

(A) to commemorate the lives of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Native women whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media; and

(B) to demonstrate solidarity with the families of victims in light of those tragedies.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 145—COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF RABBI ISAAC MAYER WISE AND THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

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

## S. RES. 145

Whereas March 29, 2019, marks the bicentennial of the birth of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (referred to in this preamble as “Rabbi Wise”) on March 29, 1819;

Whereas Rabbi Wise—

(1) moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; and

(2) resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until his death in 1900;

Whereas Rabbi Wise is widely recognized as—

(1) the pioneering architect of Reform Judaism in the United States; and

(2) the founding organizer of Reform Jewish institutions in the United States;

Whereas the United States is home to the largest Reform Jewish community in the world, which considers Rabbi Wise to be 1 of the preeminent founders;

Whereas in 1873, Rabbi Wise founded the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, now known as the Union for Reform Judaism;

Whereas in 1875, Rabbi Wise founded Hebrew Union College, now known as Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion, which, as of March 2019—

(1) has campuses in—

- (A) Cincinnati, Ohio;
- (B) Los Angeles, California;
- (C) New York, New York; and
- (D) Jerusalem;

(2) is the premier Jewish seminary in North America; and

(3) is the academic, spiritual, and professional leadership development center of Reform Judaism;

Whereas in 1889, Rabbi Wise founded the Central Conference of American Rabbis;

Whereas in 2019—

(1) the annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis shall be held in Cincinnati, Ohio; and

(2) the Central Conference of American Rabbis shall celebrate the 130th anniversary of the founding of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at that convention;

Whereas the Senate congratulates the Central Conference of American Rabbis for reaching the significant milestone of 130 years as an organization; and

Whereas, for 130 years, the Central Conference of American Rabbis has made invaluable contributions to the cultural and religious fabric of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes March 29, 2019, as the bicentennial of the birth of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (referred to in this resolving clause as “Rabbi Wise”);

(2) recognizes the outstanding accomplishments of Rabbi Wise, which have had an en-

during effect on life, culture, and religion in the United States;

(3) recognizes the extraordinary role of Rabbi Wise in the history of the United States; and

(4) congratulates the Central Conference of American Rabbis on the 130th anniversary of the founding of the conference by Rabbi Wise.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 146—RECOGNIZING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

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

## S. RES. 146

Whereas 2019 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of International Education (referred to in this preamble as the “IIE”), the oldest educational exchange organization in the United States;

Whereas the trustees of the IIE and the students and scholars associated with the IIE have contributed to their societies in numerous ways and have been recognized with 108 Nobel Prizes;

Whereas the IIE was founded by former Secretary of State Elihu Root, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and Professor Stephen Duggan, Sr., of the College of the City of New York, with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York;

Whereas the IIE was established to demonstrate that the international exchange of people and ideas can transcend borders and promote greater understanding and peace;

Whereas the IIE is privileged to administer 200 programs that promote mutual understanding and enhance the national security and economic competitiveness of the United States, including—

(1) the Fulbright Program, the flagship international exchange program sponsored by the United States Government;

(2) the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, which enables high-performing United States undergraduate students of limited financial means to study or intern abroad;

(3) the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, which provides a year of enrichment in the United States for experienced professionals from designated countries undergoing development or political transition;

(4) Open Doors, the comprehensive information resource on—

(A) international students and scholars studying or teaching at higher education institutions in the United States; and

(B) students from the United States studying abroad for academic credit at their home colleges or universities;

(5) EducationUSA, the network of over 425 international student advising centers in 178 countries that promotes higher education in the United States to students around the world;

(6) the International Visitor Leadership Program, the premier professional exchange program of the Department of State;

(7) TechWomen, a mentorship and exchange program pairing emerging international women leaders in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics with women professionals in the United States;

(8) the Boren Awards and The Language Flagship, initiatives of the National Security Education Program that invests in the next generation of leaders in the United States by supporting United States undergraduate and graduate students in learning

languages critical to United States interests; and

(9) Project Global Officer, a Department of Defense initiative providing summer scholarships and year-round language training to Reserve Officers’ Training Corps students for critical language study and cultural learning;

Whereas the IIE has been rescuing scholars, artists, and students threatened by war, civil and religious conflict, terrorism, and dictatorships and other forms of repression continuously since 1920;

Whereas, in 2002, the IIE endowed a permanent Scholar Rescue Fund (referred to in this preamble as the “IIE-SRF”) to aid scholars threatened by conflict and repression in their home countries by—

(1) vetting the scholars;

(2) providing the scholars with funding; and

(3) placing the scholars at host institutions;

Whereas, since the endowment of the IIE-SRF in 2002, the IIE-SRF has—

(1) placed 793 scholars from 59 countries at 393 host institutions in 44 countries; and

(2) saved entire national academies;

Whereas building economies, helping governments and corporations develop an educated workforce, and preparing students and professionals for success in the global economy is fundamental to the work of the IIE;

Whereas there are more than 27,000 annual participants in programs developed, managed, and implemented by the IIE; and

Whereas the IIE is at the foundation of a network of colleges, universities, and communities that host over 1,000,000 international students annually, at a benefit of over \$42,000,000,000 to the economy of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Institute of International Education (referred to in this resolution as the “IIE”) the many accomplishments of—

(A) the members and staff of the IIE; and

(B) the participants in programs administered by the IIE;

(2) the contributions of the members and staff of the IIE to—

(A) national security;

(B) economic development;

(C) advancement of cultural awareness; and

(D) cooperation among nations;

(3) the effectiveness of the IIE at promoting opportunity by—

(A) providing scholarships and administering programs that benefit underserved populations;

(B) rescuing and assisting threatened and displaced scholars, students, and artists; and

(C) encouraging teaching and learning across cultures into the future; and

(4) the important role of the IIE as a distinguished partner with the—

(A) United States Government;

(B) private sector; and

(C) nonprofit and philanthropic communities.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—REAFFIRMING THE UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN AND TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RISC) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act (referred to in this resolution as the “TRA”), which was signed into law on April 10, 1979, codified into law the basis for continued commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan, and serves as the foundation to preserve and promote continued bilateral bonds;

Whereas the TRA enshrines the United States commitment to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;

Whereas pursuant to section 1206 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 2321k note.), Taiwan is to be treated as though it were designated a major non-NATO ally for transfers of defense articles or defense services;

Whereas in 1982, President Ronald Reagan further clarified the importance and resilience of the United States-Taiwan relationship by agreeing to the Six Assurances;

Whereas the TRA and the Six Assurances are cornerstones of United States policy with respect to Taiwan, as was reaffirmed—

(1) by the House of Representatives with the adoption of H. Con. Res. 88 on May 16, 2016; and

(2) by the Senate with the adoption of S. Con. Res. 38 on July 6, 2016;

Whereas the TRA and the Six Assurances have been essential components in helping to maintain peace, security, and stability in the Western Pacific, thereby furthering the political, security, and economic interests of the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have forged ever closer economic and security relations during the last 4 decades based on—

(1) their shared commitment to democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and free market principles; and

(2) their willingness to partner in efforts to combat global terrorism and to address other global challenges, such as challenges related to the environment, public health, energy security, education, women’s empowerment, digital economy, poverty, and natural disasters;

Whereas the United States-Taiwan global partnership was further strengthened in June 2015, with a memorandum of understanding between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States, which established the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, and has allowed the 2 parties to cohost many workshops on critical topics, including a December 2018 workshop on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief that was attended by 10 regional governments;

Whereas Taiwan has the expertise, willingness, and capability to engage in international efforts to mitigate global challenges related to such issues as public health, aviation safety, crime, and terrorism, but its participation in such efforts has been constrained by conditions imposed by the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas successive Congresses have called upon the executive branch to develop strategies to obtain meaningful participation for Taiwan in international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Criminal Police Organization (commonly known as “INTERPOL”);

Whereas the House of Representatives passed H.R. 353 on January 22, 2019, which expresses support for Taiwan’s participation at

the World Health Organization’s World Health Assembly as an observer;

Whereas communication on bilateral security, cultural, and commercial interests would be greatly enhanced with the full implementation of the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115–135), which was signed into law on March 16, 2018, and which states “the United States Government should encourage visits between officials from the United States and Taiwan at all levels”;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have built a strong economic partnership in which—

(1) the United States is Taiwan’s third largest trading partner; and

(2) Taiwan is the 11th largest trading partner of the United States and a key destination for United States agricultural exports;

Whereas strong United States-Taiwan economic relations have been a positive factor in stimulating economic growth and job creation for the people of the United States and of Taiwan; and

Whereas successive Congresses have publicly reaffirmed United States commitments to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act and Six Assurances, including most recently on December 31, 2018, with the enactment into law of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), which states that—

(1) it is United States policy “to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States”; and

(2) the President should—

(A) “conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People’s Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces”; and

(B) “encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act”:

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) reaffirms that the Taiwan Relations Act and the Six Assurances are, and will remain, cornerstones of United States relations with Taiwan;

(2) encourages United States officials at all levels to travel to meet with their counterparts in Taiwan, and for high-level Taiwan officials to enter the United States and meet with United States officials, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act;

(3) reiterates that the President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan consistent with Taiwan’s national security requirements in accordance with existing law, including the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409);

(4) calls upon the Secretary of State to actively engage internationally in support of Taiwan’s meaningful participation in international organizations engaged in addressing transnational threats and challenges such as those related to health, aviation security, and crime and terrorism;

(5) recognizes Taiwan’s partnership in combating global terrorism, including as a full partner in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, and in addressing other global challenges through the Global Cooperation and Training Framework and similar initiatives;

(6) urges the President to explore opportunities to expand and deepen bilateral economic and trade relations with Taiwan;

(7) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people ties cultivated through initiatives such as the Fulbright Program, which has supported thousands of scholar

and grantee exchanges between the United States and Taiwan for 60 years;

(8) welcomes the inclusion of Taiwan into the United States visa waiver program and U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Global Entry Program to make it easier for those traveling from Taiwan to visit the United States; and

(9) acknowledges the important work done by the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in support of United States-Taiwan interests.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 4, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 4, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: David Bernhardt, of Virginia, to be Secretary, and Susan Combs, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of the Interior, and Aimee Kathryn Jorjani, of Wisconsin, to be Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

### COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 4, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 3, 2019, at 2:45 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Daniel P. Collins, and Kenneth Kiyul Lee, both of California, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, James Wesley Hendrix, and Mark T. Pittman, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Sean D. Jordan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, Ronald D. Vitiello, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, Virgil Madden, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, and Nick Edward Proffitt, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, Department of Justice.

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during