

agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 136) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of April 2, 2019, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 31, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 31) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 31) was agreed to.

#### SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF COUNTERING INTER- NATIONAL PARENTAL CHILD AB- DUCTION MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 56, S. Res. 23.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 23) supporting the goals and ideals of Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

#### S. RES. 23

【Whereas thousands of children in the United States have been abducted from the United States by parents, separating those children from their parents who remain in the United States;

【Whereas it is illegal under section 1204 of title 18, United States Code, to remove, or attempt to remove, a child from the United States or retain a child (who has been in the United States) outside of the United States with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights;

【Whereas more than 9,127 children experienced international parental child abduction between 2008 and 2015;

【Whereas, during 2017, one or more cases of international parental child abduction involving children who are citizens of the United States were identified in 105 countries around the world;

【Whereas the United States is a party to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at the Hague, October 25, 1980 (TIAS 11670) (referred to in this preamble as the "Hague Convention on Abduction"), which—

【(1) supports the prompt return of wrongly removed or retained children; and

【(2) calls for all participating parties to respect parental custody rights;

【Whereas the majority of children who were abducted from the United States have yet to be reunited with their custodial parents;

【Whereas, during 2017, Argentina, the Bahamas, Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, and the United Arab Emirates were identified under the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.) as engaging in a pattern of noncompliance;

【Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized that family abduction—

【(1) is a form of child abuse with potentially "devastating consequences for a child", which may include negative impacts on the physical and mental well-being of the child; and

【(2) can cause a child to "experience a loss of community and stability, leading to loneliness, anger, and fear of abandonment";

【Whereas, according to the 2010 Report on Compliance with the Hague Convention on

the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction by the Department of State, research shows that an abducted child is at risk of significant short- and long-term problems, including "anxiety, eating problems, nightmares, mood swings, sleep disturbances, [and] aggressive behavior";

【Whereas international parental child abduction has devastating emotional consequences for the child and for the parent from whom the child is separated;

【Whereas the United States has a history of promoting child welfare through institutions including—

【(1) in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Children's Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families; and

【(2) in the Department of State, the Office of Children's Issues of the Bureau of Consular Affairs;

【Whereas Congress has signaled a commitment to ending international parental child abduction by enacting the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (22 U.S.C. 9001 et seq.), the International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-173), which enacted section 1204 of title 18, United States Code, and the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.);

【Whereas the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 543, 112th Congress, on December 4, 2012, which—

【(1) condemns international parental child abduction;

【(2) urges countries identified by the Department of State as noncompliant with the Hague Convention on Abduction to fulfill the commitment those countries made to implement such treaty; and

【(3) expresses the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

【(A) pursue the return, by all appropriate means, of each child abducted by a parent to another country;

【(B) if a child is abducted by a parent and not returned to the United States, facilitate access to the abducted child for the parent remaining in the United States; and

【(C) "where appropriate, seek the extradition of the parent that abducted the child";

【Whereas the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 431, 115th Congress, on April 19, 2018, which—

【(1) raises awareness and promotes education about international parental child abduction;

【(2) recognizes the impacts on children who are victims of international parental abductions; and

【(3) expresses the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

【(A) continue to raise awareness and opposition on international parental child abduction;

【(B) facilitate access to the abducted child for the parent remaining in the United States; and

【(C) urge countries to comply with the request to bring children home to the United States;

【Whereas all 50 States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws criminalizing parental kidnapping;

【Whereas, in 2017, the Prevention Branch of the Office of Children's Issues of the Department of State—

【(1) fielded more than 3,500 inquiries from the general public relating to preventing a child from being removed from the United States; and

【(2) enrolled more than 4,404 children in the Children's Passport Issuance Alert Program, which—

【(A) is one of the most important tools of the Department of State for preventing