12 flag is still standing;

Whereas the Intrepid carried flags from 136 nations, the United Nations, and the 50 States and the territories of the United States, representing the international coordination and collaboration of space exploration and the scientific intent of the Apollo missions;

Whereas the Apollo 12 crew collected lunar samples and conducted experiments to gain a better understanding of the composition of the Moon and conditions on its surface;

Whereas Apollo 12 deployed the Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package, a set of instruments left on the surface of the Moon to gather data;

Whereas the success of the Apollo 12 Moon landing was a result of the skill, dedication, and collective effort of tens of thousands of workers, scientists, engineers, and contractors of the United States;

Whereas the Apollo 12 mission further demonstrated the focus and capability of the scientific community of the United States and cemented the United States as the world leader in space exploration;

Whereas, 50 years later, the Apollo 12 Moon landing continues to inspire national and international scientific efforts in space, medicine, and other fields; and

Whereas the knowledge and experience gained from the Apollo space program continues to inform missions to Mars, the far reaches of the solar system, and beyond: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Apollo 12 Moon landing;

(2) honors the bravery and skill of Charles “Pete” Conrad, Jr., Alan Bean, and Richard F. Gordon, the crew of Apollo 12;

(3) commends the efforts of all of the individuals of the United States who contributed to the achievement of the Apollo 12 Moon landing, exemplifying a cooperative effort on a national scale that continues to inspire scientific progress; and

(4) supports the continued leadership of the United States in the exploration and use of space through human spaceflight.

SENATE RESOLUTION 442—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL RUNAWAY PREVENTION MONTH”

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 442

Whereas results from the Voices of Youth Count national survey, as published by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago in “Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America”, indicates that an estimated 4,200,000 youth and young adults between 13 and 24 years of age experienced homelessness during a 12-month period ending in 2017, including—

(1) an estimated 700,000 children between 13 and 17 years of age who experienced unaccompanied homelessness; and

(2) an estimated 3,500,000 young adults between 18 and 24 years of age;

Whereas the rates of youth experiencing homelessness are similar in rural and nonrural areas;

Whereas runaway youth often have been expelled from their homes by their families, have experienced abuse and trauma, are involved in the foster care system, are too poor to secure their own basic needs, and may be ineligible or unable to access medical or mental health resources;

Whereas individuals without a high school degree or general educational development certificate are nearly 4 times more likely to report homelessness than their peers, making lack of education a leading risk factor for homelessness;

Whereas youth of color and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ) youth experience higher rates of homelessness than their straight and White peers;

Whereas pregnant youth, parents who are 25 years of age or younger, and their children experience higher rates of homelessness than youth and young adults without children;

Whereas runaway and homeless youth are at an increased risk for exploitation and becoming victims of sex and labor trafficking, and between 19 percent and 49 percent of young people who experience homelessness will become victims of trafficking;

Whereas youth who run away from home or from foster care are more likely to be coerced into participating in criminal activity, joining a gang, or using illegal drugs, which lead to a higher likelihood of involvement in the criminal justice system;

Whereas preventing youth from running away from home or from foster care and supporting youth in high-risk situations is a family, community, and national responsibility;

Whereas the future well-being of the Nation is dependent on the value placed on youth and the opportunities provided for youth to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to help youth successfully develop into safe, healthy, and productive adults;

Whereas effective programs supporting runaway youth and assisting youth and their families in providing safe and stable homes succeed because of partnerships created among families, youth-based advocacy organizations, community-based human service agencies, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, and businesses; and

Whereas the National Runaway Safeline and the National Network for Youth are leading the promotion of National Runaway Prevention Month in November 2019—

(1) to raise awareness of the runaway and homeless youth crisis and the issues these young people face; and

(2) to educate the public about solutions and the role they can play in ending youth homelessness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2019 as “National Runaway Prevention Month”; and

(2) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of National Runaway Prevention Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 443—RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING ON NOVEMBER 30, 2019, THE VITAL ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND THE EFFORTS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TO HELP PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES START, BUILD, AND GROW BUSINESSES

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr.

BOOKER, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship:

S. RES. 443

Whereas, as of September 2019, there are more than 30,700,000 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses in the United States—

- (1) represent 99.9 percent of all businesses in the United States;
- (2) employ nearly 48 percent of private sector employees in the United States;
- (3) constitute almost 2 of every 3 new jobs; and
- (4) constitute 97.5 percent of firms that export goods; and

Whereas November 30, 2019, is an appropriate day to recognize small businesses and encourage consumers to support local small businesses during the holiday shopping season; Now, therefore, be it

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

- (1) celebrating the entrepreneurial spirit of small business owners in the United States;
- (2) recognizing the importance of creating policies that promote a business-friendly environment for small business owners that is free of unnecessary and burdensome regulations and red tape;
- (3) supporting and encouraging young entrepreneurs to pursue passions and create more startup businesses;
- (4) showing appreciation for the many ways in which small businesses support—

(A) the communities of which small businesses are a part; and

(B) the workers who are employed by small businesses; and

(5) celebrating the invaluable contribution that small businesses make to the United States as the backbone of the economy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 444—CONDEMNING THE VH1 TELEVISION SHOW CARTEL CREW

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 444

Whereas the VH1 television show *Cartel Crew* glorifies drug cartels and individuals who live in luxury as a result of the wealth that drug cartels corruptly amass;

Whereas there is concern that youth across the United States may watch *Cartel Crew* and come to believe that crime is profitable;

Whereas the words and deeds of the cast members of *Cartel Crew* suggest that those cast members have no interest in separating themselves from their illicit pasts;

Whereas the relatives of the cast members of *Cartel Crew* are some of the worst criminals in history;

Whereas the mother of Michael Blanco, Griselda Blanco, is better known as “Cocaine Godmother”, a drug lord in the Medellin Car-

tel who was responsible for nearly 200 murders while transporting cocaine from Colombia to the United States in the 1990s and early 2000s;

Whereas Michael Blanco defended his mother when asked about her crimes, saying that she “didn’t have a choice”, due to the fact that she grew up poor;

Whereas the newest addition to the cast of *Cartel Crew*, Emma Coronel Aispuro (referred to in this preamble as “Aispuro”), is the wife of Joaquin Guzmán Loera (referred to in this preamble as “El Chapo”);

Whereas, as of the date of the adoption of this resolution, El Chapo is the single most dangerous individual alive, having created the Sinaloa Cartel and led it on its destructive path of trafficking drugs and individuals for decades;

Whereas, since establishing his crime syndicate in the late 1980s, El Chapo has been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of individuals, through both direct violence and the devastating impact of drug addiction;

Whereas, at one point, El Chapo was on the Ten Most Wanted Fugitive List published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas Aispuro—

- (1) helped El Chapo escape from a Mexican prison; and
- (2) was under investigation in the United States as recently as April 2019; and

Whereas Aispuro clearly intends to profit from the notoriety her cartel connections afford her, as she is developing a clothing line called “El Chapo Guzman”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate urges VH1—

- (1) to cancel *Cartel Crew*;
 - (2) to reconsider its standards when developing television shows so that victims of cartel bloodshed and destruction are not further harmed; and
 - (3) to be a better steward of public media by refusing to spread the erroneous message that crime is profitable.
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AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1251. Mrs. FISCHER (for Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. PETERS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1430, to amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent fraud by representative payees.

SA 1252. Mrs. FISCHER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1846, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

SA 1253. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1294, to require Federal agencies with jurisdiction over broadband deployment to enter into an interagency agreement related to certain types of funding for broadband deployment; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1251. Mrs. FISCHER (for Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. PETERS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1430, to amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent fraud by representative payees; as follows:

On page 2, line 11, strike “appointed” and insert “designated”.

On page 2, line 23, strike “appointed” and insert “designated”.

SA 1252. Mrs. FISCHER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the

bill S. 1846, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.

Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2201 (6 U.S.C. 651)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) ENTITY.—The term ‘entity’ shall include—

“(A) an association, corporation, whether for-profit or nonprofit, partnership, proprietorship, organization, institution, establishment, or individual, whether domestic or foreign;

“(B) a governmental agency or other governmental entity, whether domestic or foreign, including State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities; and

“(C) the general public.”; and

(2) in section 2202 (6 U.S.C. 652)—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (11) as paragraph (12); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(1) carry out the authority of the Secretary under subsection (e)(1)(R); and”;

(B) in subsection (e)(1), by adding at the end the following:

“(R) To make grants to and enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and other non-Federal entities as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary related to cybersecurity and infrastructure security under this Act and any other provision of law, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts that provide assistance and education related to cyber threat indicators, defensive measures and cybersecurity technologies, cybersecurity risks, incidents, analysis, and warnings.”; and

(3) in section 2209 (6 U.S.C. 659)—

(A) in subsection (c)(6), by inserting “operational and” after “timely”;

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(E), by inserting “, including an entity that collaborates with election officials,” after “governments”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(n) COORDINATION ON CYBERSECURITY FOR FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

“(1) COORDINATION.—The Center shall, to the extent practicable, and in coordination as appropriate with Federal and non-Federal entities, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center—

“(A) conduct exercises with Federal and non-Federal entities;

“(B) provide operational and technical cybersecurity training related to cyber threat indicators, defensive measures, cybersecurity risks, and incidents to Federal and non-Federal entities to address cybersecurity risks or incidents, with or without reimbursement;

“(C) assist Federal and non-Federal entities, upon request, in sharing cyber threat indicators, defensive measures, cybersecurity risks, and incidents from and to the