

Data Link (TDL) message distribution system that provides real-time control and management of Tactical Digital Data Links (TADILs) in support of all major surface ship and shore Command, Control, and Communications (C3) systems. The C2P is a follow-on Technical Refresh (TR) upgrade for the legacy AN/UYQ-86(V) variants 1 through 7 of the Common Data Link Management system (CDLMS). The AN/UYQ-120(V) C2PS has three variants depending on the host site in which it is installed and only uses trusted software. The highest classification of the hardware and software to be exported is SECRET. Identification and security classification of classified equipment, major components, subsystems, software, technical data, documentation, training devices and services to be conveyed with the proposed sale.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary obtained knowledge of the specific hardware or software in the proposed sale, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapons system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that Japan can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Japan.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT CARDILLO

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to honor the work and career of Mr. Robert Cardillo. On February 7, 2019, Robert Cardillo will conclude nearly 36 years of service with the U.S. intelligence community, ending as Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, or NGA.

In 1983, Robert began his career at the Defense Intelligence Agency, or DIA, as an imagery analyst. He served in a multitude of positions for DIA and NGA, to include Acting Director of Intelligence for the Joint Staff, in which he supported the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is the first time a civilian has ever held that position. He was then selected by the Director of National Intelligence, the DNI, to be the first ever Deputy Director for Intelligence Integration. In that capacity, he was responsible for vastly improving intelligence integration, the principal mission of the DNI as established under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. As a critical additional duty, Robert also served as the primary briefer for the President's daily brief at the White House.

From 2014 to 2019, Mr. Cardillo then led NGA as its Director. Under his guidance and direction, NGA provided much lauded geospatial intelligence support to U.S. and allied combat operations in Southwest Asia and around the globe, assisting in the fight against militant extremists. NGA also conveyed key indications and warning during crises in Northeast Asia, the Mid-

dle East, North and Central Africa, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

Highlighting the need to get unclassified data to the warfighter and our allies, Director Cardillo pushed hard for unclassified geospatial intelligence, or GEOINT, to exist in the open. He urged NGA to work in tandem with commercial satellite imagery providers and other unclassified industry partners. His support of innovation in artificial intelligence, automation and augmentation, and his focus on activity-based intelligence set NGA on a course to improve the speed and quality of geospatial and imagery analysis. His attention to the ebola crisis in West Africa and other humanitarian assistance and disaster response initiatives showed the value of human geography to the world.

Director Cardillo was equally successful at forging new multinational partnerships in Europe and Asia, and his outreach to industry, academia, think tanks, and other international partners led to an informal but increasingly thriving global GEOINT enterprise.

Mr. Cardillo was also the first NGA director to emphasize the importance of the Arctic and Antarctica and the first to take on the security, quality, and pedigree of imagery pixels and data, so that the GEOINT enterprise can continue to serve as a safe foundational frame of reference for the entire intelligence community.

Robert led NGA with integrity for more than 4 highly challenging and demanding years, to include the selection of a future headquarters site in St. Louis, MO. He laid the groundwork for a world-class building that will be designed to endure well into the 22nd century and to serve as the modern workplace that his workforce so richly deserves.

Director Cardillo will long be remembered as a relentless visionary who restructured the future of his field to embrace public and private partnerships, data science, and machine learning. His far-sighted vision will continue to drive requirements and ensure that NGA shows the way to a safer United States and a more secure world.

We thank him for his years of service to the intelligence community and to this country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING ROGER DAVID MARSH

• Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me today to support the posthumous promotion of U.S. Marine Corps SSgt Roger David Marsh to gunnery sergeant. Today I would like to recognize the distinguished service of Mr. Marsh, who passed away at the age of 72 on June 17th, 2008.

Mr. Marsh served honorably in the U.S. Marine Corps for 20 years with a superior record, including combat ac-

tions against enemy forces throughout his career in both Korea and Vietnam. Throughout his time in the Marine Corps, he received numerous awards and citations to include the bronze star with valor. Additionally, he made significant contributions to his community after his retirement from the Marine Corps by actively participating in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion, as well as his 30 years of exceptional service as chief of policy for Webb City, MO.

Prior to Staff Sergeant Marsh's retirement from the Marine Corps, he was selected for promotion to gunnery sergeant. He worked diligently for 8 years to get that promotion. Due to personal reasons, he chose to leave the Marine Corps prior to the 2-year obligation of service and therefore was not promoted. Forty-five years after his retirement, we can finally honor his service and legacy through a posthumous promotion.

The State of Missouri and our Nation were very lucky to have such a dedicated member to the community. Mr. Marsh's extraordinary service to the Marine Corps and time after his retirement were remarkable. His actions rise to the level of service that warrants this unique honor. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Roger David Marsh's life and legacy with the distinction of gunnery sergeant. •

VERMONT STATE OF THE UNION ESSAY FINALISTS

• Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD some of the finalist essays written by Vermont High School students as part of the ninth annual State of the Union essay contest conducted by my office.

The essays follow, in alphabetical order according to the finalists' names. The material follows:

MEGAN BENWAY, MISSISQUOI VALLEY UNION
HIGH SCHOOL, JUNIOR, FINALIST

A problem that is growing rapidly in our world would be the increase in children entering foster care due to the opioid crisis. The White House stated that "in 2016, more than two million Americans had an addiction to prescription or illicit opioids." This shows that there is a huge climb in the amount of people getting addicted. Emily Birnbaum and Maya Lora, writing for The Hill, reported that "the population of children in foster care had risen by 15 percent to 30 percent in just the last four years." This shows that due to opioid crisis, the foster care system is filling up, and they don't have enough homes for the children.

The first solution that could help would be to get more funding for the state to use on children and treatments. There has been funding given due to President Trump taking office; "more than \$1 billion in funding has been allocated or spent directly addressing the drug addiction and opioid crisis" (The White House). A couple ways the funding could be used for would be for hiring more social workers. A lot of the children don't get the attention they need because there are so many cases of children for one person to do.

The second solution would be to make getting treatment easier, not only getting more

treatment homes but also making them more affordable. It could go from anywhere from \$650 to \$250 a day (American Addiction Centers). That's a lot of money for someone who is struggling with an addiction and could be almost impossible to get. With the funding they can invest "in residential substance treatment program[s] that keeps families together while a parent gets help" (The Hill). By doing this the treatment center is giving the parents an incentive to get better and follow through with the treatment.

The third solution that could help would be keeping the families together. In the paragraph above The Hill mentioned a center where addicts can get help but still be with their families. One thing that would be good about keeping family together is "once [they finish their] treatment and are stable, [they] can reintegrate [the people] into [their] old work and apartment and things that will keep [them] clean and not create unsafe circumstances for [their] children to be taken away" (The Hill). This treatment center could potentially decrease the number of children entering foster care by a lot.

All of the above solutions could help drop the number of children in foster care. This is an important issue because many American children and adults are being affected by this problem. I know from experience that it hurts to be a child who watches their parents rely on drugs, and then one day some random person comes and takes the child away. There needs to be a change, and it must happen fast. If it doesn't I'm afraid that many children and adults will be stuck in a solution that could kill them all.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, COLCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL,
FRESHMAN, FINALIST

Abraham Lincoln reminded us that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Today, America feels almost as divided as it was before the Civil War. Partisan news channels and a primary system that favors playing to the base have produced election cycles lacking in civility and meaningful discussion. However, the erosion of respectful political discourse and the increased polarization of the electorate are not entirely the fault of politicians nor the voters who elect them. They are instead inevitable consequences of the First Past the Post (FPTP) voting system we use to elect our representatives.

First Past the Post (or plurality voting) is a voting system where each voter has one vote and the candidate with the most votes wins. While this system is intuitive and simple, it is fatally flawed. Because plurality voting has only one winner, and one vote per person, it is impossible for elections to have more than two viable candidates. Any additional strong candidates will result in the winner earning less than half of the vote. To illustrate my point, imagine a scenario in which there are three candidates: a center-right candidate, a center-left candidate, and a more liberal candidate. If half of the voters are right-leaning and half are left-leaning, the two left-leaning candidates will inevitably split the liberal vote and lead to an easy conservative victory, whether or not more people would have preferred either one of the two left-leaning options. Therefore, to avoid the negative effects of splitting the vote, voters must vote strategically by voting against the candidate they most prefer to avoid electing the candidate they most dislike. Because voters must vote strategically, elections in FPTP systems produce two major parties defined by their opposition to each other. Campaigns become increasingly negative as the parties compete in a "race to the bottom" to vilify the other party's candidate instead of promoting their own positive ideas. This is exacerbated by a

primary process that favors the most uncompromising candidates.

Attempts to address the problems with FPTP voting are being made. For example, Maine recently transitioned to Ranked Choice Voting, a system where voters can rank their favorite candidates rather than choosing only one option. This improves political discourse and favors moderation because politicians must compete for second place votes as well as first choice votes. Ranked Choice Voting eliminates the incentive for politicians to run negative campaigns. It doesn't make sense to dismiss the opposition if you want their voters to support you.

Consequently, campaigns under a Ranked Choice system tend to be more civil, with less polarized electorates. When politicians spend all of their time playing to their base, they have no incentive to compromise with the other side, weakening democracy. Because Ranked Choice Voting encourages civil discussion, politicians are more likely to work with each other on issues that are important to the American people. American democracy is broken. We should fix it by changing how we elect our civil servants.

BRENDANY BYRNE, ESSEX HIGH SCHOOL,
JUNIOR, FINALIST

The greatest problem our country faces is not just a national problem, but a problem that affects the entire world—climate change. Climate change will impact all of the people of the world regardless of race, gender, or social class. If our country does not address this problem, the world will be destroyed. In October, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report warning that unless humanity drastically reduces CO₂ emissions, the change to the world's climate will become irreversible. Arctic sea ice will disappear. Sea levels will rise to the point where coastal cities will become completely submerged. Extreme weather will become more frequent. Potable water and food will become more scarce. Yet many people in the United States still deny that climate change exists, or they believe that there is nothing they can do to change the outcome. This ignorance and sense of powerlessness is dangerous at this critical point in time because the solution to climate change requires the people of the world to come together and act as one.

Under the Trump administration, the United States has stopped participating in the global effort to stop climate change. Mr. Trump has stated that the United States will withdraw from the Paris Agreement as soon as possible. This is a rash decision considering the consequences of ignoring climate change. Instead of running away from reality, the United States should accept the responsibility of being a global power and rise to the challenge of saving the world from climate change.

To solve the problem of climate change, it will take a large scale effort. Similar to the American war effort during the Second World War, every American will need to get behind the movement to stop climate change, and it is the government's responsibility to lead the people in this struggle. The government needs to issue stricter regulations on the emissions produced by large businesses. Instead of spending an enormous amount of money on the military, the government needs to invest money for scientific research to stop climate change. The government must offer incentives for people to live sustainably or impose a gas tax to reduce emissions. The United States needs to work with other nations to share ideas and solutions. Jobs can also be created from the work that will be required to clean the environment, on the federal, state, and local

level. The public education system has already started educating people about climate change and its dangers. Hopefully, this education will help change the culture so that the American people actively want to address climate change.

In the past, America has proven that it can unify as a nation and tackle global problems. It is simply a matter of Americans seeing the dangers of climate change and realizing that it must be our top priority. We must lead the rest of the world and become a role model for the world. We need to engage the government so that we change ourselves instead of the climate.

CAROLINE CASSELL, HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
FRESHMAN, FINALIST

Xenophobia is one of America's greatest debacles. Defined as the fear of foreigners, xenophobia has unnecessarily increased over the past few years due to numerous factors. America was founded by immigrants, yet we now prosecute those flocking here in search of better lives.

American immigration has always fluctuated due to the extent of xenophobia in the country at the time. During World War II numerous Jewish refugees flocked to America seeking safety from the Nazis. Among these people was Albert Einstein, now seen as one of America's greatest minds. We have seen this occurring recently with the immigration ban on Syrian immigrants. In the modern day, war torn Syrian asylum seekers are denied entrance to America and are left living in overcrowded refugee camps in Lebanon and Jordan. America's policy: keep them out, they may be terrorists.

Immigrants living inside U.S. borders are being denied the right to naturalize. Children of illegal immigrants who used to be protected under Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) are now unsure of their safety after DACA was suspended by President Trump. These harmless people whose parents wanted a better life for their children are denied citizenship due to xenophobia. The act of separating families or deporting innocent children to countries where they are unfamiliar with the language and culture is unjust.

My family lived in Saudi Arabia for six years. Living internationally taught me to be open-minded towards everyone; I attended an international school with students from over 100 nations. Every student was like me, and deserved the same rights. When I returned to the America I was alienated by classmates who posed ridiculously ignorant questions such as "Are you Muslim?" "Are you going to bomb the school?"

The issue at hand is fear. Americans need to open their eyes and educate themselves about the world, not just their country. Only 36% of all Americans have passports, and organizations such as the U.S. Peace Corps, which encourage world connections are struggling to find volunteers. We must eliminate our fear is through education. By educating citizens about the outside world, whether it be by inviting more refugees into our country, sending more Americans abroad to do service work, or having immigrants talk about their experiences, we will be able to reduce hatred and fear. We don't need a wall, we need to tear down our own walls of ignorance and hatred.

Without immigrants, America would not be the extraordinary country it is today. Through history, we have looked down on immigrants, and have created "nativist" groups who yearned to exclude immigrants from their society. Everyone deserves the rights that all Americans have; many do not have the access to such rights in their home countries. By excluding those willing to become citizens, we not only deny them opportunities in this country, but we deny them of

their rights. Let's "Make America Great Again": let's educate each other about the world around us and share our rights with those in search of better lives.

COLLIN CHUTTER-CASEY, BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, SENIOR, FINALIST

Where do you imagine the human race being in 20 years? 50 years? The effects of climate change should be front and center in our minds when fantasizing about a space age world. The human desire for technology and cheap cost of living negates responsibility to the environment. Climate change means more than a rise of a few seemingly insignificant degrees over centuries of human innovation and industrialization; however, the rising oceans and temperatures, animal extinction, and increased natural disasters are the real world effects that cost us an increasing amount of money, resources, and even human lives to sweep under the rug.

One of the main effects of climate change is the rise of ocean height and temperature. According to NASA, a federally funded organization, the sea level will rise 1-4 feet by the year 2100. This is in addition to the eight inch rise in sea levels since 1880. A rise of 1-4 feet in sea levels is comparable to the shallow end of a swimming pool, but in the real world means millions of homes and businesses destroyed on the vulnerable coastline, which cannot be restored as we do with hurricanes and tornadoes. Climate change by itself may not seem to be a huge issue, but the ripple effect it creates causes colossal damage.

When solving these problems, we cannot think of our own lives, but rather future generations. Humans do not have the power to predict the future, but we can shape the future. There are two parts to the solution of climate change: Mitigation and Adaptation. Adaptation is adjusting to the effects of climate change. This plan does not deal with the issue of slowing and preventing climate change, but with preventing the effects of global warming from changing the way people live, even if it does change where they live. Mitigation is reducing the amount of greenhouse gases that are released into the atmosphere. For mitigation to be a viable solution to solve the earth's warming, we need a global plan for a global problem. This means that, as a global community, we need laws to promote and enforce renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal), sustainable houses and buildings, eliminate litter, cut down on trash, cut down on resource use, the list goes on. This intensive process requires a change in mindset, and support and participation from all people in all nations.

Let the U.S. stand where the world knows it to be, one step ahead of others, and carry all nations to the solution of global warming. We know the mass destruction that global warming can cause, and the best solution to counter it. So now let the question we ask not be what we imagine the world to be in 20 years, but what is necessary to get there.

FELICIA DAIGLE, RICE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, JUNIOR, FINALIST

The world today revolves around our dependency on convenience. We live in a society that works to make our lives easier through inventions like drive-thrus and one-use items. Ignoring the effects of this dependency has resulted in an environmental crisis that seems to be too great to fix. The fact that 18 million pounds of plastic enters our oceans annually should shock our generation and instill a sense of ownership about this issue (Howard). Realizing that plastic dominates most of our consumerism and convenience needs should prioritized re-

ducing its production. The way to treat this issue would be by placing a ban on unnecessary plastic goods and an emphasis on teaching students about our oceans and environment instead of ignoring the problem.

By banning plastic accommodations like straw, bags, and bottles, over 14 billion tons of plastic waste could be prevented (Howard). The United States would be joining other nations like the United Kingdom and India in an effort to reduce plastic waste. The European Commission proposed, "a ban on 10 common items that it says make up about 70 percent of the litter in EU waters. This includes plastic straws, drink stirrers, plates, and more" (Howard). All these items seem to make life easier but they have become the reason for the world's struggles with plastic pollution.

When we share the knowledge about how harmful plastic has become, then we take responsibility about choosing a plastic water bottle because it's easy. I only learned about the dire state of our oceans a few years ago when I walked on the beaches in Santa Barbara and saw plastic Starbucks cups and straws intertwined with the seaweed that had washed up onto shore. From that moment I realized that plastic does not go anywhere but into landfills and if we keep producing more and more, none of our beaches will have no plastic debris. If schools took action and speak about plastic waste, there would be no excuse for our ignorance regarding the planet's environmental state.

Taking plastic pollution seriously, starting by a national ban on straws, bags, and water bottles, would be the first step in the right direction. We cannot undo the past, but the future lies in the decisions we start making today. Plastic, a man-made product, cannot keep killing thousands of sea creatures without our government trying to enforce some kind of change. If the United States does not understand its dire need for plastic reduction, our future generations will never know the ocean with plastic filling them.

PAIGE DEAN, SOUTH BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, SENIOR, FINALIST

Members of Congress, I come before you today to speak about something that is near to my heart. I spend my summers sailing on beautiful Lake Champlain in my home state of Vermont, and every Fourth of July my family and I kayak out into Burlington Bay and watch the fireworks. The lake is part of many Vermonters' lives; from childhood jokes about Champ, our local lake monster, to walks along the shore and trips across on the ferry, our Lake Champlain has been an integral part of the Vermont experience.

But today, Lake Champlain is suffering, just as the rest of America is. Devastating hurricanes in the South are displacing us and flooding our homes and businesses. Droughts and wildfires in the West raze the ground, destroy our property, prevent our crops from growing and force us to flee. Our shining seas are encroaching on our plentiful shores, the water lapping ever closer, year by year, to our front stoop. Summers are getting hotter, and storms wilder. We all know the cause, and what it means for us. Climate change is real. We are experiencing it right here, right now. Science does not lie, and all around our nation we are seeing it firsthand. The homeowners in Louisiana who can't sell because their house is in a flood zone, the farmers in Arizona whose crops are withering from drought, the schoolchildren in Flint, Michigan, whose tap water is unsafe to drink, and those Vermont who can't utilize their lake due to dangerous algae blooms.

Every single thing I have listed has its roots in our own actions. However we twist it, the facts remain: we are responsible for climate change.

There is still hope. If we act now, we can lessen the effects of climate change on our homes and livelihoods. I call now on Congress to pass and support strong and direct legislation to help our environment and economy. Strengthen the EPA! Ensure that this vital agency has the resources and leadership necessary to protect our lands and create real change. Pass legislation tightening regulations, taxing and limiting the production and spread of pollutants, give incentives to alternative clean and sustainable energy companies, move to limit our reliance on oil and gas, and make America energy independent and sustainable. We have thousands of capable scientists, business leaders, policy experts and engaged citizens ready to work on solutions and save our planet. Let them! Work with our allies and neighbors to mitigate climate change worldwide. Rejoin and support the Paris Climate Agreement! Climate change affects our whole planet, and only global solutions and partnership will solve it. Let's work on fostering the clean energy and environmental protection programs of other countries through incentives and aid, especially to developing countries while promoting energy independence.

Solutions are in our grasp, we only have to believe in them, reach out, and grab them. Otherwise, we are doing ourselves, the people of America, and indeed the whole world a great disservice. The world's future, America's future, our future is at stake. Act now.

AYNSA DENBY, ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY, SOPHOMORE, FINALIST

FIGHTING FOR WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

In America, woman are still continually fighting for women's reproductive rights 70 years after Roe vs. Wade was passed. While many people agree that women have a right to their own body, many politicians still engage in an unrelenting and increasingly aggressive attacks on women's reproductive health care. They do this by introducing and passing unconstitutional bills that would restrict women's rights, for example by stifling access to essential health care and endangering women's lives. To put this into perspective, this, that means hundreds of women's rights are being taken away with each restriction passed, according to the National Reproductive Rights Organization. A possible solution is the Women's Health Protection Act which would prevent states from passing these dangerous legislations and would prohibit state and federal politicians from imposing a range of dangerous anti-choice provisions that take away women's rights and choice over their own body.

In his first year in office, Trump and his administration have brought an aggressive campaign against women's sexual and reproductive rights to the White House, by limiting women's access to birth control and his anti-abortion advocacy. To understand the administration's emphasis on rolling back birth control access and abortion rights, it's important to remember the administration is filled with people who have a track record of anti-abortion legislation and advocacy throughout the years such as Vice President Mike Pence and Trump's top healthcare advisor Katy Talento. Trump administration's 2018-'22 draft plan for Health and Human Services, for the first time ever suggested the federal health agency will now be "serving and protecting Americans at every stage of life, beginning at conception." this language about conception and unborn children signals a shift toward faith-based decision-making in American health care. But women's rights are not based on the faith or beliefs of the government officials but rather each woman's individual choice, therefore the decision should be up the person whose

body is being affected and not a single groups beliefs.

The Women's Health Protection Act would prevent states from passing these dangerous legislations and would prohibit state and federal politicians from imposing a range of dangerous anti-choice provisions. Senator Sanders needs to expand and protect the reproductive rights of women by continuing to fight and support for The Women's Health Protection Act, and by bringing attention to this continuing struggle for equality and individual choice over one's own body. Senator Sanders also can fight to keep Planned Parenthood funded and covered by Medicaid, as attacking Planned Parenthood remains a priority for social conservatives in our Congress today. As of right now 2.5 million people rely on Planned Parenthood for a range of health care services, like birth control and cancer screenings, and defunding it would change the health of millions of Americans as found in the article "How Women's reproductive rights stalled under Trump" by Julia Belluz. So therefore I am not only asking for continuing support for women's reproductive rights but also the health of millions of Americans.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 269. A bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 270. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in

the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 271. A bill to grant lawful permanent resident status to certain eligible persons who were separated from immediate family members by the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 272. A bill to establish the policy of the United States regarding the no-first-use of nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BLUNT, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 273. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require providers of a covered service to provide location information concerning the telecommunications device of a user of such service to an investigative or law enforcement officer or an employee or other agent of a public safety answering point in an emergency situation involving risk of death or serious physical harm or in order to respond to the user's call for emergency services; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 274. A bill to ensure that organizations with religious or moral convictions are allowed to continue to provide services for children; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. SASSE):

S. 275. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for lifelong learning accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 276. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain tax-exempt organizations to include on annual returns the names and addresses of substantial contributors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. COONS):

S. 277. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his dedication to justice and equality; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BURR, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 278. A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office to make publicly available the fiscal and mathematical models, data, and other details of computations used in cost analysis and scoring; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 279. A bill to allow tribal grant schools to participate in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 280. A bill to reauthorize the Historically Black Colleges and Universities His-

toric Preservation program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 281. A bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and to prohibit consideration of other matters in the Senate if appropriations are not enacted; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 282. A bill to amend the market name of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 283. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to, and utilization of, bone mass measurement benefits under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a minimum payment amount under such part for bone mass measurement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 284. A bill to provide for a biennial budget process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. MURPHY):

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1, a bill to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

S. 69

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 69, a bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 104

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 104, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 162

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island