

routinely at high levels and are doing a lot of damage to his body. It has led to the diabetic-related complications of severe kidney damage, visual impairment, peripheral vascular disease, and heart disease.

Think about this for a moment. The pharmaceutical companies are gouging him on the price, but it is Phillip—he who has the diabetes—who feels embarrassed. Shouldn't it be the other way around? Shouldn't the companies be embarrassed about gouging Americans? I think so. The drugmakers are profiting off of sick Americans, and their predatory practices are designed to keep competitors from coming to the market. These are American citizens who are being affected while living in one of the wealthiest nations on the planet—the United States of America. Yet they can't afford a century-old drug that is meant to be freely shared with the world.

It doesn't have to be this way. The same kind of insulin that costs \$373 here in the United States costs \$47 in Australia. Why? The Australian Government negotiates the price. It is past time we stood up for the American people and put an end to the price gouging of Americans.

In France, the drug Lantus is \$47. In Australia, it is \$54. In Germany, it is \$61. In the United Kingdom, it is \$64. In Canada, it is \$67. In the United States of America, it is \$373. That is six times the median price of the drug in these other developed nations.

Why don't we insist that the companies that get all kinds of benefits from being here in America sell to Americans at the median price or at the average price—either one—which is what they sell to the rest of the developed world? Why is it a fair price for every other country, but it is gouging for Americans?

Americans pay the price. Those who have diabetes but who cannot afford that insulin start rationing it and start to see the devastating impacts on their bodies—from the kidneys, to the vision, to the feet, to the heart disease. Then they end up in the hospital, as well, with there being more costs to the U.S. healthcare system. Don't we care about the health of Americans? Are we here to protect greed for these companies or the health of Americans?

Senator DURBIN and I have introduced a bill that says you can't charge more in America than the reference price that is charged in key developed countries around the world—Canada, Australia, Japan—or charge more than the median price in the group of eight of the largest European nations. It doesn't even have to be the lowest price in the world under this formulation. This is called a reference price bill, wherein we essentially attach ourselves to the fair prices charged to the rest of the world.

The drug companies will say: We want to make more money so we can do more research.

Well, raise your price on these other countries while you are dropping the

price for the United States. That is a pretty simple solution that ends the price gouging in the United States of America.

If a company violates this reference price, then it pays a fine of 10 times the difference between the reference price and the price it charges Americans. Where does that money go? It goes to the research and development of new drug products in our bill.

That is the vision. There is no reason that Americans should be paying six times the median price of other developed countries—six times. This is not 6 percent more or 60 percent more, which would be outrageous. This is six times the price charged to other developed countries.

It is way past time that we stood up for the American people, not the greed of the pharmaceutical companies. It is way past time that we stood up for sick Americans like Richard and Antonio and Maria and Phillip and millions more in every one of our States. Millions of Americans are forced to ration their insulin or skip doses altogether because of corporate greed. It is way past time to end the price gouging of Americans.

Let's put this bill on the floor, and let's pass this bill for our citizens across this great land.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 410—ESTABLISHING A MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN THE SENATE

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

S. RES. 410

Resolved, SECTION 1. MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this resolution—
(1) the term “eligible military veteran” means a veteran, as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code, that meets any eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for participation in the program under this section; and

(2) the term “Sergeant at Arms” means the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Sergeant at Arms shall establish a program through which eligible military veterans may apply for and participate in a fellowship position in the personal office of a Senator.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be referred to as the “McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program”.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall establish, in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, an office to administer the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program. The office shall develop a process through which—

(A) Senators who wish to participate in the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program may notify the Sergeant at Arms; and

(B) eligible military veterans may apply for a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship.

(c) DURATION, NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION, AND AMOUNT OF FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) DURATION.—A McCain-Mansfield Fellowship shall be for a 2-year period.

(2) NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWSHIPS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations—

(A) the Sergeant at Arms shall award not more than 100 McCain-Mansfield Fellowships; and

(B) the Sergeant at Arms shall distribute the McCain-Mansfield Fellowships under this section for an award period in a manner that provides not less than 1 Fellowship position for each Senator wishing to participate in the program.

(3) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall determine the stipend or other financial assistance appropriate for each particular McCain-Mansfield Fellowship position under this section, depending on the duties of the position and the recommendations from the Senator offering the position.

SENATE RESOLUTION 411—AFFIRMING THAT STATES MAINTAIN PRIMACY FOR THE REGULATION OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS, THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS, AND THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING ON FEDERAL LANDS (INCLUDING THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF) OR LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR AN INDIAN TRIBE, UNLESS THE MORATORIUM IS AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 411

Resolved, That—

(1) States maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands;

(2) the President has no authority to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on State and private lands; and

(3) the President should not attempt to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf) or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe, unless the moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4 THROUGH NOVEMBER 8, 2019, AS “NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICE LEARNING WEEK”

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. WARREN)