

be no limit to the number of times a Senator may speak upon any question during a period of extended debate.

"If, during the course of extended debate, the Presiding Officer puts any question to a vote, the Majority Leader (or his or her designee) may postpone any such vote, which shall occur at a time determined by the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Minority Leader, but not later than the time at which a quorum is next demonstrated.

"If at any time during a period of extended debate no Senator seeks recognition, then the Presiding Officer shall inquire as to whether any Senator seeks recognition. If no Senator seeks recognition, then the Presiding Officer shall again put the question as to bringing debate to a close (and the Majority Leader or his or her designee may postpone such vote in accordance with the preceding paragraph), which shall be decided without further debate or intervening motion. If that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a majority of Senators voting, a quorum being present, then cloture has been invoked and the period of extended debate has ended. If that question shall be decided in the negative by a majority of Senators voting, a quorum being present, then the period of extended debate has ended.

"If cloture is invoked, then the measure, motion, other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, in relation to which the motion to close debate was offered, shall remain the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of."

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—AMENDING RULE XV OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROVIDE FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MINIMUM NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS

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

S. RES. 121

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GUARANTEED AMENDMENTS.

Rule XV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"6.(a) During the consideration of any bill, resolution, or other amendable matter, it shall be in order for the Senate to consider not less than 5 amendments offered by members of the majority and not less than 5 amendments offered by members of the minority. If a motion to invoke cloture under the provisions of rule XXII is presented to the Senate, and fewer than the 5 amendments guaranteed to each of the minority and the majority under this paragraph have been considered, then, notwithstanding the status of any pending amendments, it shall be in order for as many members of the majority as appropriate, and as many members of the minority as appropriate, to offer 1 amendment each, in alternating order, until in total 5 amendments offered by members of the majority and 5 amendments offered by members of the minority have been considered.

"(b) Amendments offered under this paragraph may only pertain to matter encompassed by the title of the bill, resolution, or other matter, except that 1 amendment offered by a member of the majority and 1 amendment offered by a member of the minority may be exempted from this requirement. An amendment exempted from this requirement shall only be agreed to upon an

affirmative vote of three-fifths of Senators duly chosen and sworn.

"(c) The majority leader and minority leader may, by mutual agreement, call up additional amendments under the provisions of this paragraph. Such additional amendments shall be offered in equal number by members of the majority and members of the minority, and may only pertain to subject matter encompassed by the title of the bill, resolution, or other matter.

"(d) Consideration by the Senate of an amendment offered under the provisions of this paragraph shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, divided equally between the majority and the minority."

SENATE RESOLUTION 122—AMENDING RULE XXII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO LIMIT DEBATE ON MOTIONS TO PROCEED

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

S. RES. 122

Resolved,

SECTION 1. LIMITING DEBATE ON MOTIONS TO PROCEED UNDER RULE XXII.

Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"2. Other than a motion made during the first 2 hours of a new legislative day, as described in paragraph 2 of rule VIII, consideration of a motion to proceed to the consideration of any debatable matter, including consideration of any debatable motion or appeal in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, to be divided equally between the majority and the minority. This paragraph shall not apply to motions considered nondebateable by the Senate pursuant to rule or precedent."

SENATE RESOLUTION 123—PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CHANGES TO RULES FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Mr. MERKLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 123

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONSIDERATION OF CHANGES TO RULES FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs 1 and 2 as paragraphs 5 and 6, respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph 5 (as redesignated) the following:

"1.(a) At the beginning of a new Congress, the first matters considered by the Senate (other than a resolution described in subparagraph (b)) shall be a resolution appointing majority and minority members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate. No other matter shall be in order, except by unanimous consent, until the Senate has agreed to a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate.

"(b) A resolution described in this subparagraph is a resolution—

"(1) informing the President that a quorum of each House is assembled;

"(2) informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled;

"(3) electing the President pro tempore of the Senate and notifying the President and the House of Representatives of such election;

"(4) fixing the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate;

"(5) electing the Secretary of the Senate and notifying the President and the House of Representatives of such election;

"(6) electing a Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and notifying the President and the House of Representatives of such election; or

"(7) electing Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate.

"2. At the beginning of a new Congress, and until the Senate has agreed to a resolution adopting or amending rules for the proceedings of the Senate, if the Committee on Rules and Administration reports to the full Senate a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate, the Senate shall immediately proceed to consideration of the resolution.

"3. On and after the third day of session of the Senate, if the Committee on Rules has not reported to the full Senate a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate, it shall be in order for any Senator to introduce and immediately move to proceed to consider a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate. Consideration of such a motion to proceed, including consideration of any motions or appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to 2 hours.

"4. On and after the third day of session of the Senate during which a resolution amending or adopting rules for the proceedings of the Senate is being considered, it shall be in order for any Senator to move to end debate on such resolution. Consideration of such motion, including consideration of any motion or appeal in connection therewith, shall be limited to 2 hours. If such motion is decided in the affirmative, the Senate shall proceed immediately to vote on the resolution adopting or amending rules for the proceedings of the Senate, as amended if such resolution has been amended."; and

(3) in paragraph 5 (as redesignated), by striking "No motion" and inserting "Other than at the beginning of a new Congress, no motion".

SENATE RESOLUTION 124—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. UDALL, and Ms. WAREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 124

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas at the age of 10, Cesar Estrada Chavez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas at the age of 17, Cesar Estrada Chavez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas in 1948, Cesar Estrada Chavez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas as early as 1949, Cesar Estrada Chavez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and outlawing child labor;

Whereas in 1952, Cesar Estrada Chavez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas in 1962, Cesar Estrada Chavez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas under the leadership of Cesar Estrada Chavez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas through his commitment to non-violence, Cesar Estrada Chavez brought dignity and respect to organized farm workers and became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of Cesar Estrada Chavez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all individuals of the United States;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of Cesar Estrada Chavez in Delano, California;

Whereas Cesar Estrada Chavez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as "Nuestra Señora de La Paz", located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas since the death of Cesar Estrada Chavez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez each year on March 31;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of Cesar Estrada Chavez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas during his lifetime, Cesar Estrada Chavez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Peace Prize;

Whereas on August 8, 1994, Cesar Estrada Chavez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Cesar Estrada Chavez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Barack Obama honored the life and service of Cesar Estrada Chavez by proclaiming March 31, 2014, to be "Cesar Chavez Day" and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of Cesar Estrada Chavez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of Cesar Estrada Chavez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of Cesar Estrada Chavez and to always remember his great rallying cry, "Si, se puede!", which is Spanish for "Yes, we can!", as a symbol of unity and hope for individuals seeking justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 125—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL 2015 AS "NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK"

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 125

Whereas dangerous asbestos fibers are invisible and cannot be smelled or tasted;

Whereas the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause significant damage;

Whereas asbestos fibers can cause cancer such as mesothelioma, asbestosis, and other health problems;

Whereas symptoms of asbestos-related diseases can take 10 to 50 years to present themselves;

Whereas the projected life expectancy for an individual diagnosed with mesothelioma is between 6 and 24 months;

Whereas generally, little is known about late-stage treatment of asbestos-related diseases, and there is no cure for such diseases;

Whereas early detection of asbestos-related diseases may give some patients increased treatment options and might improve their prognoses;

Whereas the United States has substantially reduced its consumption of asbestos, yet continues to consume hundreds of metric tons of the fibrous mineral each year for use in certain products throughout the United States;

Whereas asbestos-related diseases have killed thousands of people in the United States;

Whereas while exposure to asbestos continues, safety and prevention of asbestos exposure already has significantly reduced the incidence of asbestos-related diseases and

can further reduce the incidence of such diseases;

Whereas thousands of workers in the United States face significant asbestos exposure, which has been a cause of occupational cancer;

Whereas thousands of people in the United States die from asbestos-related diseases every year;

Whereas a significant percentage of all asbestos-related disease victims were exposed to asbestos on naval ships and in shipyards;

Whereas asbestos was used in the construction of a significant number of office buildings and public facilities built before 1975;

Whereas people in the small community of Libby, Montana, suffer from asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma, at a significantly higher rate than people in the United States as a whole; and

Whereas the designation of a "National Asbestos Awareness Week" will raise public awareness about the prevalence of asbestos-related diseases and the dangers of asbestos exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of April 2015 as "National Asbestos Awareness Week";

(2) urges the Surgeon General of the United States to warn and educate people about the public health issue of asbestos exposure, which may be hazardous to their health; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Surgeon General.

SENATE RESOLUTION 126—PROVIDING FOR MEMBERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 126

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING: Mr. Blunt, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Schumer, and Mr. Udall.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY: Mr. Blunt, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Schumer, and Mr. Leahy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 127—RECOGNIZING THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 127

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine, when founded by young Philadelphia physician John Morgan in 1765, was the first and only medical school in the 13 original colonies;

Whereas by organizing a medical faculty separate and distinct from the collegiate faculty, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania effectively created the first university in North America;

Whereas, in 1766, when Dr. Thomas Bond began giving clinical lectures to the students of the new medical school at Pennsylvania