

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:

S. RES. 450

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, represents the first comprehensive agreement among countries as to the specific rights and freedoms of all human beings;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights upholds the basic principles of liberty and freedom enshrined in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights;

Whereas awareness of human rights—

(1) is essential to the realization of fundamental freedoms;

(2) promotes equality;

(3) contributes to preventing conflict and human rights violations; and

(4) enhances participation in democratic processes;

Whereas Congress has a proud history of promoting human rights that are internationally recognized; and

Whereas December 10 of each year is celebrated around the world as “Human Rights Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 10, 2019, as “Human Rights Day”;

(2) recognizes the 71st anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(3) reaffirms the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(4) supports the right of human rights defenders all over the world to promote the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to observe Human Rights Day; and

(B) to continue a commitment to upholding freedom, democracy, and human rights around the globe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 451—CONGRATULATING ASTRONAUTS DR. JESSICA U. MEIR AND CHRISTINA H. KOCH FOR THE HISTORIC ACCOMPLISHMENT OF COMPLETING THE FIRST ALL-FEMALE SPACEWALK

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 451

Whereas, on October 18, 2019, Dr. Jessica U. Meir and Christina H. Koch became the first astronauts to take part in an all-female spacewalk;

Whereas, although the first spacewalk took place in 1964, the first female spacewalk did not take place until 1984, when Kathryn Sullivan became the first woman of the United States to perform a spacewalk with male astronaut David Leestma;

Whereas the October 18, 2019 spacewalk was the first spacewalk for Dr. Meir and the fourth spacewalk for Ms. Koch;

Whereas, during the 7 hour and 7 minute mission, the 2 astronauts successfully replaced a faulty 232-pound battery unit that charges and discharges the solar power system of the International Space Station;

Whereas Dr. Meir and Ms. Koch continue to perform critical tasks in support of the mission of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) and are conducting numerous experiments to advance scientific knowledge and the understanding of the long-term effects of space on humans;

Whereas Ms. Koch is expected to break the record for the longest single spaceflight by a woman when she completes her mission to the International Space Station, spending 328 total consecutive days in space;

Whereas Dr. Meir is a native of Caribou, Maine, and her impressive academic credentials include a bachelor of arts in Biology from Brown University, a master of science in Space Studies from the International Space University, and a doctorate in Marine Biology from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography;

Whereas Ms. Koch is a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and her superior academic credentials include a bachelor of science in Electrical Engineering, a bachelor of science in Physics, and a master of science in Electrical Engineering from North Carolina State University;

Whereas NASA did not even admit women into its astronaut program until 1978;

Whereas Dr. Meir and Ms. Koch were both members of the 2013 Astronaut Candidate Class of NASA, which was comprised of 8 astronauts and was the first class to include equal numbers of men and women;

Whereas Dr. Meir and Ms. Koch are an inspiration to girls and boys across the United States and have spoken to hundreds of students from the International Space Station to answer their questions and to encourage them to pursue their dreams;

Whereas developing the next generation of women astronauts is a priority for the study and exploration of space: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and expresses pride in Dr. Jessica U. Meir and Christina H. Koch for successfully completing the first all-female spacewalk in history; and

(2) supports the efforts of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this resolving clause as “NASA”) to—

(A) fully integrate women into the astronaut corps; and

(B) ensure that one of the next humans to walk on the Moon will be a woman.

SENATE RESOLUTION 452—COMMEMORATING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 452

Whereas, as of the end of 2018, an estimated 37,900,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), including 1,700,000 children;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was launched in 2002, and, as of 2018, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 18,900,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and to 719,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to their children, saving an estimated 32,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and, as of December 2019, every \$1 contributed by the United States has leveraged an additional \$2 from other donors;

Whereas the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas, as of 2018, PEPFAR has supported treatment for approximately 14,600,000 people, including by providing antiretroviral drugs to 2,400,000 pregnant women living with HIV to prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child during birth;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2018, PEPFAR directly supported HIV testing and counseling for nearly 95,000,000 people;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including a 16-percent reduction in new HIV infections, a 41-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and a 33-percent reduction in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2018;

Whereas approximately 23,300,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2018, compared to only 7,700,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, ½ of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combatting HIV/AIDS, significant challenges remain;

Whereas there were approximately 1,700,000 new HIV infections in 2018, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 8,100,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that more than 37,000 people are diagnosed with HIV in the United States every year and 14 percent of the 1,100,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 675,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including 15,807 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2017, with the disease disproportionately affecting minority communities;

Whereas December 1 of each year is internationally recognized as “World AIDS Day”; and

Whereas, in 2019, commemorations for World AIDS Day focused on the vital role that communities play in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related deaths;

(2) commends the efforts and achievements in combatting HIV/AIDS made by PEPFAR, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

(3) supports efforts to end the HIV epidemic in the United States by 2030;

(4) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries toward further expansion and scale-up of antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts to reduce disparities and improve access for children to life-saving medications;

(5) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive prevention services, including biomedical and structural interventions, to