

breast tomosynthesis as a primary and preventative health care service under the military health system and the TRICARE program.

S. 2953

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2953, a bill to provide congressional oversight of United States talks with Taliban officials and Afghanistan's comprehensive peace process.

S. 2984

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2984, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for certain residential rental property to be depreciated over a 30-year period.

S. RES. 142

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 142, a resolution condemning the Government of the Philippines for its continued detention of Senator Leila De Lima, calling for her immediate release, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 152

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 152, a resolution expressing the importance of the United States alliance with the Republic of Korea and the contributions of Korean Americans in the United States.

S. RES. 215

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 215, a resolution calling for greater religious and political freedoms in Cuba, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 260

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 260, a resolution recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the commitment of the United States Agency for International Development to global nutrition through the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy.

S. RES. 318

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 318, a resolution to support the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Sixth Replenishment.

S. RES. 371

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 371, a resolution reaffirming the support of the United States for the people of the Republic of South Sudan and calling on all parties to uphold their commitments to peace and dialogue as outlined in the 2018 revitalized peace agreement.

S. RES. 385

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 385, a resolution celebrating the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the reunification of both Germany and Europe, and the spread of democracy around the world.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KING, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 3009. A bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations; read the first time.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, 2019 is almost over, but there is a lot that still has to be done on this floor.

A lot of bills have moved through this year. In fact, we have had 78 bills that have been signed into law so far this year.

This year, as we worked through the process, we have had quite a few judges and nominations that the Senate has actually worked through. In fact, by the end of this week, we will have confirmed our 50th circuit court judge.

There is a lot of engagement, but with a week and a half left on this floor, we still have issues like the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement. That agreement, which is called the USMCA, has been sitting over in the House for 14 months. It looks like the House is now going to take it up this week or next week after 14 months of its being there. We are pleased to see some movement there. We have to see the final implementing language on that.

We hope to move the national defense authorization bill. That has been waiting for months and months under the capable leadership of Senator INHOFE, who is trying to negotiate with the House to get that done. Hopefully that will get done either this week or next week, but it is cramming into the end of the year.

We have 12 appropriations bills that are still unfinished, and we face a deadline of December 20, or we will run into another government shutdown, which brings me to a bill that Senator HASSAN and I are dropping today, something we have negotiated for months across party lines to be able to have a nonpartisan solution to how we can never ever again discuss government shutdowns.

This past week when I was flying back to DC from home, on the plane as I was coming up, there was a Federal employee who caught me in the aisle of the plane and said: Hey, I hear you are working on stopping government shutdowns. Thank you.

Her next comment surprised me, though. She said she has worked for a Federal agency for years, but she is retiring in January because she is so tired of constantly having to prepare for, get set for a government shutdown that may be pending in the days ahead. It has worn her out.

Someone who has great wisdom and experience and is serving in one of our Federal agencies is retiring in January, and we will lose those years of experience because she is tired of dealing with shutdowns. I don't blame her, quite frankly, although I wish she wouldn't leave. I don't blame her because year after year we end up in this same conversation: Are we going to have another shutdown?

It seems like every year, as we approach Christmas, Federal families across the country wonder if they are about to be furloughed and won't get a check soon.

Federal agency leaders—those who are Senate confirmed all the way through the process of leadership—are not spending their time on vision-setting and on oversight; they are spending their time in their office having to figure out what to do in case there is a government shutdown or working through the process of a continuing resolution because they only get funding a few days at a time.

All of us know this is bad, but for years, we have discussed ending government shutdowns but have never done it. Senator HASSAN and I have put together a nonpartisan bill that is a very straightforward approach that we bring to this body and to the House to say: Let's take government shutdowns off the table forever. Let's make this so that in the decades ahead, we will talk about the way back days long ago when we used to have government shutdowns. In this body now, we have had 21 government shutdowns in the last 40 years. Let's talk about the days that used to happen but never happens again.

We have a very straightforward, simple solution. Our simple solution is, if we get to the end of the funding cycle—at this point, it would be December 20—we will have an automatic continuing resolution that kicks in so that Federal families don't feel the effect of that across the country. They are not on furlough, but Members of Congress and our staff work 7 days a week. We have session here 7 days a week, and we can't move to bills other than appropriations for 30 days so that we are locked into settling the appropriations issue.

The simple resolution is, if we get to the end of the fiscal year and our work is not done, we keep working until it is done. It is not that hard, but we have never made the commitment to each other that we will stay here and continue to work until it is done. What we have done instead is one of two things. We just punt a CR, a continuing resolution, for months at a time and say "OK. Let's get back to this in 8

weeks," which is what we did before, and then before that, there was a 4-week continuing resolution. So we just punt it out and say, "We will keep going, and we will try to figure this out later," which puts a lot of chaos in agencies, or we do a government shutdown while we argue. We go home, and Federal workers are on furlough.

Let's commit to each other that we will never do that again. We will never punt Federal workers on furlough because we can't resolve our differences. Let's also commit to each other that when we get to the end of the fiscal year, we will resolve the problem right then. There is nothing different this week than there was 7 weeks ago when we first started a continuing resolution. There is nothing different about it other than we have just decided to go ahead and get it resolved.

When we get to the end of the problem, this Congress needs a deadline to resolve it. Let's make it, and let's make it very simple and straightforward: We will stay at it until we solve it—that is our commitment—and we will hold Federal workers harmless through that process.

Senator HASSAN and I have worked on this for months. We have three Republicans and three Democrats as we are putting this in front of this body today. We have multiple folks who have already contacted us and said they want to be added as cosponsors as soon as we drop it.

Well, today is the day we have introduced that bill, and we would welcome any of the 100 of us to join us in a non-partisan bill to end government shutdowns forever. Let's keep working until we solve the problem.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 449—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE NATION, STATES, CITIES, TRIBAL NATIONS, AND BUSINESSES, INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WORK TOWARD ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 449

Whereas all of the 197 parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have signed or acceded to the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015 (referred to in this preamble as the "Paris Agreement");

Whereas the "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C" by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

(1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten infrastructure and human life;

(3) global warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius beyond pre-industrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than \$500,000,000,000 in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of greater than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350,000,000 more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States valued at an estimated \$1,000,000,000,000;

(4) global temperatures must be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate; and

(5) limiting global warming will require the extensive use of clean, renewable energy sources, low-carbon-emitting vehicles, energy efficiency, reforestation, and accounting of carbon emissions equal to the social and environmental costs of those emissions;

Whereas, in 2018, carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel consumption in the United States rose 2.8 percent after the economy of the United States grew by 18.4 percent between 2005 and 2016, while net greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 12.1 percent during that period;

Whereas 37 States have set renewable energy goals;

Whereas 29 of the 37 States that have set renewable energy goals, 3 territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia have adopted renewable electricity standard requirements to demand clean energy production;

Whereas 23 States and the District of Columbia have adopted greenhouse gas emissions targets;

Whereas 27 States have adopted energy efficiency resource standards;

Whereas 10 States have adopted zero-emission vehicle targets;

Whereas 9 States have implemented the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative to construct a market-based system that sets a cap on emissions from the electric sector that declines by—

(1) 2.5 percent per year through 2020; and

(2) 3 percent per year from 2021 through 2030;

Whereas the States of Virginia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are making efforts to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative in 2020;

Whereas the State of California has a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030;

Whereas, in the United States, 90 cities, 11 counties, 2 States, and the District of Columbia have adopted 100 percent clean and renewable energy goals, and 217 companies have committed to 100 percent renewable energy;

Whereas more than 3,200,000 people in the United States work in clean energy in all 50 States, including in industries relating to wind energy, solar energy, energy efficiency, clean vehicles, and energy storage;

Whereas, in 2017, approximately 457,000 people in the United States were working in the solar and wind industries, including roofers, electricians, and steel workers;

Whereas the majority of clean energy jobs in the United States are blue collar jobs that pay well;

Whereas the "2018 U.S. Energy and Employment Report" found that jobs in the energy efficiency and renewable energy sector outnumber fossil fuel jobs in the United States 3 to 1;

Whereas the establishment of the vehicle fuel economy emissions standards agreed to in 2012 for vehicle model years 2022 through 2025—

(1) is the single most significant action that has been taken to reduce global warming pollution;

(2) has helped create more than 1,070,000 domestic jobs in the automobile industry of the United States;

(3) will save consumers in the United States nearly \$100,000,000,000 at the gas pump; and

(4) will reduce the reliance of the United States on foreign oil by an estimated 2,500,000 barrels per day by 2030;

Whereas the 2019 report "Accelerating America's Pledge" found that the States, cities, Tribal nations, businesses, and institutions of higher education of the United States that support the objectives of the Paris Agreement—

(1) represent more than 70 percent of the United States economy and more than 50 percent of the emissions of the United States;

(2) are already making significant contributions to emissions reductions; and

(3) have the potential to reduce emissions even further;

Whereas the We Are Still In coalition—

(1) has committed to uphold the Paris Agreement and the commitment of the United States to reduce emissions 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025; and

(2) since the launch of the coalition in 2017, has tripled in size to nearly 4,000 cities, States, businesses, universities, healthcare organizations, faith groups, and cultural institutions in all 50 States as of 2019; and

Whereas the United States needs both a fully engaged Federal Government and cities, States, and businesses working together to reduce emissions and avoid the worst impacts of climate change: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States—

(1) should remain a party to the Paris Agreement;

(2) should support policies at the Federal, State, and local level that promote the reduction of global warming pollution and aim to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement; and

(3) should support the efforts of businesses and investors to take action on climate change.

SENATE RESOLUTION 450—RECOGNIZING THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CELEBRATION OF "HUMAN RIGHTS DAY"

Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: