

the Medicare and Medicaid EHR incentive payment programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2904

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2904, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 2906

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2906, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require congressional approval of determinations to revoke the designation of the People's Republic of China as a nonmarket economy country for purposes of that Act.

S. 2921

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2921, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the accountability of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to improve health care and benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 35, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to exercise its veto in the United Nations Security Council on resolutions regarding the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

S. CON. RES. 36

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 36, a concurrent resolution expressing support of the goal of ensuring that all Holocaust victims live with dignity, comfort, and security in their remaining years, and urging the Federal Republic of Germany to reaffirm its commitment to that goal through a financial commitment to comprehensively address the unique health and welfare needs of vulnerable Holocaust victims, including home care and other medically prescribed needs.

S. RES. 459

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 459, a resolution recognizing the importance of cancer research and the vital contributions of scientists, clinicians, cancer survivors, and other patient advocates across the United States who are dedicated to finding a cure for cancer, and designating May 2016, as "National Cancer Research Month".

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr.

GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 459, supra.

S. RES. 462

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 462, a resolution urging the United States Soccer Federation to immediately eliminate gender pay inequity and treat all athletes with the same respect and dignity.

AMENDMENT NO. 3900

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3900 proposed to H.R. 2577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 465—SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES SOLAR ENERGY INDUSTRY IN ITS EFFORT TO BRING LOW-COST, CLEAN, 21ST-CENTURY SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INTO HOMES AND BUSINESS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

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

S. RES. 465

Whereas the solar energy industry has reached 1,000,000 solar installations nationwide, a milestone that marks just the beginning of the role of solar energy as a mainstream power source;

Whereas although decades elapsed before the solar energy industry reached the 1,000,000 installation milestone, the solar energy industry projects that the solar energy industry will reach 2,000,000 installations in just 2 more years;

Whereas, as of December 2015, there are over 27 gigawatts of cumulative solar electric capacity operating in the United States, which is enough energy to power more than 5,400,000 average homes in the United States;

Whereas, as of December 2015, the United States solar energy industry provides employment opportunities for more than 208,000 solar workers in all 50 States and the solar energy industry is creating jobs at a rate 12 times higher than the rate of employment growth in the overall economy;

Whereas the United States solar energy industry is a leading employer of minorities, women, and veterans;

Whereas there are nearly 4,000 primary and secondary schools in the United States with active solar energy systems, which means that more than 2,700,000 students in the United States attend solar schools;

Whereas the cost of solar energy has dropped by 70 percent in the last 7 years and solar energy has brought billions of dollars in new investments to communities across the United States;

Whereas continued decreases in cost, new financing models, and innovative programs, such as community solar, have made solar power accessible to millions of homeowners of many incomes and backgrounds;

Whereas grid-connected solar energy reduces carbon emissions by more than 31,000,000 metric tons annually;

Whereas, by 2020, solar electric capacity will quadruple in size to nearly 100 gigawatts and employment in the solar energy industry will more than double to 420,000 workers in the United States; and

Whereas, having reached the milestone of 1,000,000 solar installations in the United States, solar energy should be supported by sound policies and continued private sector innovation and ingenuity that will propel the United States forward to a stronger economy and well-paying jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the United States solar energy industry in its effort to bring low-cost, clean, 21st-century solar technology into homes and business across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 466—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER-CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICY TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER-CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. KAINE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 466

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 20 years ago to—

- (1) bring foster-care issues to the forefront;
- (2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and
- (3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster-care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas there are approximately 415,000 children living in foster care;

Whereas there were approximately 255,000 youth that entered the foster-care system in 2014, while over 107,500 youth were eligible and awaiting adoption at the end of 2014;

Whereas children of color are more likely to stay in the foster-care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents and provide physical care, emotional support, education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children