

Whereas the Khmer Rouge tortured and executed as many as 17,000 individuals in the S-21 jail in Phnom Penh, Cambodia;

Whereas the Killing Fields were sites in Cambodia where many Cambodians were killed and left in mass graves by the Khmer Rouge;

Whereas experts estimate that the remains of more than 1,300,000 victims of execution are buried at the Killing Fields in Cambodia, representing only 60 percent of the full death toll of the Cambodian genocide;

Whereas the Khmer Rouge brutally tortured and executed Stuart Glass of Canada, John Dewhirst of Great Britain, and Kerry Hamill of New Zealand after their boat strayed into Cambodian waters in 1978;

Whereas the USSR lent the newly established communist regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba economic and diplomatic support to undermine the influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the President of Cuba, Fidel Castro, ordered the executions of 582 supporters of the former Cuban government in 1959 following the overthrow of former President Fulgencio Batista;

Whereas, under the authority of President Castro, between 4,000 and 17,000 individuals were executed by the infamous firing squads of the Cuban Communist Party;

Whereas, in the 1960s and 1970s, homosexuals, clergy, and others who posed a threat to the regime of President Castro were rounded up and sent to labor camps for re-education;

Whereas President Castro acknowledged holding up to 15,000 political prisoners in 1964;

Whereas, under President Castro, the Cuban Communist Party refused access to Cuba to international monitors such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Human Rights Watch;

Whereas the Government of Cuba continues to heavily censor all media;

Whereas the Government of Cuba continues to deny basic human rights, including freedom of expression, religion, association, and assembly;

Whereas the USSR lent diplomatic and military support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its ruling party, the communist Worker's Party of Korea (referred to in this preamble as the "WPK"), shortly after the country was founded on September 9, 1948;

Whereas, during the Korean War, the WPK caused the deaths of 36,914 Americans;

Whereas the WPK caused the deaths of an estimated 1,700,000 people including through execution, forced labor, starvation, and Gulags;

Whereas the WPK continues to restrict all civil and political liberties of its citizens;

Whereas the WPK prohibits political opposition, independent media, civil society, and trade unions;

Whereas the WPK currently incarcerates an estimated 200,000 political prisoners;

Whereas the WPK uses forced labor, physical abuse, and execution as tactics of fear to maintain obedience and control;

Whereas the WPK fails to provide stable support for the rights of minority groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, and prisoners;

Whereas the USSR financed the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic in 1931, an independent government within the Jiangxi province of China, where Mao Zedong began his protracted revolution against the Kuomintang;

Whereas Mao Zedong and the Chinese Red Army conquered the Kuomintang and established the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949;

Whereas Mao Zedong orchestrated the deaths of more than 78,000,000 men, women, and children over the course of 3 decades from starvation, forced labor, torture, public execution, and warfare;

Whereas Mao Zedong directed the cultural genocide of the Tibetans, brutally executing approximately 92,000 people, who largely consisted of educated people and leaders of the Tibetan population;

Whereas Mao Zedong justified bloodshed as a necessity for communist revolution, saying: "A revolution is not a dinner party, nor a literary composition, nor painting nor embroidery. It cannot be done so delicately, so leisurely, so gentlemanly and gently, kindly, politely and modestly. Revolution is insurrection, the violent action of one class overthrowing the power of another.";

Whereas the Communist Party of China faced its first existential threat to power in June 1989, the same year the Berlin Wall collapsed, when students and professors peacefully demonstrated for democracy at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China;

Whereas hundreds of the protesters at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, lost their lives at the hands of the Government of the People's Republic of China after the Government sent troops and tanks to sweep the square clean;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo, a visiting lecturer at Columbia University in the United States, left the United States to help lead the protest at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo initiated the Tiananmen Four Gentlemen Hunger Strike, which lasted 3 days;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo is credited with saving the lives of many students by helping negotiate evacuation of the students from Tiananmen Square;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo was detained and jailed from 1989 to 1991 for his role in the protest at Tiananmen Square, and then jailed again in 1996 through 1999 for advocating that the Government of the People's Republic of China redress its wrongdoing in the student protest;

Whereas, in 1996, Liu Xiaobo married Liu Xia, who has stood bravely by his side as a partner and fellow activist;

Whereas, on December 9, 2008, a diverse group of more than 300 Chinese scholars, writers, lawyers, and activists issued Charter 08, a manifesto calling on the Communist Party of China to abandon authoritarian rule in favor of democracy, the guarantee of human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas Charter 08 boldly declared: "The 'New China' established in 1949 is a 'people's republic' in name, but in reality it is a 'party domain.' The ruling party monopolizes all the political, economic, and social resources. It has created a string of human rights disasters . . . causing tens of millions of deaths, and exacting a disastrous price from both the people and the country.";

Whereas Liu Xiaobo was one of the original drafters of Charter 08 and was taken into custody just days before the manifesto was released;

Whereas, in December 2009, a court in Beijing, China, sentenced Liu Xiaobo to 11 years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power" for his involvement in drafting Charter 08;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 8, 2010, "for his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China";

Whereas Liu Xia was held in extra-legal home confinement from October 2010, 2 weeks after the announcement of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to her husband, to July 2018, and reportedly suffered severe health problems that required hospitalization;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo was diagnosed with terminal liver cancer in May 2017;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo died on July 13, 2017, while serving his 11-year prison sentence, and is survived by his wife Liu Xia;

Whereas Liu Xiaobo dedicated his life to freedom, not only in his own country of China, but across the world;

Whereas the Communist Party of China continues to prevent Liu Hui, the brother of Liu Xia, from leaving China;

Whereas, in different parts of the world, some totalitarian regimes survive and, by continuing to cling to power, they commit crimes and impose a high cost to the well-being of their people; and

Whereas the millions of victims of communism, both present and past, are entitled to justice, sympathy, understanding, and recognition of their suffering: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commemorates July 2018 as "Liu Xiaobo Victims of Communism Month".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3399. Mr. SHELBY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6147, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

SA 3400. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3399 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 6147, *supra*.

SA 3401. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6147, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3402. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. LEE, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6147, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3403. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 589, to establish Department of Energy policy for science and energy research and development programs, and reform National Laboratory management and technology transfer programs, and for other purposes.

SA 3404. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2503, to establish Department of Energy policy for science and energy research and development programs, and reform National Laboratory management and technology transfer programs, and for other purposes.

SA 3405. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3399 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 6147, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3406. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3399 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 6147, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3407. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3399 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 6147, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3408. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for Mr. ALEXANDER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2353, to reauthorize the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3399. Mr. SHELBY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6147, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as “Interior, Environment, Financial Services and General Government, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2019”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES TO ACT.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

SEC. 3. REFERENCES TO REPORT.

(a) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division A shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 115-276. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division A and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division A.

(b) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division B shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 115-281. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division B and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division B.

(c) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division C shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 115-259. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division C and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division C.

(d) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division D shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 115-268. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division D and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division D.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT****MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES**

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$1,196,143,000, to remain available until expended, including all such amounts as are collected from per-

mit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.

In addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2019, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,196,143,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$26,016,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$106,543,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30

U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,292,067,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,818,000 shall be