The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McGovern).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, January 24, 2019. I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMES P. McGOVERN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

We give You thanks, O God, for giving us another day.

As You make available to Your people the grace and knowledge to meet the needs of the day, we pray that Your spirit will be upon the Members of this people’s House, giving them the richness of Your wisdom.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

McKENZIE, TENNESSEE, 150TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of McKenzie, Tennessee, which is located in Carroll County. McKenzie’s yearlong celebration commemorating 150 years since their proclamation begins this week.

The town of McKenzie has persevered through epidemics, wars, and two great fires. In 150 years, McKenzie has grown from a population of 500 people to over 5,000 people, and over 10,000 residents outside the city limits. The town was visited by President Grover Cleveland and is home to the Tennessee College of Applied Technology at McKenzie and the fastest growing private university in Tennessee, Bethel University, which is led by my good friend, President Walter Butler.

I congratulate the town of McKenzie, its Mayor Jill Holland, Carroll County Mayor Joseph Butler, and its residents on a remarkable 150-year history. McKenzie has shown great resilience, and I wish it nothing but the best on its next 150.

LET’S CONTINUE PROGRESS MADE TO BETTER LIVES OF VETERANS

(Mr. BUDD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 433, the Veterans’ Entry to Apprenticeship Act, which I introduced 2 weeks ago.

While a lot of progress has been made over the past few years in reducing the number of unemployed veterans in America, the latest data shows that around 370,000 remain unemployed as of 2017.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed several bills that improved the lives of our veterans specifically related to healthcare. My bill would keep this momentum going.

Here is the short of it: Right now, veterans are not allowed to use their
GI Bill benefits to cover the cost of Department of Labor-approved pre-apprenticeship programs, such as training in welding or training in carpentry. This bill would change that and allow those who have served our country to learn skills that will better prepare them for apprenticeships and, ultimately, the workforce.

This bill will continue the progress we have made to better the lives of veterans who have served this country honorably, and I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in this effort.

NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK
(Mr. LAMBORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 44, designating this week as National School Choice Week.

There are many paths to a successful education, including traditional public schools and charter schools, magnet schools, and homeschooling. Finding the right path can include finding a school where a child feels safe and can build friendships, meeting the needs of a disabled child or playing to a student’s strengths in a magnet school.

School choice is about empowering parents to make educational decisions for their children. It can allow minority children to escape poorly run, status quo schools. There’s a one-size-fits-all school system for our students, and I am happy to support National School Choice Week, along with every family and community that is seeking the best possible education for their children.

STOP ROE V. WADE FUNDING
(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, I was honored to be at Mount Aloysius College to participate in Martin Luther King Jr. Day prayer service.

Located in Cresson, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania’s 15th Congressional District, Mount Aloysius College planned events throughout this week to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The activities include community service projects, diversity talks, art exhibits, and more.

Mr. Speaker, it was a privilege to join the students, faculty, and staff on Monday during a truly moving prayer service in Cosgrave Lobby. The service featured several readers who shared Dr. King’s powerful words, and everyone in attendance sang hymns.

Yesterday, the college hosted a multicultural food day. Today, at 3:30 p.m., a special guest speaker from Carlow University will be featured at Alumni Hall. Friday concludes Martin Luther King Week at Mount Aloysius College with an exhibit in the Cosgrave Lobby and a poetry night for all the regional college students at a location in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to be able to meet so many wonderful Mount Aloysius students, and I thank them for hosting me.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 61, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 61, the joint resolution is considered read. The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

(1) in section 105—
   (A) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;
   (B) in paragraph (3)—
      (i) by inserting “except as provided in paragraph (4),” before “December”;
      (ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and
   (C) adding at the end the following:
      “(4) with respect to appropriations and funds made available, and other authorities granted, pursuant to section 101(5) of this joint resolution for the Department of Homeland Security, February 22, 2019.”;
   and
   (2) in section 110, by adding at the end the following:
      “(c) With respect to mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019, (division F of Public Law 115-141), subsections (a) and (b) shall be applied by substituting ‘section 105(4)’ for ‘section 105(3)’ each place it appears.”.

Sec. 2. (a) Amounts appropriated by operation of the amendments made by section 1 for the salaries and expenses of employees shall be available for payment of salaries in whole or in part by the Federal Government.

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;
(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of the compensation to such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and
(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

For the purposes of this section, the term “State” and the term “grantee”, including United States territories and possessions, shall have the meaning given such terms under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, “to continue carrying out a Federal program” means the continued performance by a State or other grantee, during the period of lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to the period of a lapse in appropriations beginning on December 22, 2018, and ending on the date of enactment of this joint resolution with respect to
the Department of Homeland Security, which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.J. Res. 31, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, we are considering a continuing resolution to reopen the Department of Homeland Security after a funding lapse that is now 33 days and counting.

This bill simply extends 2018 funding until February 28, with no new funding anomalies.

The only new provisions in the CR authorize the Department to provide backpay to reimburse personnel and State or other Federal grantees, consistent with prior precedent following a lapse in appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, there are only two approaches to take: either we reopen the Department or their respective responsibilities to the Government without conditions, or we continue to use Federal workers and everyone who depends on them as bargaining chips in funding negotiations. It seems to me the choice is straightforward.

I hope my friends on the other side of the aisle will reconsider the necessity of opening up the government and paying Federal employees without any preconditions.

There have been a number of funding lapses over the last few decades, all ill-considered, all harmful to our country, our economy, and our Federal workforce.

History has shown that the American people do not approve of using the Federal Government and workforce as pawns in a legislative chess game. The side that has tried to use the shutdown as leverage in a negotiation has routinely failed, and polling shows that this repeat iteration of the shutdown is no exception.

I know my friends on the other side of the aisle have criticized the consideration of clean CRs on the basis that the Senate will not pass them and the President will not sign them.

Mr. Speaker, to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I would say that, in order to change that, reopen the Department of Homeland Security by having every member of the minority party support this CR.

This possibly could help change the thinking of the Senate majority when it votes on reopening the entire government later this week as it even change the thinking of the President.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise today in very strong opposition to the joint resolution.

Before I do that, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank our full ranking member, Ms. GRANGER from Texas, my dear friend and colleague, for allowing me to chair this important subcommittee and for allowing me to manage this time today.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to acknowledge the leadership, from the other side of the aisle, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, who I look forward to working with over the next 2 years, she in her capacity of chair of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee and me in my role as ranking member, the highest member of the Republican Party on that subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I also see my friend, Mrs. LOWEY from New York, the full chairman, as well. Mr. Speaker, how did we get here? The fiscal year that the government operates on started in September. It runs from September to September, so it started in the 115th Congress.

The Appropriations Committee, of which I am very proud and thankful to be a member, is a very special committee. For those who are watching us now, I would offer, and I have said time and time again, the Appropriations Committee is something special.

I am the only Member on the Appropriations Committee from my great State of Tennessee. And I admire every Member in this House and the positions and the committees they serve on, but the Appropriations Committee is a problem-solving committee. It is a committee that funds things, funds the government on the discretionary side, including Homeland Security.

During the course of the debate during this long and arduous shutdown—and let me say this: To the men and women who are working across this nation, and to my colleagues, let me say this: I sympathize with you—not empathize, but sympathize. This is wrong.

Abouth 24 percent of the government is shut down, and that is never a good situation for us to be in as a nation; and that is why I come up with a cure that will work, something that will pass the House, something that will pass the other Chamber.

And I add, today, as we debate this bill and as I oppose this bill, in the other Chamber, the United States Senate is debating bills, I would submit that the solution could and should come from the United States Senate of the Republican Party and that solution is plain and simple.

The American people want and deserve border security. The American people want and deserve a barrier. Call it a wall. Call it a fence. It is something that the American people want. It has been proven, whether in San Diego, El Paso, or other jurisdictions, that these walls do work.

But regardless where we stand on this issue, I support the President's position. The President has made it very clear that he is not going to sign a bill that does not include border security with a wall, or an analogous vehicle to a wall.

So if we keep coming back to the table, even with the best intentions, even with the best passions, even with the best hopes to help get the government open and running again and protect our borders—and I believe Members on both sides of this aisle and in the other Chamber and, of course, in the White House want border security, want our country kept safe. The humanitarian crisis is outrageous. Women and children are being abused. Drugs are pouring in. But above all else, we need to secure our southern borders. We need to keep the American people safe.

The cure lies in a compromise. The cure ought to come from this body and if our friends in the majority would see fit to put a sufficient number on the table as part of a compromise?

Think of the boldness and courage of our President who stood up and basically said: I will come up with a cure for DACA, a solution on DACA.

That is courage. That is leadership. That is boldness. And that is what the American people deserve.

Let us, today, make a resolve that this great House, this great people’s House, which I believe is closest to the people—we are elected every 2 years. Think about it. The fiscal year. Mr. Speaker, is going to end in September. We are going to be back replaying this same argument again, this same debate again in just a few weeks. Come up with a solution that we can all work with. That means a wall. That means other areas of border security. That means full funding of the government.

Again, I close by saying to all of those who are working without pay, whether it is in our great Coast Guard, the TSA, the contractors who are hurting, I will continue to work hard to come to a compromise with my party, with my colleagues, to come to a conclusion to this national crisis, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the minority that there are billions of dollars in border security in this continuing resolution, and I agree that we
need to open up the government. And while the President refuses to do so, our homeland is, every day, getting more vulnerable to our lack of security. I hope that the President recognizes that and that he opens up the government while providing time to negotiate a full-year bill for the Department of Homeland Security.

This continuing resolution would ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is open, and its public servants, including Secret Service agents, Transportation Security officers, Border Patrol, Customs officers, and the brave men and women of the Coast Guard are paid for their work. According to The New York Times, as many as 1 of every 10 Transportation Security officers are not coming to work. Frankly, they simply can’t afford to. As a result, some of our busiest airports are deploying backup and reserve workers. Other airports have closed checkpoints and entire terminals. Notwithstanding the long lines for travelers, this reduction in staffing puts our Transportation Security workforce on the brink and could risk national security.

Additionally, 41,000—Active-Duty servicemembers and 2,100 civilians in the Coast Guard are working without pay.

No one should have to face the uncertainty of not knowing when they will get paid, especially the men and women of our Armed Forces.

Each week of the Trump shutdown costs the United States economy $1.2 billion. Continuing down this wasteful road, I urge my friends on the other side of the aisle, reopen the government, pay our Federal workers, and then we can work together in a bipartisan way to determine the most effective border security. But we must open the government.

Make no mistake—I want to make it very clear—Democrats support smart investments in our homeland security, including infrastructure investments at our ports of entry, advanced technology to scan for contraband, new technology for detecting unauthorised crossings. We can work together to meet these needs—there is no question in my mind—because we have worked across the aisle and together for many years. If we sit down together, we can work out answers to these questions that could be supported by both sides of the aisle.

But, frankly, Mr. Speaker, until the government is open, the President’s actions are hurting hardworking families and putting our security and economy at risk.

We are appropriators. We know how to work together in a bipartisan way. Frankly, it is not that difficult. The facts are here. We have all gotten many, many briefings on the best way to secure our borders. And, by the way, the drugs have been mentioned. The facts are that 90 percent of the drugs are coming through at the ports of entry.

We can work this out. But to keep the government closed and to see thousands of people suffering, not being able to support their families, is just unconscionable.

So let’s open the government. Let’s sit down. Let’s get to work. Let’s resolve this now.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield as much time as she may wish to consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member on the full Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 31. Mr. Speaker, we have a true humanitarian and security crisis on our southern border. In the month of December alone, Border Patrol apprehended more than 50,000 individuals on our southern border. Of those, a record-breaking 27,518 were family units; nearly 5,000 of them were unaccompanied children.

Due in part to the treacherous journey, Border Patrol refers approximately 50 individuals a day for medical treatment. In 1 week alone, at the end of December, they referred 451 people to medical providers for treatment; of those, 259 were children. Seven out of ten people are victims of violence on their journey to the southern border; 31 percent of women are sexually assaulted.

There has been a significant increase in drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl coming across the border. Unfortunately, this is a crisis partly of our own making. For years, Members on both sides of the aisle have warned against the growing threats posed by our border enforcement and reformed our Nation’s immigration laws. Just this week, Majority Leader STENY HOYER said:

We want border security. We want to make sure that people who come into the United States of America are authorized to do so, and we know they come in. We don’t want contraband. We don’t want drugs coming in. We don’t want dangerous people coming into the country. So we are for border security.

Given this, we would think that they would be jumping at the chance to vote for a bill that includes:

Provisional status for 3 years for 700,000 current DACA recipients, giving them the ability to work, permits, Social Security numbers, and protection from deportation;

Provisional status for 3 years for 300,000 immigrants whose current temporary protected status is set to expire; $800 million in humanitarian assistance, medical support, and new temporary housing; $762 million to hire an additional 2,750 border agents, law enforcement, and staff; $563 million to support our immigration court system, including hiring 75 new immigration judge teams to reduce the immigration court backlog of 800,000 cases.

All of this was included in the reasonable compromise that President Trump put forward over the weekend, but that is not the bill we have before us. Not only did House Democrats reject this plan before they even heard the details, the bill they put on the floor today provides not one single reform for our broken immigration system. All this bill does is extend the status quo.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the border more times than I can count. I have talked to these families who are risking their lives and their children to come here. I have heard the stories of Americans whose family members’ lives were cut short due to drugs and bad actors, who seek to exploit our immigration system.

We owe it to all of these families to do something about this crisis, and I call on my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to end the political games. It is past time for them to come to the negotiating table and work to resolve this crisis in a reasonable, meaningful way, and I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this measure.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, for whatever reason, there seems to be reluctance on the part of the minority to accept the facts. And the reality is, while there has been an increase in drugs crossing at the border, the vast majority of drug interdictions have occurred at the ports of entry, not between the ports of entry.

In fiscal year 2018, only 3 percent of all heroin was interdicted between the ports, and 5.8 percent of the meth was interdicted between the ports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD for her leadership on the Homeland Security Subcommittee, and for her ideas.
We want to make sure that we secure the border. I live on the border. I want to make sure we secure the border, but let's do it the right way. Now, if you want to stop people from coming in, remember, 67 percent of the people who are here illegally, how do they come here? Through illegal visas.

So even if you put up a wall, they are going to fly over, they are going to drive to a bridge, or they are going to go ahead and come through on a ship. They are going to keep coming. We know where they are from.

Now, I am not asking you to look at the northern border to put up a wall, but I am asking Canadians. Look at the facts. So if you want to stop drugs, just like the chairwoman said, DEA, CBP, the National Drug Threat Assessment, they will tell you that most drugs come through ports of entry, either in car compartments, in trunks, in trains, or other ways.

So even if you put up a wall, they are going to go in. What we do is, we have got to make sure that we put canines at our bridges, make sure we have enough CBP, make sure we have X-ray machines.

Look at Laredo, my hometown. We get 15,000 trailers a day. We need to put technology there. We need to put canines there. We need to put in CBP officers to make sure that we work on securing our border.

Everybody talks about a crisis. In 2001, we had about 1.6 million individuals that Border Patrol stopped. Now it is 398,000. Let's face it, the numbers have gone down.

And if you want to talk about safety, our security, I will tell you that my hometown of Laredo is about three or four times safer than we are here in Washington, D.C.; murder rates, assaults, rapes, name all of the violent crimes, it is safer there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, the most dangerous thing that I do is leave the border to come to Washington, D.C. I am not talking about the politics. I am talking about, it is more violent here.

So what should we do? Let's open up the government. Let's sit down, advocate for 21st century solutions, technology, immigration. We are looking at hiring more Border Patrol. What do we do? What does the administration do? They put a $297 million contract out to show them how to hire Border Patrol. They just put out a $14.8 million payday to hire 260 more Border Patrol agents for almost $15 million.

Increase personnel, increase the infrastructure at our ports of entry, and increase immigration judges. We have been increasing immigration judges for the last 3 years. This is nothing new. We have been doing that.

Again, one of the most important things, do we play defense on the 1-yard line, where we spend $18 billion at the U.S. border? Or do we play defense on the 20-yard line, which is working with the southern part of Mexico, where we put $80 million a couple of years ago? And what happened? They started stopping 220,000 individuals a year out of people going in, and putting money in Central America, which we have done before, to do that.

So, again, given the facts, I just call upon our friends: open up the government; let’s negotiate. We are appropriate. I feel very confident if we open up the government and we sit down, we will find a solution.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to speak in opposition to the majority’s temporary funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security. However, our crisis that we are at this point and at our border is not temporary, and it continues to grow during this government shutdown.

I am not sure why my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will expect a different outcome today when the real solution, as we all know, starts when everyone sits around the negotiating table.

The people elected the President and they elected each of us. They elected each of us to do our job, and this is a serious job. Legislating is governing; not putting bills on the floor of the House that we know the President will veto. He has continued to say that he will veto this legislation, and we know what the outcome will be.

I think all of the political points have been made here this morning, and I believe that it is time that we put partisanship aside to try to work together to try to find a solution.

Instead of using the words “coming together to compromise,” I think we should use better words to say, “We need to find common ground.”

Just saying “no” to the physical infrastructure is not really a negotiating position. This House yesterday had the opportunity to vote to pay Federal workers who have missed their paychecks, and it is disappointing that together, as a Congress, we couldn’t come together for the needs of these public servants.

We must put this political gamesmanship aside and seek to work together to find some common ground. I think that is where the solution lies.

The solution is really simple. One side does not win at the expense of the other. Instead, what we need to do is find a way where each side cannot put our individual parties’ interest before the needs of the country and the people who serve this country.

And this morning as we debate this legislation and continue to have this legislation before us, I would urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—
Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her years of service, appointed service, recognized service, for we have gone to the southern border many times.

I am a resident of the southern border. I am committed to the people of the southern border, as I am to the people of the United States, and most importantly to the heroic workers who work for the Federal Government.

First, let me say that any regular order of business of this House should be the opening of the government and paying the workers now.

I have been alongside of every aspect of the southern border, every State, including California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. I have been to every part of the southern border. I have seen the terrain. I have gone up to the Rio Grande and on the Rio Grande several times and I have seen it at its most narrow.

I have seen tunnels. I have seen the San Diego wall, if you will. I have seen the steel fencing. I have spoken to Border Patrol agents alongside of the border.

The tragedy of young Felipe, who passed away; I went to the part where he walked up with his father and they presented themselves to the Border Patrol.

My colleagues, including the gentle chairwoman, have likewise, walked with me or been to the border many times. They have solutions. So regular order now seems to be a straw man. We are placing on the floor of the House a bill that will open the government until February 28, but it will fund the Department of Homeland Security.

I hope the President's acquiescence and calm tweet announcement acknowledging that there cannot be a State of the Union when the government is in collapse and there is no state of a Union and that we will not have one, same thing to be done together, I am saying to my good friends: Pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my good friends on this side of the aisle, Republicans: You are going to lose the battle on a homeland security bill on the pretense of regular business, the lives of TSOs. One young TSO had to send her newborn baby to her mother because she could not afford to take care of that child. They don't have gas money. They are not allowed to work these days.

Every time I travel, there they are, the frontline people of this government in the system that is most attractive to terrorists: airplanes. They have never moved away from that.

So I am asking my colleagues to realize the importance of this bill that will fund reopening the government, the Department of Homeland Security, allowing these employees to be paid and begin us down the process of opening government and paying our workers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield additional 2 minutes.

To continue to press for something that will not reopen the government and will not get our task done—and, again, I stress the fact that we are going to end this fiscal year in September of this year. In a few short weeks, when we move past this crisis, we are going to, in our respective subcommittees—and there are 12 on the great Appropriations Committee, including this great Subcommittee on Homeland Security—and I will be debating this again.

Mr. Speaker, I thank her for her hard work in these difficult times. This is fraying on our friends in the majority, and this is fraying on our staffs and the American people. But the solution is clear: Give us—give the American people—funds for a border wall as part of an overall commitment. If we raise to get the border wall, get the government open, and, yes, to look at other ways to keep our southern border and the American people safe.

All of my "no" vote today is not a "no" vote just to say no. My "no" vote today is a statement to say to our friends in the majority, as well-intentioned as they may be—and I can stress to my colleagues that we on the minority side are well intentioned. It is not about good faith or bad faith; it is about bona fide differences.

The American people elect us to lead. Our great Republic is not an easy way to govern, but, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that is the reason. I know that it is hard right now for some people not getting a paycheck to understand, but in our great Republic, it takes two Houses of Congress. It takes an executive, the President, and, yes, it takes the Supreme Court as well.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will close opposition. I will close with the best intentions, and I just implore and I plead...
with my friends in the majority: Put something on the table that will fund border security, that will give us a wall, that will give us a barrier where it works, and we will open the government and keep the American people safe.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just first say that it is very disappointing to hear from my colleagues that the first priority is not to stop the suffering of our Federal workers by opening up the government.

It is also unfortunate that the President has created such ill will around border security, and border barriers in particular. He has truly poisoned the well on this issue and made it much more difficult for Congress to find common ground. As a result, our Federal workers are suffering, and our homeland is becoming less safe.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end the shutdown. This morning, we can begin the process by voting to reopen the Department of Homeland Security, and then we can continue to fulfill our responsibility to finish our work on the full-year 2019 funding bill for the Department so that those who protect our homeland can be paid as they continue their critical mission of protecting our homeland.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 61, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Ms. GRANGER. I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Ms. Granger moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 31 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 2, beginning on line 10, strike “February 28, 2019” and insert “January 24, 2019”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, my motion amends the date of the continuing resolution to January 24. My motion will ensure that Homeland Security employees will get the pay they deserve, consistent with the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act that was enacted last week.

Last week and yesterday, I offered motions very similar to this one to immediately pay the hardworking Federal employees affected by this shutdown. Many of these people are on the front lines protecting our Nation. They shouldn’t suffer because of this unnecessary shutdown, and they don’t have to any longer if Members would support this motion.

Last week, six Democrats voted for my motion and yesterday, 10 did. Today, I call on all members of the majority party to agree with me that we should provide Homeland Security employees the backpay they deserve and join me in voting for this measure.

These employees have bills to pay and families to support. This motion will ensure that they are able to do that immediately while we continue working toward a permanent solution that will reopen the government. The homeland security staff protecting the Nation should not be harmed because some of my colleagues refuse to negotiate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Let’s be clear about what this motion would do: It would continue the shutdown of the Department of Homeland Security, which means that workers would not be in the office tomorrow to be able to process the checks; It would continue the shutdown of the Transportation Security Administration; It would continue to make the brave men and women of the Coast Guard and Secret Service work without any certainty about their next paycheck.

A vote for this motion is a vote to continue the Trump shutdown and a vote against our Nation’s security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the strongest possible terms to oppose the motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the previous vote.

Mr. Speaker, let me just first say that it is very disappointing to hear that it is very disappointing to hear that it is very disappointing to hear that it is very disappointing to hear that it is very disappointing to hear from my colleagues that the first priority is not to stop the suffering of our Federal workers by opening up the government.

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Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SCHRADE, and Mrs. LOWEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.” So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the case on the question of the joint resolution, Act.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yea 231, nay 180, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cuellar). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo. The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal. Pursuant to clause 1, rule 1, the Journal stands approved.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignations as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:


Hon. Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi, I hereby resign effective January 23, 2019 as a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor. It has been my sincere privilege to serve on the Committee during the 115th Congress. I want to thank you Madame Leader and Chairman Scott for the opportunity to represent my constituents in New York’s 13th Congressional District and my colleagues on the Committee for their hard work and support.

Sincerely,

Adriano Espaillat,
Member of Congress

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor:


Hon. Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi: Thank you for appointing me to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. I am writing you to formally ask to resign from the House Committee on Education and Labor during the 116th Congress. I would like to take leave of and reserve the right to return to the House Education and Labor Committee in a future term.

Thank you for your leadership, and I look forward to working together to preserve the health of our democracy and strengthen economic prosperity for hardworking Americans across the country.

Warm regards,

Raja Krishnamoorthi, Member of Congress

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Mr. Jeffries. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 74
Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Woodall, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mr. Johnson of Missouri, Mr. Flores, Mr. Holding, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Norman, Mr. Roy, Mr. Meuser, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, and Mr. Burchett.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Young, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Lamborn, Mr. Wittman, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Cook, Mr. Westerman, Miss Gonzalez-Colon of Puerto Rico, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, and Mr. Fulcher.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mrs. Radewagen, Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Mr. Balderson, Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Stauber, Mr. Burchett, Mr. Spano, and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.

Ms. Cheney (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. Scalise asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. Scalise. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hooyer), my friend and the majority leader of the House, for the purpose of inquiring as to the schedule for next week.

Mr. Hooyer. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Scalise) for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the
Mr. Speaker, let me make very clear that which ought to be very clear: We believe the President of the United States, with the aiding and abetting of the majority leader of the United States Senate, has taken the Government of the United States hostage, and the President of the United States is asking for ransom, and that ransom is to accept his policy or go home and stay shut down.

I will tell the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that I have been in this body for a long time. During that time, I have never supported shutting down the Government of the United States. Now, the gentleman may point out that I have voted from time to time against bills that would have opened it up because of things that were in the bills and these bills passed the House of Representatives when you were in charge. They did not pass the Senate, of course.

I believe that shutting down the people’s government is an unacceptable—unacceptable—tactic in a democracy when one is discussing differences that need to be resolvable.

Furthermore, as I said on the floor the other day, Mr. Speaker, I can find no free government in the world that shuts itself down, other than the United States of America. Now, we have a relatively unique system of government. But I will tell my friend that we are for border security. We have supported bills that affected border security. During our tenure, there was more border security fencing. I will tell the gentleman, constructed than when they had been in charge over the last 8 years. Look at the record.

But the issue is, we are not going to negotiate at the point of a gun, which is shutting down the Government of the United States, affecting 800,000 of our employees.

Some of you say: I run a business. I am a businessman.

Well, if you are a car company, or you are a real estate company, or you are a contractor, or whatever you may do, can you tell your employees: I am going to have you work, but by the way, I am not going to pay you.

Mr. Speaker, we want to negotiate. We want to get this resolved, but we are not going to pretend this is business as usual. This is the longest shutdown in history, and the other side has consistently voted against every bill that we have offered to open up government.

Now, the other side offered a bill where they want to pay employees while they don’t work. I voted against that. I think the taxpayer deserves to have his employees or her employees working, and, yes, he should pay them and she should pay them for working, not pay them half measure to pretend that somehow we are lessening the consequences of a shutdown, in light of a consistent, overwhelming vote on the other side of the aisle to keep government shut down.

I tell my friend, he voted against Boehner, when he was the Speaker of the House, requesting to open up the government. Maybe he believes, Mr. Speaker, that shutting down the government is good policy, and I don’t believe, the way to treat your employees. I emphatically reject such a premise.

When the gentleman asked me if will we negotiate, I am pretty proud of my reputation having negotiated with George H.W. Bush on a major piece of legislation that was very controversial, the Americans with Disabilities Act, negotiating in league with ROY BLUNT, one of the gentleman’s predecessors on his side of the aisle; and Jay Rockefeller and Senator Kit Bond from Missouri to get FISA, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which was a very controversial issue, resolved, with Democratic and Republican support, and President George W. Bush signed the bill.

So anybody who knows my reputation knows that I am prepared to sit down and come to agreement, because that is what you need to do in democracy. I won’t get everything I want; you won’t get everything you want.

But the fact of the matter is, as long as government is shut down, we are not going to have business as usual.

I remind the gentleman that his side was in charge last year and went 11 months and 20 days before bringing a Homeland Security bill to the floor of this House—11 months and 20 days. It was in the waning 10 days of the year when his majority brought a bill to the floor that they knew wouldn’t pass the Senate.

We have passed Senate bills that would open up the government. We have sent simple CRs with no controversy to them that would have opened up the government. We have sent different bills, different bills. The 12th lost on suspension, because their side voted against it.

So I tell my friend, I am prepared to negotiate. I am prepared to negotiate in good faith. I will tell the gentleman, the Speaker of this House is prepared to do the same, and our Members are prepared to do the same.

There are significant, strong differences. We differ on whether the wall is an effective way to keep the border secure. But we agree on a number of other things.

When the gentleman and I were down at the White House, for instance, the magnetic resonance of trucks and vehicles that are carrying contraband, drugs, guns, and other material that we don’t want to come in the United States, we can agree on that. We can agree on much, I think, of border security.

That was a long answer to the gentleman’s question, but until we open up government, it is not going to be business as usual, until we open up government and put those 800,000 people back to work. I represent 62,000 of them.
January 24, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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Now, not all of them are laid off, because we funded some portions of government. But a significant number of them are, and they are hurting.

A TSA agent comes in at $28,000 per year. We make substantially more than that, and they are living paycheck to paycheck. Tomorrow, they are not going to get a paycheck. But they have been told by their government they have to work, and because they are conscientious, patriotic Americans, they are putting you and I in a position to work longer. We can’t expect people to work when they are not getting paid, when they are not getting respected, when they are not getting treated as we would want to be treated ourselves.

So I say to the gentleman, in answer to his question, we are prepared to discuss and negotiate and compromise, but not in the face of this shutdown.

I would point out that we shut it down. It is the wrong policy. It is a cruel policy. It is hurting America. It is hurting our economy. It is hurting our reputation around the world. And it is hurting our people who work for us.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman uses terms like “hostages.” The gentleman uses terms like “rancor.” I was in those meetings in the White House with the gentleman from Maryland and the Speaker of the House. In fact, in our third meeting—by the way, in all three meetings, not one time did the Speaker of the House put any alternative on the table.

President Trump isn’t the one who said: I need $5.7 billion to secure the border.

Our experts, our experts at the Department of Homeland Security, who risk their lives to keep our country safe, said it is going to take $5.7 billion to secure the border.

We can all talk about border security, Mr. Speaker. At some point, you have to be willing to put the dollars behind the rhetoric. So when the Department of Homeland Security says we need $5.7 billion, if your side thinks that there is some lesser amount that it is going to take to keep our country safe, then put the amount of money on the table. So far, the only offer that has been put on the table by the Speaker of the House, she said a dollar, and she laughed about it, a dollar. That is the only offer that has been put on the table. It is not a joking matter, by the way. And a dollar is not going to secure America’s border. So what amount will the other side agree to?

The President of the United States looked at the Speaker and said: Okay. I will tell you what, we disagree on a lot of this, but I will agree to keep the government open, even with the things that we disagree on. I disagree with, for the next 30 days, if, at the end of that 30 days, you are willing to negotiate with me on the wall and the border security.

The Speaker of the House said no. She said no to that offer from the President. She wants to keep everybody hostage. She wants to keep the pay of workers hostage.

In fact, now the Speaker of the House wants to keep the State of the Union hostage. How ludicrous is that? George Washington, in 1790, addressed a joint session of Congress. They were meeting in New York back then. George Washington addressed a joint session of Congress.

This is a constitutional requirement of the President. Historically, for generations now, every single year, for generations—Republican Speaker, Democrat Speaker, Republican President, Democrat President, the Speaker of the House has invited the President to give a State of the Union.

In fact, that agreement and that offer went out on January 3. The Speaker sent a letter to the President, inviting him to come here in this Chamber and address the State of the Union next Tuesday, and the President accepted that offer. And the Speaker of the House this time, for the first time in the history of our country, rescinded that offer. And she didn’t say why didn’t want the people in this country to hear what the President has to say about the security of this country.

Maybe, Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of the House doesn’t want the country to hear that they are risking their lives to keep our country safe. If they say that is what they need, we ought to take them at their word.

And if we disagree with them, if we disagree, Mr. Speaker, then at least show what their offer is, what their amount of money is, and put that on the table and back it up with something.

If they say the wall is the issue, maybe it is personal, maybe it is because President Trump wanted it. Back in 2006, Chuck Schumer voted for the Secure Fence Act, which would have authorized $50-plus billion to build fencing, which, in essence, is a lot of what the Department is asking for today. He was voting $50 billion—by the way, they didn’t put any money behind it.

Again, it is always good to give the Fourth of July speech and say you are for something. Unless you are willing to put the money behind it, you are not there.

So he said $50 billion was okay for fencing, but, today, he is not willing to put a dollar behind, in essence, fencing, or whatever you want to call it. I think he is saying he is willing to negotiate and let you ban a cement wall. The President said he is willing to do that. Right now, the experts are saying steel slats are the best approach.

The majority leader himself, just a few days ago, said, “Physical barriers are part of the solution.” I think we are making headway. The majority leader agrees that physical barriers are part of the solution, maybe because the Speaker is saying that walls are immoral. In some strange way, people who build a house, you could build the strongest door in the world—and I agree, the gentleman from Maryland and I agree on enhancing port security, the points of entry. We can have points of entry all around our country. If you want to come here and seek asylum, if you want to come here and just be a part of the American Dream, like more than a million people a year who we let in, we have that. And we need to bulk that up. There is a lot more we can do with technology there.

But you don’t put a door in your house and then leave the windows
open. Who would do that? Who would call that security of your house?

What the President is saying is, we have more than 500 miles of area in our country that is not secure. So you have a big door, and we are going to strengthen the door. But, if you are going to leave 500 miles wide open, you are going to wonder why people are coming in illegally.

If we are for border security, it is going to take something to actually back that up. I would ask the gentleman: What amount is the majority willing to put on the table for real border security, which includes a physical barrier? And I quote the gentleman again: “Physical barriers are part of the solution.”

And I agree with the gentleman from Maryland. But I guess the question I have is: The experts have told us it is going to cost $5.7 billion to build that physical barrier. How much of that $5.7 billion is the gentleman willing to support?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

The gentleman, of course, just voted against funding the Department of Homeland Security, as did his colleagues.

The gentleman proudly said that all of his colleagues—and not all of his colleagues voted against it—but he voted against opening up the Department of Homeland Security. He voted against paying the personnel in Department of Homeland Security. Yet, he cites them as experts who have given us advice, and why don’t we follow that advice.

But, Mr. Speaker, the minority party doesn’t have enough respect for them to open up the government, open up the Department of Homeland Security, pay the people who are protecting our border, pay the people who are processing those border security guards, pay the people who are answering the phones, pay the people whom we ask to protect our borders, and then lament that somehow we are not coming up with a number.

Open up this government, Mr. Speaker.

And, yes, I used the word, “hostage”; and, yes, I used the word, “ransom.”

And, yes, I believe there are two people, and a lot of complicit people, with this administration being shut down and, with the pain and suffering that we are imposing on our employees. Anybody who thinks Democrats are responsible for that doesn’t know what is happening.

I am very concerned about the President being able to communicate with the American people. The historic, greatest tweeter of all time. You can’t get away from hearing what the President has to say, every morning, every afternoon, every evening. He has plenty of time.

And, by the way, the President said: Yes, I am not going to give the State of the Union until the government is open. He just said that, just a few hours ago.

Open up this government.

And for anybody who watches the votes on this floor, watched that we voted unanimously to open up DHS; we voted unanimously to open up the other departments of government; we voted unanimously to make sure that the people are being served by their government agencies.

And, Mr. Speaker, again, I understand Mr. SCALISE and I have a difference. When the Speaker of the House John Boehner brought a bill to the floor when the government was shut down to open it up, Mr. Scalise voted “no”; and the other person who voted “no” is Mr. Mulvaney, who is now the chief of staff.

I get that. They think shutting down the government is not a bad option to try to force the other side to agree with them or to pay their ransom.

Yes, I use those words, and actually, if either one of us adopts that as an acceptable alternative in the negotiation process, this country is in real trouble—real trouble.

And so we want to open up the government. And then, yes, we can sit down, and, yes, we will resolve this.

But my friend’s great angst—he did not mention why it took them 11–23 months while they were in charge last year. They didn’t offer a bill until they were about to walk out the door and be the minority. Mr. Speaker, 11 months and 20 days, no Homeland Security bill was brought to this floor. I don’t know why. My supposition is they didn’t have the votes, but I wasn’t counting on their side.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to probably 37 or 38 States of the Union. Never was the government shut down. This shutdown is not only of historic length, it is of historic irresponsibility and historic damage to our country, to our people, to our national security, and to our economy.

Let’s vote to open up this government, and then let’s resolve the differences that we have in the way democracies resolve differences: by discussion, by debate, and by votes.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let’s reflect on why we are here.

We are here because the President said we need a difference of agreement on parts of government. We negotiated over the course of months to fund 75 percent of our government.

The good news, Mr. Speaker, is that the vast majority of our government has been funded, including our troops. Our military can’t be paid. We were able to come to an agreement there.

The bad news is, Mr. Speaker, we were not able to come to an agreement over the remaining 25 percent. And people around the country, I am sure, were wondering why can’t they work it out?

And I think, Mr. Speaker, you just saw a display of why this can’t be worked out. Because, Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States got a request from his Homeland Security officials, people who risk their lives to keep our country safe. They said, Mr. Speaker: It is going to take $5.7 billion to give us the tools we need to secure our border.

And I asked the gentleman just a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, once again, how much are you willing to support if you won’t support the $5.7 billion? The entire time, not once did the gentleman from Maryland give a number—none.

If the gentleman would give a number, I would yield, but there are a lot of other things that he said that need to be corrected that I want to also address.

Is the gentleman willing to give a number over $1, which is the Speaker’s number? $5.7 billion, $1. Is he willing to give some number more than $1 that would secure the border?

Mr. Speaker, I yield if the gentleman would give that answer.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, these CRs carry forward the spending in 2018, the CRs the gentleman voted against. They have $1.6 billion in them. He voted “no.”

And would the gentleman tell me why he didn’t bring a bill to the floor for 11 months and 20 days that would have done what he says is such important work to be done? Can he tell me why he waited 11 months and 20 days to bring a bill to the floor?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to tell the gentleman.

I think the gentleman knows, one of the dilemmas we have been facing with negotiations is that the Senate has a 60-vote requirement. The Senate had that 60-vote requirement back when you all were in the majority last time. When we were in the majority, they had that 60-vote requirement as well.

When we were negotiating all of those bills, all the bills that fund our government, we were able to get an agreement on 75 percent of government funding. We had that negotiation with the Senate. We can’t just negotiate with ourselves.

As you see, you can pass bills in the House and they go nowhere in the Senate. We brought a bill in December—and, by the way, the gentleman from Maryland said we didn’t have the votes, that is why we didn’t do it. The Democrats of the House brought that into the Oval Office and told the President: Your side can’t deliver the votes for the $5.7 billion. She said that.

Well, guess what, Mr. Speaker. We did deliver the votes for the $5.7 billion, and we were able to do that all along, but the Senate wasn’t there. And why wasn’t the Senate there? The Senate Republicans were willing to support that, but Senate Democrats weren’t. It is the same dilemma we are in today. The Senate Democrats and House Democrats have refused to negotiate with the President.

I think the gentleman from Maryland knows the legislative process. He has
I will read from the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Mr. COLLIN PETERSON, Democrat from Minnesota: “Give Trump the money. . . . I’ll give him the whole thing . . . and put strings on it so you make sure he puts the wall where it needs to be. Why are we fighting over this? We’re going to build that wall anyway, at some time.”

Representative ADAM SMITH, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee: “The wall is not in itself a bad idea, it’s just—it’s been done.”

Representative CHRISSY BUSTOS from Illinois: “If we have a partial wall, if we have fencing, if we have technology used to keep our borders safe, all of that is fine.”

So we see a growing list of rank-and-file Democrats, and even committee chairmen, who are saying let’s just do this, and yet the Speaker refuses to do it.

So the President invited some members of the Democratic majority to the White House to the White House. The first meeting, Mr. Speaker, some of them didn’t even show up. And we want to talk about civility?

We are in a shutdown, and the President of the United States said: I want to bring some Democrats in to see if we can resolve this. Then they don’t even show up. And maybe they were told not to go.

So a few days later, the President invites a different group, and in that group we actually did have some Members that went.

The gentleman from Maryland, that day, was on a TV show, and he said—when they were asked do those Democrats who are going to the White House have the authority to negotiate, the majority leader of the House said they do not have the authority to strike a deal.

So now the Democratic majority is telling other Democrats who want to have the authority to strike a deal, the majority leader of the House said they do not have the authority to solve the problem. He is telling them they don’t have the authority to solve the problem. So if the gentleman from Maryland is telling other Democrats they don’t have the authority to strike a deal, I would ask the gentleman: Who does have the authority to strike a deal?

He is saying that physical borders are part of the solution. The Speaker of the House doesn’t necessarily share that view, from the comments I have heard from her.

But if the gentleman from Maryland thinks physical borders are part of the solution, other Democrats want to negotiate a solution, who is authorized? Who does have the authority to strike a deal?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Let me first say that Mr. SCALISE and his party over the last 8 years that they were in charge passed bill after bill after bill that they knew without any doubt they had no chance in the United States Senate—none, zero, zip. They passed them for message. They knew that, we knew that, and America knew that. So that is not the reason they didn’t bring the bill that they talk not passionately about to the floor for 11 months and 20 days. They only brought it as they were going out the door.

Let me tell you what they rejected, Mr. Speaker. They rejected a bill from the United States Senate which would opened up government and paid all 800,000 of the people who are now either furloughed or asked to work without pay. They rejected that bill that passed overwhelmingly and unanimously on voice vote from the United States Senate that the President of the United States was said, by the Vice President of the United States, to support.

But something happened during those 24 hours as it came from the Senate, and the House. A bill that passed the Senate, they rejected that bill, the Republicans in this House, and then they, and only then, did they bring a bill which they knew would not pass the Senate. Talk about negotiation and compromise, and you have done that over and over and over, Mr. Speaker—not you but the Republican majority.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you who sent it over here: Senator MITCH MCCONNELL of Kentucky, the Republican leader of the United States Senate.

Let me quote Senator McCONNELL in a CNN report:

In his strongest words to date, Senate GOP leader Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, tried to quash talk that he would allow another government shutdown if he becomes Senate majority leader next year.

What was his response? ‘ ‘Of course not. Remember me? I am the guy that gets us out of shutdowns,’ McCONNELL told CNN in an exclusive interview Wednesday.

Then he went on to say: ‘ ‘It’s a failed policy,’ he said of shutdowns.”

Now, sadly, in league with the Republican minority here in the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, he has done exactly the opposite of what he said he would do. He hasn’t opened up, he has shut down government.

The minority whip is correct, Mr. Speaker. We are not going to pretend that this is business as usual as long as we have 800,000 of our employees—some working, some not—not being paid and not being treated with respect because it is a tactic that they have adopted.

And I tell my friend again: it must be a tactic he believes in because he voted against his own Republican Speaker and the majority leader who is now the Republican leader who voted and urged Members: vote to open up this government and pass the bill.

Now, he was not alone in that vote. There were 143 other Republicans. Only 87 voted to open up the government. So apparently he believes this is a tactic
that is acceptable in a democratic government. We reject that emphatically and proudly.

We have passed bill after bill after bill that would open up this government, and Mr. SCALISE, Mr. Speaker, and his colleagues have at most to present not ever unanimously—rejected that effort.

So I tell my friend: open up the government and we will talk, but we are not going to talk while you hold hostage the employees of this government. All of them, but 800,000 of them—who are worried about whether they can put food on the table.

There are food lines. Our people at food lines—public employees—do we have no shame?

Do we have no moral commitment to those whom we ask to work to protect this country and to serve these people?

What is it that the President and his party refuse to open up the government?

This is historic. Never in the history—he talked about going back to George Washington in 1799—has this ever happened before that we kept the government shut down. The longest before that, of course, was the Republican shutdown of 2013.

It is not a tactic I tell my friend that we accept. We reject it emphatically, and we are not going to subject ourselves tomorrow to the same kind of blackmail or the day after to the same kind of blackmail.

I will tell my friend: we will have a Democratic President at some point in time. And he ought to reject this tactic as well because it is bad for the government. Much more importantly, it is bad for the people of this country, the economy of our country, and the national security of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I have nothing else to say.

Mr. SCALISE, Mr. Speaker, once again, we are in a government shutdown. I could clearly argue that the gentleman from Maryland voted to shut the government down in December before we had hit an expiration of funding. Before there was a shutdown, we had a bill to fund government and secure the border. My friend can say it was dead on arrival in the Senate. The reason it was dead on arrival in the Senate is because Senate Democrats refused to negotiate over securing the border.

So here we are. We could talk about 2013. We are in 2019, and we are in the middle of a government shutdown that could end tomorrow. The majority just voted to adjourn again. Literally—and here is a quote or the day after that to the same kind of blackmail.

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Mr. Speaker, I have nothing else to say.
GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. ROODNEY DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the people of the White House to come to the table and urge Speaker PELOSI to come to the table to negotiate an end to this shutdown.

This week, Democrats called us back to Washington to solve this problem, but they voted against paying Federal workers three times over the past week, while Republicans have been standing up for those who have now missed paychecks. It has been 15 days since the Speaker has sat down to negotiate with the President.

Last week, I went to the White House for what was supposed to be a bipartisan meeting to discuss ending this shutdown and, unfortunately, none of my Democratic colleagues showed up. Before Democrats even heard President Trump’s proposal offering a solution for DACA recipients and TPS individuals in return for border security, they rejected it.

Speaker PELOSI gave the longest speech ever in this Chamber, on protecting DACA recipients, but now she is refusing to provide certainty for them.

We have an opportunity to get real border security and protect DACA recipients. It is time to set politics aside and for the Speaker of the House to go to the table, end this shutdown, and negotiate a deal with the President.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge the President of the United States to the table, end this shutdown, and negotiate an end to this shutdown.

Representative MICHAEL WALTZ, whom I do not know, from the State of Florida represents the constituents, whom you are pledged to care about these people who are your constituents, whom you are pledged to protect.

Representative WALTZ. We are here.

They have shut down the people’s government. That is why they are making you work without pay. Is that any way to treat any employee, much less an employee working for their government?

One woman from Prince George’s County, Maryland, wrote to tell me that her husband, an astrophysicist at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center, is furloughed. She isn’t working because they have an infant, and he, the only source of their income.

Another constituent wrote to tell me that he serves in the Coast Guard. He said:

As I was putting my 9-year-old son to bed last night, he asked me, “Dad, how come they are making you work without pay?”

He went on to say:

I gave him an answer about having taken an oath and that it is my duty to serve, but he was still confused.

I share that young child’s concern and confusion. Why would we do this? What would lead us to show such disrespect for those who carry out our policy?

And Americans should be confused about why our hardworking public servants would be forced to work without pay or be told to go home and wait while a paycheck doesn’t come.

It is not just Federal employees and contractors who are affected.

And the way we are going to repay the Federal employees, as we should. But the contractors, the small business people, the small shop owners in my district who have thousands of their customers who aren’t being paid and, therefore, are not customers.

One woman from St. Mary’s County, the county in which I live, said:

We were scheduled to close on our home on January 11, and we received a phone call 3 days before that we would not be going to closing because our loan was due to the government shutdown. A time that is supposed to be the happiest, and here we sit with our house in boxes and living week to week with a landlord. We don’t know if we will lose our home.

Madam Speaker, I would tell President Trump to listen to these stories, listen to the humanity that must be in you, be sympathetic, be empathetic, be caring about these people who are your constituents, whom you are pledged to protect.

Madam Speaker, I would ask the President and Senator MCCONNELL to hear the voices of men and women whose shutdown policies are hurting. They are going to hear many more stories.

Democrats have voted now 11 times to end this shutdown, and Republicans and the President have blocked these measures against again and again.

Let me say, Madam Speaker, to those who might be listening: We passed Republican bills to open up this government—not our bills, not partisan bills,
but Republican, Senate-passed bills which would have opened up the government.

Madam Speaker, because we care so deeply about our constituents who either work for or are served by our government, we will continue to do everything possible to reopen government and share the stories of those being held hostage by the President and Senator McConnell.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues for being on this floor to bring their stories of their constituents, of the President’s constituents, to his attention, as well as Senator McConnell.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. Tonko asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Tonko. Madam Speaker, I rise to call on President Trump and the Senate to reopen the Federal Government immediately.

A legion of Federal workers went to work again this morning with no idea how or when they will be able to pay their bills, support their families, workers like Tracy from my hometown of Amsterdam, New York.

Tracy has worked for the USDA for more than three decades helping upstate New York farmers, with nowhere else to turn, find the funds they need to stay afloat for another season.

She says, “When you start to lose farms, equipment dealers go out of business. Everybody suffers—the charities, the churches. If you can’t pay your bills, you can’t go to the local pancake breakfast on Sunday” to help a not-for-profit.

This weekend, bitter cold hit New York’s capital region. Tracy tells me she hasn’t gone down to the basement because she is afraid to see the level of heating oil left in her tank.

Just as tough is the mental toll this shutdown is taking. Until recently, Tracy was furloughed. Now she is working, working without pay. She worries about the farmers who rely on USDA loans to get seed and fertilizer for the coming season.

When asked what she would say if she were standing here in this spot today, she said, “We need to take care of one another. It doesn’t matter what party you are. We need to help and uplift each other.”

Madam Speaker, I urge the United States Senate to heed Tracy’s call, move forward with any one of the many bills that we have passed here in the House to reopen this government, restore paychecks to our dedicated Federal workers and the critical services they provide to our neighbors who need it, who need it most.

TRUMP SHUTDOWN

(Ms. Judy Chu of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. Judy Chu. Madam Speaker, today, I went to the Jose Andres food bank in Washington, D.C., for Federal workers. I was stunned to see hundreds of people lining in line in the rain.

Inside, they were giving a hot meal to everybody, as well as fresh vegetables, diapers, and feminine products. And they were assisting those who were in danger of missing utility payments.

As I served the workers, I asked them what their jobs were. They worked for the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the D.C. Superior Court.

How many of these workers were served by this food bank yesterday? Eleven thousand.

They are like the Federal workers in my district, people like Catherine, who has back problems and now can’t afford the copay for physical therapy and epipridural, or Eric, who told me he had to defer car maintenance in order to avoid missing his son’s college tuition.

This suffering could end right now. But instead of ending their pain, Trump ignores it. Just this morning, his Commerce Secretary, Wilbur Ross, said he could not understand why furloughed workers have to go to food banks. Well, I say, End this shutdown today.

SHUTDOWN IMPACTS

(Mrs. Demings asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. Demings. Madam Speaker, this shutdown is causing fear, pain, and stress for thousands of families in central Florida.

Now, this may be confusing to the President and to Senator McConnell, but to Brandon and his wife, who both have Federal jobs in my district and zero income coming in, it is all too clear.

It is all too clear to Ralph, an Army veteran who is trying to juggle expenses for two children, including a special needs child.

It is all too clear to Doug, who keeps sensitive equipment working at the airport, but now he is struggling to cover daily expenses while also taking care of his mother.

It is all too clear, Madam Speaker, to my constituent Jeff, a Coast Guard retiree, now a civilian employee, who is working to raise money to help current Coast Guard Servicemen. But Jeff himself is also not receiving a paycheck.

Families like these—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—are real people with real pain.

The President and Senator McConnell need to do the right thing and put an end to this destructive shutdown now.

DO YOUR JOBS, NOT PRESIDENT’S BIDDING

(Mr. Takano asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Takano. Madam Speaker, I rise today because what our country is going through is a disgrace: 800,000 Federal workers are going without a paycheck. They are suffering, and their families are suffering, all because the President wants a wall that is nothing more than a monument to hate. The American people are tired of this President’s games.

Last night, I called some constituents who had contacted my office because they are being furloughed due to the Trump shutdown.

I talked to a Forest Service worker from my district who has missed a paycheck and doesn’t want to be used as a bargaining chip by the President.

I talked to another constituent who works at the National Archives and is experiencing the consequences of this shutdown. She knows that the longer this drags on, the more people who will get hurt.

Last night, I received a heart-wrenching message from a constituent who is experiencing hardship and needs to apply for assistance programs, but she can’t because she can’t even access the information she needs from the Office of Personnel Management.

This has to end. We have voted not once, not twice, but 11 times to reopen the government. Leader McConnell and the Senate Republicans have blocked these bills in the Senate every step of the way. To them, I say: Enough. Do your jobs, not the President’s bidding. 800,000 workers and the rest of the American people demand it, and so do we.

The Speaker pro tempore. Members are reminded to heed the gavel.

SHUTTING DOWN GOVERNMENT IS FAILED POLICY

(Ms. Houlahan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. Houlahan. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of Megan and Rick, and their children, from Pennsylvania’s Sixth.

Rick answered the call after 9/11 to join the Air National Guard. He was deployed to Iraq in 2007 and Afghanistan in 2008, and then hired as an air traffic controller on a veteran preference. Currently, the family’s only income is Rick’s.

In day 34, Megan now is selling items online to try to get income for their family because they have no idea how long this shutdown will last. She has called their daughter’s preschool to see if they can withdraw her and get a refund for the remainder of the school year. She now has an appointment with SNAP this week for food assistance for her and her family.

Rick loves his job. He takes pride in what he does, but this is taking a toll on him as well. The family’s last-ditch plan is to pull from their 401(k)’s and
incur severe penalties to be able to keep a roof over their heads.

This tragedy is playing out in household after household in my community.

I am a third generation veteran. Border protection is an imperative and a real issue, but a shutdown is not the answer. I have young people like Megan and Rick, because shutting down the government is failed policy.

END THE SHUTDOWN NOW

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYBURN, Madam Speaker. I rise today to ask my Republican colleagues, who continue to vote against reopening the government, how they respond to their constituents who are suffering during this inhumane shutdown.

For example, my office was contacted by the wife of a Federal correction officer from South Carolina’s Third District. Her husband works at the Federal prison in Edgefield, and she just had bariatric surgery and is unable to work. She is unable to afford the vitamins her doctor prescribed because they are not covered by insurance. Without these vitamins, she may develop deficiencies that could cause death.

To further add to their financial difficulties, her husband, as a correctional officer, was required to sign a document that he would not get another job. They sacrificed a lot to build the good credit score they have that this shutdown is impacting, and their family’s finances will be affected well into the future.

Again, I ask my colleagues across the aisle: How do you respond to your constituents who are suffering?

They need leadership from the President, Leader McConnel, and House Republicans to end the shutdown now. Enough is enough.

IMPACT OF SHUTDOWN ON SMALL BUSINESSES

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. WILD, Madam Speaker. Across my district, the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and across our country, this shutdown is hurting small businesses.

One of my constituents is an entrepreneur from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He recently emailed me to let me know that he can’t get his mandatory employer ID number for the new business he is trying to start because the IRS is shut down. Until he gets that number, he can’t set up payroll for his employees or open a company bank account.

Another constituent from Emmaus, Pennsylvania, processes Small Business Administration-backed loans to entrepreneurs trying to start or expand businesses. But, as he explains, since the SBA has been shut down, no small business loans have been going out. For many, that means no access to capital at reasonable interest rates and having to turn to loan sharks to keep businesses afloat.

And let us never forget that our Coast Guard is still working without pay.

We were sent here to make people’s lives better, not make them harder and more stressful than they already are.

Members of both parties need to come together to support our military and the small businesses that power our economy, and that means ending this shutdown.

LET THEM EAT CAKE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker.

The Secretary of Commerce has indicated that my $28,000-paid TSA agent can walk into the Nation’s banks and demand a loan. Well, right now, in my district, the city and other good neighbors are opening their doors to give free groceries to those TSA workers and other wonderful Federal workers. I don’t know what bank they can go into.

I can tell you that Edith, who just returned from deployment in the Middle East, is suffering. She hasn’t worked for 25 days. To make matters worse, she has to take temporary work in order to help pay for her children. She now is selling personal possessions to make a difference.

Sandra, who recently came to Houston to work at NASA, came to start on January 7 from Nebraska. She hasn’t been able to work; she doesn’t have a job; and she doesn’t have any money.

Or what about Linda, who has been working and now has to work extra shifts to help pay for her children? She, too, is selling her items for rent, groceries, everything that is needed.

Let them eat cake. That is what is being said by this administration.

Open the government. Pay our workers now.

Mr. Republican, join us in the 11 times that we have voted to open the government now.

Madam Speaker. Today I rise to join my colleagues in condemning the President’s decision to shut down the federal government, forgoing 800,000 civil servants and forcing nearly half that many to work without pay, and which is costing the economy more than $1 billion each day in lost productive and economic output.

As the Trump Shutdown enters its thirty-fourth day, the effects of President Trump and Republicans’ reckless decision to shutter the government over a wasteful and unnecessary border wall are obvious.

A continuing resolution could be passed that would provide funding for the federal government through February 28, 2019, but it has not been done.

Frontline federal employees, including law enforcement and public safety personnel, have been working without pay since December 22. So many people have risked their lives in order to serve this country and the way they have been treated.

This includes around 14,000 FBI agents, 54,000 Customs and Border Protection agents, 47,000 Transportation Security Officers, and 6,000 Forest Service firefighters.

TSA employees received their last paycheck on December 28, this single paycheck now have to stretch much further than they initially anticipated.

The shutdown has already forced some employees to look for new jobs or take on extra work, and the pressure is immense for employees and families with no other source of income.

Among those not receiving a pay check for their work are 3,200 Secret Service agents who risk their lives every single day to protect President Trump and his family.

Speaker Pelosi’s decision to delay the State of the Union is in defense of the Secret Service agents who would be forced to work without pay.

In addition to the federal employees working without pay, hardworking federal employees at agencies like the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture, and NASA have been furloughed without pay, plunging them and their families into uncertainty.

These are real American families that are being put through an unnecessary and unnecessary shutdown, and they are suffering because of it.

With many federal employees being furloughed, and those deemed essential being expected to work without pay American families are now stuck wondering how they are going to get by without an income, especially since things like rent, groceries, children’s prescriptions and general day-to-day living costs must still be paid whether the government is fully functional or not.

The Trump Shutdown will end when the President comes to his senses.

The Republican members of the House and the Republican controlled Senate can send a message to the President to end the shutdown by voting a veto proof margin in favor of a short term continuing resolution.

Not only are Americans struggling to pay for their day-to-day expenses but veterans and military families are suffering as well.

The shutdown has lasted long enough that the Department of Veterans Affairs has said that it may not have enough money to pay disability claims and pension payments.

This could affect approximately 3.6 million veterans.

The military is also suffering in other areas.

For example, changes of station for military personnel will be delayed and facility and weapons maintenance could be suspended.

Military commissaries (base grocery stores) have shut down and military families are being forced to shop elsewhere, costing up to 30 percent more on average than at the commissaries.

The United States Coast Guard is still without funding.

This is an added expense that adds up quickly, especially for military families living in cities with a high cost of living.

Edith Banda who recently returned from a reservist deployment in the Middle East is
among thousands of people in the Houston area feeling the impact of the government shutdown.

Edith has not worked her federal job in downtown Houston since the shutdown 25 days ago. Making matters worse, she and dozens of others in Houston are unable to seek temporary private sector work because such jobs require permission, and the people who process those requests have been furloughed.

Edith has begun selling her personal possessions to make ends meet, but she said another couple of weeks of no work would be crushing.

There are so many other issues that we could tackle with the money Trump wants to spend on the wall. With an increase of $265 million the Department of Justice could hire 2,000 new police officers and make steps towards making many communities a safer place.

With an increase of $39 million the Office of National Drug Control Policy could support community-level efforts to address substance abuse programs in nearly 730 additional communities.

With an increase of $200 million the Economic Development Administration could create or preserve 31,000 jobs for our hard-working Americans.

With an additional $20 million Small Business Administration grants could support dozens more Women’s Business and Veterans Outreach Centers providing business training, counseling and outreach to 47,000 additional U.S. veterans and women.

These are the changes that American citizens deserve.

Madam Speaker, it is critical that the President end this government shutdown and end the unwarranted suffering of American families across the nation.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN’S IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY

(Ms. SPANBERGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, over the past 34 days, we have heard that this shutdown is about security. Well, I am a former undercover CIA officer, so let’s talk about security.

There is nothing secure about FBI agents working without pay. There is nothing secure about them closing down investigations and losing their informants, their counterterrorism informants.

There is nothing secure about TSA employees who keep us safe in the airspace working without pay.

There is nothing secure about our Customs and Border Patrol agents, who work along the very border we are discussing, working without pay.

There is nothing secure about our air traffic controllers working 10 hours a day to keep our airplanes safe in the air.

There is nothing secure about our diplomats, who work in war zones and around the world to keep this country safe, working without pay.

There is nothing secure about the 42,000 dedicated members of the U.S. Coast Guard working without pay as they defend our shores.

The public servants who work every single day to protect the lives of their fellow American citizens deserve better. I know this because I used to be one of them.

This shutdown is a disgrace. It is hurting our national security. We must end it now so that Americans can sleep safely at night; Federal workers can receive the paychecks they have earned; and our country’s military, economic, and diplomatic strength can be preserved before it is too late.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. HORSFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to share the story of Laurie Wall, a Las Vegas resident, a mother of three, and a Federal employee denied a paycheck because of this government shutdown.

Like many of Nevada’s Federal employees, Laurie is still reporting to work every single day, doing her job on behalf of the American people. But because she is not getting paid, Laurie also has to add trips to the local food bank to pick up needed food and diapers for her family.

Because of this shutdown, 3,520 Nevada-based Federal employees are being denied a paycheck; 30,000 southwestern Nevadans are at risk of homelessness because of reduced housing assistance; and 34,000 people in my district could lose their nutritional assistance.

The House has already voted 11 times to reopen the government. It is long past time that the Senate does the same and stops holding Nevadans like Laurie Wall hostage.

OPEN UP THE GOVERNMENT

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, here we are in the fifth week of this shutdown.

I want to talk about two stories.

One is Tyler. He is a resident of Golden, Colorado. I know his family a long time. He has two small children. He says he received a certificate from the United States of America thanking me for working for the air traffic controllers for 10 years. The same day, I got a check for zero dollars.

Then I want to talk about a young woman who works for the EPA. She has two children with disabilities. She is a patriot. She has a chemistry degree. She could work in a million different places. She wanted to work for us, for the United States of America, to serve the public, to give back to the United States. But now she has to question, with two young kids with disabilities, whether she can do this anymore. She expected us to be reliable as employers, and we are not.

We are better than this. Mr. President, open up the government.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, every day I hear from constituents about how this manufactured crisis is hurting them and hurting their families. Mitch McConnell’s and President Trump’s refusal to reopen government has consequences for real people.

A Marine veteran from Bay City, Michigan, won’t receive his monthly housing allowance this week that he needs to pay his rent and make his car payment. His words to me were this: “I never thought the President would be putting us veterans that he says he loves so much in harm’s way just to get money for his harebrained immigration solution.”

That is from a United States veteran who served this country and is now being treated by the President of the United States as a pawn in a political game to get something that he is not willing to submit to the legislative process.

Shame on this President. Shame on him. Open this government. Do it now.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the good people of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, who are helping their neighbors, the Federal workers, contractors, and families who have been so grievously impacted by the government shutdown.

As the human and financial toll of this senseless shutdown has spread, we have seen locals step up and help those who are struggling without pay. What a contrast with this administration where Cabinet members said today they didn’t understand why an unpaid worker might have to resort to a food bank to feed his family.

Unlike this administration and the Senate majority leader, our neighbors have recognized the true impact of the shutdown and are doing something about it. We have seen youth groups, and fire departments, and local organizations organize food drives. Nonprofits are collecting donations and organizing food pantries so Federal workers can feed their families.

I urge the President and the Senate majority leader to put people before politics. People are not bargaining chips. The shutdown needs to end now.
END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. CISNEROS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, the time has come for the President to end this shutdown and put our Federal workers above political bickering. Hundreds of thousands of Federal workers, many of them veterans, continue to show up to work every day without pay. TSA employees, FBI employees, air traffic controllers, coast-guardsmen as well as many others continue to make the security and safety of our Nation a top priority.

One such person that I spoke to is Lupe Mejia. Lupe is a veteran, who currently works for the FBI on counter-terrorism issues. Her husband also works for the FBI, and neither one of them is getting paid.

During this shutdown, Lupe has been going to food banks to keep food costs down. Paying the bills has become a struggle, and she is trying to do this all without dipping into their family savings, but it is getting harder and harder each day.

Madam Speaker, I say to the President that his shutdown is causing hardship to families like Lupe’s all across this country. Thirty-four days is long enough.

Let’s do what is right and pay our Federal employees, especially those who put their lives on the line for our country. They deserve to be compensated for the work they do and the security they provide. Let’s bring sanity back to government, and I call on the President to tomorrow end this shutdown.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. LUJÁN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, the pain from this Trump shutdown is being felt deeply in every corner of my district in New Mexico and across America.

We have farmers and ranchers that are unable to plan for their production. Tribal communities are facing disruptions in their healthcare services. People are not getting urgent questions answered by the IRS, and some families are worried that there are going to be liens put on their homes.

A local health clinic in my district, the Pecos Valley Medical Center had their Federal loan halted, even though the project has been approved, which means they can’t draw down on funds. This means they will have to pause their efforts to expand access to mental health care and it could jeopardize the project.

Over 800,000 families, individuals across America are not being paid. Over 150,000 veterans that are furloughed, some of them are working without being paid. Chef Jose Andres is feeding thousands of people who are lining up just down the street between here and the White House.

Madam Speaker, I say to the President, come outside and go see what Chef Andres is doing. These families are hurting. End this shutdown. It can end today.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. HILL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I was elected to fight for the people of my district, to challenge the way things are done here in Washington, and make sure our government starts working for the people. But it can’t work for the people when it is not working at all.

It is not working for Christy, a hard-working air traffic controller, veteran, and single mother of two who is terrified. When she doesn’t get her paycheck tomorrow, she won’t be able to feed her kids. She works a good job. She shouldn’t be afraid of missing her kids’ basic needs, and now she is looking for a job at night as a bartender.

That is true for so many of the law enforcement officials, aviation specialists, and firefighters who are affected by this shutdown. They are focusing on our safety, and in return, they are not receiving pay for their work. Every day, that safety becomes more and more compromised.

It is not working for Eric, a 17-year career employee at the Federal Aviation Agency. He wrote to me, “As an integral part of the Nation’s air traffic control system, my focus has always been, and will always be, on safety.”

That is true for so many of the law enforcement officials, aviation specialists, and firefighters who are affected by this shutdown. They are focusing on our safety, and in return, they are not receiving pay for their work. Every day, that safety becomes more and more compromised.

It is not working for Diane, who works for the Angeles National Forest and lives paycheck to paycheck as almost 80 percent of this country does. She is gearing up for the economic turmoil of not getting a second paycheck tomorrow.

It is not working for John, who protects us, as a Federal prison guard, from terrorists, who is now driving Uber after his shifts in order to pay the bills.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues, the President, and our fellow Senators to open the government right now.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. McBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McBATH. Madam Speaker, at its most basic level, the government should keep us safe. On the 34th day of the longest government shutdown in our Nation’s history, hundreds of thousands of Federal workers tasked with keeping us safe are working without pay.

As the men and women of TSA, air traffic control, the FBI, the United States Coast Guard, and many other government agencies continue to perform their duties, many live with the uncertainty and fear of not knowing how they are going to pay their mortgage or feed their families.

In less than 2 weeks, millions will come to Atlanta, Georgia, the district I represent, and they will be flooding in for the Super Bowl. Having been a flight attendant for 30 years, I am very afraid. I am deeply concerned for the Atlanta airport’s TSA agents, air traffic controllers, and for the Federal agencies tasked with ensuring the public safety during this event.

President Trump said he would shut down the government for a wall that he claims will make us safer, but, in fact, his shutdown has made us less safe. I am going to work with my Democratic colleagues, to support bipartisan funding packages to reopen the government.
END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. SHALALA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I want to share the story of Doris, a constituent from Palmetto Bay, Florida. Doris works as an investigative program officer for the Department of Homeland Security. For over 27 years, she has devoted her life to the safety and the security of our community.

Today marks the 34th day of this irresponsible shutdown. It also marks the 34th day that Doris will be going to work without getting a paycheck.

She has received notice that her department will miss a second pay period; something that her supervisor has told her will affect her retirement status.

This nightmare has affected her financially, mentally, and emotionally. She is terrified about having to default on her mortgage and not having enough money to cover her car payments or put food on the table.

Later today, Doris is planning to stand in line at a nearby parking lot to receive a head of lettuce and some tomatoes from a local food bank. Is this what the administration thought of when they initiated this shutdown? Is this what the greatest country in the world has succumbed to?

It angers me to know that Doris is being used as pawn to fulfill a campaign promise. Madam Speaker, I say to the President that we do our jobs and he does his. Open the government.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. MATSUI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, across this country and in my hometown of Sacramento, President Trump is inflicting unnecessary harm to our Federal workers, our economy, and the health and safety of the American people.

I have heard from my constituents across my district that this shutdown is disrupting their lives. Many Federal workers are frustrated. They just want to return to work. Yet, now they can't work, or they are working without pay. They can't pay their bills. The consequences of this shutdown affect us all.

I have heard from a U.S. Coast Guard veteran who answered the call to serve his country for over 20 years and retired with honors. Now, because of the shutdown, his pension isn't being processed. He is worried about his bills, and is heartbroken that this country he served for so many years is not honoring its promise to take care of him in retirement.

Another person who is a TSA agent working without pay at Sacramento's airport said it is hard to concentrate at work when she is thinking about the bills stacking up. She is able to pay for January's rent with savings, but if this shutdown continues through February, she will not have enough money for rent, leaving her to choose between being evicted or moving out on her own and becoming homeless.

Our Federal workers deserve an employer that honors its promises and provides for its workforce. It is time for President Trump and Majority Leader McConnel to fully fund the government and to end the pain and suffering of the American people.

END THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the people of Nevada's Third District, I rise again to say it is time to end this shutdown. My office is currently working with a couple, both of them Federal workers, one of them a veteran, who are furloughed and now being evicted because of this unnecessary shutdown.

Nevada's SNAP and housing authorities are preparing to draw on their reserves to make up for the lack of Federal funding. Over 400,000 Nevadans will face devastating consequences if these programs run out of money.

Our Governor just asked our higher education board to step in and protect Nevada's college students from penalties, and the speaker of our legislature just introduced a bill to protect Federal workers from debt collectors and landlords. Get the picture?

We are now stressing our State and local governments because our President and our Senate cannot step up and do their job. This shutdown has gone on far too long. My colleagues and I just voted for the 11th time to reopen the government. I ask the Senate and the President to do their duty and open it up now.

THE SHUTDOWN STRUGGLE

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, Federal workers should not have to struggle to pay their bills just because my colleagues across the aisle and the President refuse to end the Trump shutdown. They should not be in a position of having to apply for unemployment while continuing to work without pay, which is exactly what one of my constituents from Westchester County, New York, has been forced to do.

Others in my district, nonprofit employees, working reduced hours because of the shutdown, have been forced to rely on food donations to feed their families.

It is inexcusable that Republicans have rejected 11 opportunities to end the Trump shutdown, pay workers, and reopen government. I urge them to come to their senses and reopen government without further delay.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IMPACT ON WORKERS AND CONSTITUENTS

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, a week ago, we had a roundtable in my district, and we invited, including Madam Speaker today, to come and listen to the workers.

Tamara, who works for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, said that she is trying to figure out how to tell her son that he is not going to be able to have his birthday party. She is a young widow, single mother.

Veronica said that she has to take care of her parents. She is worried about her bills, and she has devoted her life to the safety and security of our country.

Her story resonates with so many African American and Latino workers, working without pay for more than a month. He must pay to get to work, though, buy his own lunch and gas, but has no paycheck coming in. He can’t borrow from his family because eight of his relatives also work for the Federal Government.

His story resonates with so many African Americans who work for the Federal Government. But now with this shutdown, the Black community has been deeply affected, like everyone else.

While African Americans account for 12 percent of the population, 18 percent
THE SHUTDOWN HURTS NEW JERSEY FAMILIES

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, 34 days into the Trump shutdown, New Jersey families are hurting: 5,000 Federal workers have lost their paycheck; millions more are being harmed by the closure of critical services.

In my district in Edison, many EPA employees are being prevented from doing their jobs. These dedicated public servants help clean up contaminated sites. They keep our drinking water safe. Meanwhile, at the NOAA lab at Sandy Hook, they are unable to conduct urgent research on climate change.

One of my EPA workers said: "Mr. President, please open the government. Do your job so we can do our job." I couldn’t agree more.

Members of the Coast Guard at Sandy Hook in my district are going without pay. These are the men and women who risked their lives to keep us safe during Superstorm Sandy, and they deserve a paycheck.

An IRS worker from my district said: "This is the first time in my life that I have ever had to go to a food bank for food. Not knowing where food is coming from is scary." And she went on to say that she fears being evicted from her apartment. This is an IRS worker.

Madam Speaker, House Democrats have voted 11 times on bipartisan legislation. It is time to open the government, Mr. President.

THE IMPACT OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED SHUTDOWN

(Ms. STEVENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today for the people suffering the consequences of this shutdown. I rise today for our great country and for the belief in our great government. I rise for our neighbors, our friends, and all our taxpayers.

The impact of this unprecedented shutdown, the longest in our history, has had real and deeply concerning impacts on our families, particularly in Michigan. It is also posing serious threats to our national security and safety.

Tim Mach of Waterford, Michigan, a professional aviation safety specialist, has been working diligently throughout this shutdown. He is doing the best he can with the materials he has to ensure our airplanes are safe, but he is unable to access the parts for the planes that are damaged.

The longer this shutdown drags on, the more dire these types of operations become. For the well-being of our public servants and the safety of our country, the government must open today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today from this body as his voice, imploring the less than 600 among us who have been elected to this Federal Government to open this government now.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS SUFFER THROUGH THE SHUTDOWN

(Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Speaker, on this, the 34th day of the longest shutdown in American history, I sat down with a group of air traffic controllers in my office today.

These workers told me about how an already stressful job has been made even worse by this shutdown, that many of them are working 6 days a week, 10 hours a day with no pay.

They know that their work requires no mistakes because it is life and death, but to make matters even worse, 30 percent of them are already stretched thin and currently are eligible to retire, and many are considering retiring earlier so that they can at least get a paycheck.

In the words of Ranika, one of the air traffic controllers: This shutdown is the perfect storm for a national emergency.

Madam Speaker, the collateral damage of this shutdown is difficult to fathom, but this much is clear: Every day that goes by, we are less safe, our economy is more weakened, and all Americans from all backgrounds suffer.

This must end. Open the government.

END THIS GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

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This must end. Open the government.

HUNDREDS HURT BY SHUTDOWN

(Mr. AGUILAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, we are now in day 34 of the longest shutdown in American history.

Over the course of this shutdown, I have heard from hundreds of people in my community who are being hurt by this senseless shutdown. Today, I would like to share the story of Graciela, who wrote to me from my hometown of Redlands.

Graciela has worked for the IRS for over 40 years, and her Federal job allows her to care for her daughter, who is suffering from thyroid cancer. Graciela wrote to me and said: “Each missed paycheck is another 2 weeks that my daughter will go without medication and treatment.”

It is outrageous that, in the face of this type of suffering, real human suffering, our President can remain so callous.

We have voted 11 times to reopen this government, but instead of working with us to end this shutdown, the President and Leader MCCONNELL continue to move the goalpost and insist on funding for their ineffective and wasteful border wall and cuts to legal immigration.

Our country deserves better than leaders who are willing to hold their people hostage.

Graciela concluded her message to me by saying this: “The President’s misconceived notion that this country needs a wall more than its own citizens need to go back to work or to be paid for the work they are doing is mind-boggling.”

Madam Speaker, Americans are suffering and deserve better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

END THIS GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. BROWN of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, I rise to demand, insist, and beseech President Trump to end this shutdown now and open the Federal Government.

I represent the fifth largest number of Federal Government employees. Every day I see, I hear, and I feel the pain and suffering of the Federal Government employees and contractors in my neighborhoods and my community.

One out of every ten residents in my Maryland district live in a household headed by a Federal Government employee or contractor.

This Monday at a community event supporting our Federal employees, I met a woman with her 2-month-old infant child. She is an essential employee at the Food and Drug Administration. She needs to be and wants to be on the job, but she simply can’t. She can’t because she can’t afford to pay for childcare for her infant daughter.

She is having difficulty paying for groceries, providing lunch money for her two elementary school-aged boys, and is on the verge of not being able to pay either her rent or her car note.

She was sobbing uncontrollably. She was crying quietly and pleading for you, Mr. President, to open the government, to let her work with dignity, to support her children, and to do her job.
President Trump, end this shutdown now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. EVANS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, it is day 34 of the Trump shutdown.

Tomorrow will mark the second missed paycheck for 800,000 Federal workers and for many Federal contractors, as well.

I have spent parts of 2 days at the Philadelphia airport meeting with the workers and seeing the needs. These people in the groups are stepping up. Everyone is looking to the Republicans and the President to step up. We must reopen this government.

Pay these workers now. Pay these workers now. Pay these workers now. Pay these workers now.

SHUTDOWN HAS TURNED LIVES UPSIDE DOWN

(Ms. WEXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, my district in Northern Virginia is home to tens of thousands of Federal workers, and even more contractors who work alongside them.

I have heard from hundreds of constituents about how the shutdown has turned their lives upside down, like Teresa, who is a furloughed Federal worker.

She and her husband recently sold their home and signed a contract to purchase another one in my district. The mortgage financing for their purchase was all set and approved before the shutdown. Their closing date is set for next Monday, the 28th, 4 days from now.

But just a couple days ago, they learned that the mortgage company is now denying their mortgage application because she is furloughed. She was told by the lender that they consider her unemployed and too much of a risk to finance.

This is a Federal employee who will receive backpay when this shutdown eventually ends, but that isn’t enough for the mortgage company. It isn’t enough for any of their other creditors, and now she and her family, instead of celebrating moving into their new home, are essentially homeless, all because of the reckless Trump-McConnell shutdown.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, it is time to end this shutdown, which is hurting working Americans and damaging the overall economy.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce says that the shutdown is harming the American people, American business, and the economy.

So far, it has cost the United States economy about a half percentage point of overall economic growth. That is about $25 billion.

JPMorgan Chase estimates that the shutdown is now reducing economic output up to $10 billion each week.

Even the administration has doubled its estimate of the economic cost. It says that, if the shutdown lasts through March, we could have zero growth this quarter. Some forecasters even project that growth could turn negative.

Mr. President, open this government for the people. The people are hurting. Enough is enough.

REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT NOW

(Ms. WATERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, today, thousands of air traffic controllers, who we know are essential to our safety and work in one of the most stressful work environments, have had to work without being paid for 34 days.

Unions for air traffic controllers, pilots, and flight attendants released a letter today describing the impact of this shutdown. This is what they wrote: “We have a growing concern for the safety and security of our members, our airlines, and the traveling public during this unprecedented government shutdown. This is already the longest government shutdown in the history of the United States, and there is no end in sight. In our risk-averse industry, we cannot even calculate the level of risk currently at play nor predict the point at which the entire system will break. It is unprecedented.”

This is unconscionable.

Mr. President, you took credit for this shutdown. You said you would accept responsibility. You said you owned this shutdown. Are you going to own and take responsibility for the loss of lives for a catastrophe that will be caused in the sky because you are holding the American people hostage for a political agenda that has no credibility whatsoever?

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, since President Trump irresponsibly shut government down, I have heard from countless TSA agents and the national air traffic controllers in my district. They have all indicated that, while they are committed to their duties, they are also suffering financially and need the government reopened now.

I stand with them. Every member of our Caucus is standing together, calling on the White House to open the government now.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, I also rise to share a shutdown story from my district in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Vanessa Thomas, a resident of St. Thomas, shared a heartfelt story with me on her personal experience with the government shutdown.

In 2017, less than 2 years ago, she lost her home in the two hurricanes that we had. Her home insurance is through the USDA Rural Development program.

Today, the shutdown of the USDA did not receive homeowners insurance payments regularly. Now, with the shutdown, she is forced to use her own money to pay...
for materials and labor to repair her home. She has to choose between having her daughter sit out a semester in college or saving her home.

This is one among many stories that are threatening residents of our country.

Today, I strongly urge the President to end this shutdown now, immediately.

Today, we cannot continue using Federal employees and Federal funds as pawns in a political game.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the devastating impacts this shutdown is having on families throughout Oklahoma's Fifth District.

Over the Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday weekend, I went back to my district and visited with impacted Federal employees. The stories of the impacts were heartbreaking.

One of the things that stuck with me was speaking with a woman named Tammy, who reminded me that it is not just the government that is shut down right now, but that families' lives are also being shattered. That is, too often, the forgotten part of this conversation. We should never use Federal employees, contractors, or their families as pawns in a political disagreement.

So, while we are analyzing the current negative effects of this shutdown, we also need to look at the long-lasting effects on families, on our communities, and on the economy.

Simply put, we will be suffering the negative consequences of this shutdown for years to come, and the stories I have heard from Oklahoma families are the reasons I will continue to work to reopen the government.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise following our 11th vote earlier today to reopen government and end the senseless chaos and the pain of this shutdown.

Why won't the Republicans take yes for an answer? Why won't they provide relief for the hardworking Americans suffering in their own communities?

It is workers. The President, that on every occasion we have presented to the floor initiatives that had been passed by the Republicans in the Senate, just their own bills, sending them back to them, and they have said no, or their bills acted upon by a bipartisan group in the House, our most recent contribution to send over to the Senate, and they have said no.

And today, in the simplest—the simplest—of resolutions, we said please vote "yes" for $12 billion for disaster assistance—we all know that we have to do that—and open up the government for 2 weeks in order to have a discussion. They have said no.

Madam Speaker, $12 billion for disaster assistance and 2 weeks of opening up government to allow the debate to continue so that people can come to work and those who are working already, all of whom, can be paid: Americans like Brenda from Maine, whose family can no longer pay for heating fuel this winter, while temperatures remain below freezing; Americans like Julie from rural Iowa, who says that farmers, already hit hard by tariffs, will feel the squeeze even more now; Americans like Sarah from Colorado, whose new job at the VA is on hold, adding to wait times for veterans who need healthcare services; and Veterans, who comprise nearly a third of our Federal workforce, 31 percent. Our veterans’ security clearances are at risk. You can lose your security clearance if you lose your credit rating, and you can lose your credit rating if you cannot pay your bills on time—your mortgage, your rent, your car payment, your credit card bills, and the rest. If your credit rating goes down, the vulnerability of your security clearance increases.

So it is harmful to our veterans to be doing this, and it is important for everyone to know how they are affected because our veterans, who have donned the uniform of our country to protect us and then carry on their commitment to public service in the public sector as Federal employees—in some ways still continuing to protect us, in other ways meeting our needs in another way—all of them are affected by this shutdown.

Or like Lila from Georgia, who says: "Food stamp recipients will go hungry. Many will lose subsidized housing. State and local services will be overwhelmed trying to make up for the losses."

One woman, Vivian, from Maine, asked: "How is a wall more important than families?"

This senseless shutdown throws the American people’s safety and security into peril.

This week, FBI agents released a report warning of the dire effects of the shutdown on nearly every aspect of their work.

The FBI writes: "We don’t have funds to get guns and drugs off the streets and to prosecute violent gang and drug traffickers. . . ."

"We aren’t able to take child sexual exploitation cases to grand jury to seek indictments and warrants in order to get our most violent offenders arrested. That just puts our children in jeopardy. . . ."

"We have no funds" to pay sources that provide cybersecurity intelligence to protect the country “against our foreign adversaries.”

And they conclude: "The fear," during this disastrous shutdown, "is our enemies know they can run freely."

The FBI talked about children, putting children and jeopardizing this shutdown is putting so many children and the families of our Federal workers in jeopardy as well.

Those of us who have had the privilege of serving those in food lines and the rest, to listen and hear their stories, can tell you firsthand that this is making enough impact that it is material for sure. It is about their financial security, but psychological as well.

We are doing serious damage to our country, totally unnecessarily.

The President and the Republicans either do not notice or do not care about the real effects of this shutdown on real people. They say: Oh, you will get paid later.

Well, they have to pay their bills on time, not sometime later.

Today, this morning, when told that many Federal workers were going to food banks, Treasury Secretary Wilbur Ross said: "I don’t quite get why." As hundreds of thousands of workers are about to miss a second paycheck tomorrow, Secretary Ross does not know why people without a paycheck have to go to food lines.

This Marie Antoinette attitude of "let them eat cake" is pervasive in the administration. The President thinks, I guess, that they can call their dads for money.

Hours after Secretary Ross made his statement, White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow doubled down on this administration’s “let them eat cake” attitude, saying that the shutdown was "just a glitch."

Just a glitch? Maybe to you it is a glitch, but it is a paycheck to our Federal employees and the work they do for us.

So they are being harmed by not getting paid. The people they serve, the American people, are being harmed by not being served.

Our economy will suffer a downturn. It does, at these times, The President’s own economic advisers can tell them that.

This shutdown is not a glitch. It is a crisis that the President alone created and that the President alone can end. The Republicans in Congress have been accomplices to the President’s irresponsibility in just ignoring the consequences of his actions. Either he doesn’t know or he doesn’t care, but, nonetheless, the Trump shutdown goes on.

Once again, we call on the President and the Republicans in Congress, especially in the United States Senate, where they are holding this up, to reopen government now for the sake of the health, the safety, and the well-being of the American people.

I thank our Federal employees for what they do to meet the needs of the...
American people, for the role they play in providing the public-sector promise that we make to people to meet their needs, to provide the services of the courts and the protections of our security in terms of the FBI, of TSA, of the Coast Guard.

The cost of this shutdown—the Coast Guard is the only defense entity that is not being paid. Because this is a 25 percent shutdown, 75 percent of the workforce is at work. The Department of Defense is at work, but the Department of Homeland Security is not, and that is what the Coast Guard falls under.

Imagine those responsible for search and rescue and emergency situations having to go to food banks to get food for their families. How does that keep them as strong as they can possibly be, as strong as they can possibly be to search and rescue and to protect us? They are a line of defense in securing our borders.

A lot of the discussion is about secure borders. Well, our borders extend to this line that the President seems committed to. Coast Guard is our line of defense there. In our proposals for the opening up of government, we have funding for our Coast Guard for assets that they have asked for.

This is a tragedy in so many respects. It shouldn’t go on any longer. We should at least be able to discuss and compare the merits of our different proposals, and we should be able to do that with government open and not holding the American people hostage, Federal workers hostage, the security of our people hostage, and the safety and well-being of our children hostage to an idle campaign applause line that the President seems committed to at this time.

**EFFECTS OF THE SHUTDOWN**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. McCOULUM). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designated majority leader.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased we are able to be here tonight to have an hour with some of my colleagues to continue this conversation about the hardships people are facing due to this shutdown and the impact it is having on our country.

We have had so many interesting stories and tragic recollections of exactly what people are going through. As our Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, just said, we are holding Federal employees hostage; we are holding the safety of our country hostage; we are holding the American people hostage; and it is time to get the government going again and resolve our differences.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have Legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Ms. PINGREE. So today is the 34th day of the longest government shutdown that has taken a great toll on dedicated public servants and their families across America. Americans who have jobs are actually standing in line at food pantries here in Washington and back home in my State of Maine.

This Chamber, as of today, has voted 11 times to fund the government, to pay 800,000 workers, and to restart essential services.

President Trump’s unwillingness to reopen the government is tone deaf to the financial circumstances of working Americans. Most are living paycheck to paycheck, pay mortgages and healthcare premiums, and need to keep food on the table. Government workers and contractors cannot afford these weeks being held hostage.

People who rely on government programs like SNAP and housing vouchers are feeling the impact of not affording these weeks of being held hostage. Businesses that are losing opportunities to expand and grow their businesses cannot afford these 3 weeks of being held hostage.

The consequences of this shutdown have rippled through our State and national economies. Members of Maine’s Coast Guard, who protect us every single day, are about to miss their second paycheck while actively serving to protect our working waterfronts.

The USDA’s partial closure in Maine has put Maine farmers in financial limbo, and SNAP benefits for Maine’s most vulnerable are on the verge of a lapse. Many of Maine’s craft brewers, who added over 800 jobs to our State economy last year, have had to put new products and their businesses on hold.

At this time, I will share a few of the stories about what is happening and the impact from our constituents in Maine as a result of this shutdown. I will read just a few clips from letters I received and the stories Mainers have shared with the local news, and I will outline some of the broader problems this historic shutdown has created for real people.

We heard from a brewery in the process of expanding to a second location. They had all their paperwork in with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau in the Department of the Treasury when the shutdown began, but now that brewer is waiting with an empty storefront.

Another brewery is just waiting for approval to open six new types of beer, all sitting and ready to be sold. As the owner says:

January is already a tough time in Maine, as I hope you know, and to lose out on weeks of sales because of the shutdown may cause us to close our doors. Please, I implore you, do what you can to get the shutdown over with.

This shutdown is the worst one that I have been involved with since the Federal Government decades ago. Earlier this week, I went to my credit union to take out a personal loan to pay my bills. It is the first time ever in my life I have had to do that.

This weekend, I visited a family shelter for survivors of domestic violence that does incredible work serving my community. This shelter would like to expand to serve even more people, but funding uncertainty around reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act makes that impossible for them.

Domestic violence survivors are casualties of this shutdown.

This weekend, I also met an entrepreneur who is working to open a pet care company with her husband. He even left his job so they can realize their dream, but they are currently waiting on a Small Business Administration loan they need to open their business. It is sitting on a furloughed worker’s desk. Entrepreneurs are casualties of the shutdown.

This week, I met with air traffic controllers in my district, people who keep passengers and freight moving safely...
through the skies. They are working 6-day weeks and about to miss a second paycheck. They told me they look after their colleagues by asking: How long do you have left? How long do they have left before they miss a mortgage payment or a healthcare bill, or max out their credit cards?

These are hardworking, responsible people, many with at least 3 months’ savings, but they are entering their second month without a paycheck. The financial and psychological stress of this shutdown is cruel, and, sadly, it won’t be the only consequence.

The shutdown has closed the air traffic controller training academy, which will diminish the pipeline of people we need to keep air travel safe and efficient in the future. Our future is a casualty of the Trump shutdown.

Madam Speaker, I sincerely hope our Republican colleagues will join us in reopening the government. The alternative is too painful for too many.

Ms. PINGREE. I thank the gentlewoman very much for her thoughts. I am now happy to yield to my friend from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Maine. This subject is so serious and so infuriating because it is about us.

We have shut down our government—we are the only country in the world that does something like this—inflicting harm on our employees, on Americans, and on America.

I would like to introduce the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) in the Chamber. She talked about national security being placed at risk. The fact that we have done this to ourselves is really difficult, and I would say to the President. Madam Speaker, that it is time to reopen this government.

We have offered 11 versions of how to reopen the government. But I want to talk about some stories, because the psychology of the gentleman from the time when their parks are not open. This is something that is very important.

He has worked for the Park Service for 19 years, and then, all of a sudden, he believes that nobody saw this coming. Now he is furloughed, with young children.

And he described it as this: I don’t know when we are going to get back to normal. Everything is on hold. It just sucks. The mental side is crushing. I am sad; I am angry; I am demoralized. And this sitting around, just twiddling your thumbs, hoping that the greatest Nation on Earth opens back up for business, eats away at my soul.

He has a brother-in-law who works for the Border Patrol. He is an EMT and a field agent with four children. He is a first responder not getting paid.

And this gentleman, we ask him to provide border security, and he is not getting paid, and he is under the pressure of having a young family that needs these paychecks and needs stability and reliability.

We had folks from the Fish and Wildlife that came and talked to us, they deal with aquatic and invasive species, like the zebra mussel, which really can gum up water systems throughout the country.

There was a big conference between Canada and the western United States that got canceled when, in fact, we should be making sure these rivers and our waterways are in good shape. They are getting affected.

There are so many things. We talk about the front-facing individuals that talk to the public, the TSA, the FBI, those individuals, but we have so many other employees who provide service to each and every one of us that are either working without pay or have been furloughed without any end in sight.

This is no way to run a nation. We know that. The absurdity of all of this is really taking hold, and it is time for us to open this government. This can be resolved quickly. Mr. President, let’s just get this government open, and then let’s sit down and negotiate all of this.

Ms. PINGREE. I thank the gentleman for taking the time to share those stories with us. It is so important that everybody understand the impact this is having in many areas that most people don’t know anything about.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM).

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for organizing this.

Madam Speaker, right now, millions of Americans all across this country are struggling, and they are uncertain about the future because of a government shutdown. Federal employees, government contractors and their families, they are all hurting. Small businesses, nonprofits, State and local governments, they are feeling the pain, and they know they cannot count on Congress and the Federal Government as a reliable partner.

So who is at fault for this irresponsible, inefficient, and dangerous shutdown? President Trump and the Republicans.

They are demanding a wall, a wall the Republican majority refused to fund for 2 years, and they are willing to inflict pain on millions of Americans, damage our economy, and put our Nation at risk to get their way, all so the President can keep a campaign promise.

Mr. Trump and the Republicans in Congress have taken 800,000 Federal workers hostage, and for them to get back to work and get paid, the ransom demand is Trump’s wall.

Last week, I met with over 40 Federal employees, air traffic controllers, TSA agents, prison guards, all forced to work without pay. I met with Federal workers from HUD, and the IRS, and the Agriculture Department, who are furloughed and very worried they are struggling. They feel betrayed by their government. They feel betrayed by their President.

Tomorrow, these valued workers will miss their second paycheck. They are angry. They feel betrayed. Their families are hurting, and they feel afraid. They are being treated like pawns by this President, and it is just outright cruel.

House Democrats have passed appropriations bills 10 times to fund and immediately open the government, but Republicans keep voting “no.” It is time for Congress and Democrats to vote to open the government and end to this shutdown. Then we can negotiate the details of comprehensive border security and immigration reform with the government open.

Every Federal worker, on the job or at home, I want you to know, you are not just a number. Your contribution to the safety and security and to the success of our Nation. You deserve to be treated with respect. You deserve to get paid immediately.

And the one way that we can collectively thank them for their service is to open the government now.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for sharing those stories.

I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I want to talk about Tom, who is a 32-year Federal employee and works as an agricultural statistician. He calculates how many cattle are in the western United States and how many acres of hay and crop that we have.

This is his fourth government shutdown. He loves his job and his work. He loves serving our country. But he feels like these political games have become an insult, and he is tired of being used as a pawn.

I have many more stories, but I see that the gentleman from Maryland is ready to go and I yield back to the gentleman from Maine so that she can yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank everyone here tonight for providing the diversity of stories that are really coming from States across the country, which we all represent. And I know it is just a small bit of what we are all hearing every day in our offices.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. PINGREE and Mr. PERLMUTTER for their leadership.

I welcome all questions from you, Mr. Speaker, and any other colleagues here, and from any Republicans present. Anybody who wants to pose a question to me, I am all for it.

Madam Speaker, Lara Trump, who is President Trump’s daughter-in-law and
re-election campaign adviser, recently had a message for the furloughed workers and people working without pay. It will all be worth it, she assures us. “Listen, it’s not fair to you, and we all get that; but this is so much bigger than any little bit of pain,” she said in an interview with “BOLD TV.” “It is a little bit of pain, but it’s going to be for the future of our country.”

No, this is not the little bit of pain. A little bit of pain is losing your earring at the White House Christmas party. That is a little bit of pain.

This is a lot of pain that the American people are experiencing right now. It is day 34, and tens of thousands of my constituents are suffering because of the shutdown. Military veteran air traffic controllers in Frederick County are being forced to work with no pay, and having to borrow money from their kids’ 529 college accounts, with a 10 percent penalty, in order to put food on the table and to pay their mortgage.

PD work in Bethesda sent home from the job with no pay, when they are supposed to be keeping our food supply safe from E. coli, salmonella and insect infestation.

Dzens of scientists, researchers, secretaries and park rangers, all thrust into a nightmare of closed offices, closed daycare, no gross pay, no net pay, and a suffering economy.

There are thousands of private contract employees in my district, Madam Speaker, who have not earned a dollar in a month, and they are never going to get repaid for it.

There are Uber drivers telling me they are making one-third of what they usually make because our regional economy is depressed in Maryland, Virginia, and D.C., because of the government shutdown. And we know that that is symptomatic of what is going on across the country, because more than 80 percent of Federal workers don’t live in the national capital region.

One of my constituents has been a Federal employee for 27 years, first in the Interior Department, and then in the National Park Service, who says: “This is the first time I’ve had to question whether I made the right choice in public service, and the first time I’ve had to reach into my retirement funds to make sure that my wife and I can pay our bills as they come due this month.”

He describes fellow Park Service employees living lives of quiet desperation. And of course they would be, because they are being maligned and typecast by the President of the United States, who derides all of the Federal workers as Democrats. He says they’re all Democrats.

Well, first of all, it is not true. But what difference does it make? They are Americans.

We need to have Presidents of the United States who stood with all Americans, not with those from a particular political party, not just with those who agreed with the President or showed blind loyalty to the President. We used to have Presidents who were loyal to the American people and to our Constitution.

“All are suffering,” my constituent writes, “not looking for pity, but just for Congress and the White House to do their job.”

Now, we might think this shutdown is some kind of freak outburst by an admittedly erratic and impetuous President. But, Madam Speaker, I represent one of the last vestiges of Federal workers, and I am afraid that there is a method to this madness, and I know what it is; because I was there in January 2017 when the President issued an executive order freezing all Federal hiring, demoralizing, and even crippling agencies throughout our government.

I was there when they adopted, in January of 2017, the Holman Rule, giving Congress the power to reduce Federal spending, to abolish their positions, simply by slipping riders into appropriations bills.

I watched them try to ban the use of the words “climate change” by Federal scientists in official documents. And I saw them gut billions of dollars in cuts to Federal workers’ wages and health benefits.

I saw the President, in September of last year, announce his decision to rescind modest, across-the-board, statutory pay increases of 1.9 percent for the Federal workforce. And I have watched them try to bust the Federal worker unions by making it easier to fire Federal employees and trying to undo the existing collective bargaining contracts, a series of moves that were fought by the AFGE and NTEU and were finally reversed in court.

Madam Speaker, the original political philosopher of this administration, Steve Bannon, tells us very clearly what was the principal and overriding political aim of this administration when he essentially declared war on our government and its workforce.

He stated at the outset of the administration that the new administration is in an unending battle for a deconstruction of the administrative state. “Every day it is going to be a fight,” he said. And by the administrative state, he means my constituents, who are working to protect our air, to safeguard our food, to protect our water, to protect our planet and the climate at the EPA, at NOAA, and throughout the Federal Government.

He means the civil servants at the Department of Justice who are prosecuting mobsters and white collar criminals; the IRS agents who are trying to catch tax scofflaws and collect money so we have a government.

He means the people at NOAA who are trying to save us from the horrors of ocean acidification, the collapse of the glaciers, and the cataclysmic weather events that have overtaken us in the age of global warming.

He means the hardworking scientists and researchers at the NIH who are working to cure colon cancer and breast cancer, cystic fibrosis, and multiple sclerosis, and even malignant narcissistic personality disorder.

Madam Speaker, does America recognize what is happening to us? We have a President who has essentially declared war on our own government, on our own civil servants. This is a complete betrayal of the oath of office. He is sworn to uphold and defend the law, not obstruct and defame it.

The first paragraph of the Constitution creates a covenant to form a more perfect union, but the President has given us the longest shutdown in American history. He is driving a wedge through the union.

To establish justice. But they have defunded the Department of Justice.

To ensure domestic tranquility, but the Department of Homeland Security is not being funded and our Border Patrol agents are being forced to work with no pay.

To provide for the common defense, but our Coast Guard officers have been held hostage, along with the rest of the Federal workforce.

To promote the general welfare, but 800,000 Federal workers are being forced to work with no pay, or sent home from jobs that the American people desperately want them to do.

And to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, but, instead, we are now threatening to bequeath to our children a dysfunctional government, degraded regulatory capacity to clean our air and water, a chaotic and unequal economy, and a comprehensive climate disaster.

And who wins? Who benefits? Who profits from it?

Well, we know it is not the American people. The overwhelming number of American people in every poll says open up the government right now. Put the Federal workers back to work.

And it is not the Federal workforce, which has been put through hell over the last month. It is not the business community, which is suffering. It is none of us who are benefiting, because the whole economy is hurting.

But Donald Trump has a profound admiration for autocrats and kleptocrats, tyrants and dictators all over the world. Putin in Russia, Orban in Hungary, Muscovy in North Korea, the homicidal Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Salman. All of these are the heroes of the President, and it must be a delicious sight for them to see as the President dismantles the government of our own country.

They don’t shut down the government in Russia. They are not shutting down the government in Hungary. They are not shutting down the government in the Philippines, but he has shut down our own government.

Who wins? Who benefits from this outrageous and scandalous offense against America?
Well, it is not a partisan issue. I think the American people are increasingly unified every day against this horror.

And now we had the first great Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, who unified America by working to save the Union and defend the government.

And now we have got a Republican President who is driving a wedge through the Union, and has closed the government down. Will that be his legacy? Will this disgraceful offense against our Constitution and government be the legacy of this President? Or will, somehow, someone get to the President and tell him that our people are hurting? It is not a little bit of pain.

And I know they can't understand why Federal workers are going to food banks. They should come on out to the food banks. I invite them to come join me at the food banks in my district where I have been going. You will meet lots of Federal workers and their families there, because in this economy a lot of Federal workers who are living from paycheck to paycheck, and tomorrow, that is two paychecks that people have missed, and they have missed them in the course of not doing the jobs that America needs them to do.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Ms. Pingree for yielding this time, and I just urge all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the President to please let America get back to work, and to open the government immediately.

Ms. Pingree. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his comments.

I know it is particularly challenging in a district where so many people are close to Washington and so many Federal employees have a multitude of challenges. So I appreciate the gentleman’s good work and his thoughts.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Ms. Sewell), my friend and colleague.

Ms. Sewell of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with over 80,000 Federal workers and contractors who are dramatically impacted by the shameful and irresponsible shutdown. I would like today to share the stories of those Federal workers in my district, Alabama’s Seventh Congressional District.

This shutdown is impacting everyone. I had the pleasure, recently, of going through the Montgomery airport and the Birmingham airport in my district. It was Martin Luther King Day, and everybody was trying to be upbeat, but, you know, it is really hard to be upbeat when you miss a paycheck. It is hard to be upbeat when you have bills to pay and you don’t know how you are going to make ends meet.

We celebrated Martin Luther King’s birthday on Monday, and it was Dr. King who said: “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Well, Madam Speaker, it is a threat to justice that people work without pay in this country, in America. It is an injustice that they are about to miss their third paycheck. It is unacceptable that we are not doing our job so that the people who are working without pay can get paid. We have to do better. We must reopen government. Enough is truly enough.

Today, my staff delivered food to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Aliceville, Alabama, in Pickens County, to the hundreds of workers who work there every day and who have not gotten paid in 35 days. They did so out of service.

But do you know what? We, out of obligation, must open up this government so that everyone who is working gets paid, all those who are furloughed can go back to work.

We know the importance of dignity of a job. These hardworking Federal workers and contractors who deserve to get paid. Why are we holding them hostage? Why are their paychecks held hostage all for a wall?

I want to be clear, Madam Speaker: We Democrats believe in border security, but we want effective border security.

I do not believe in spending $5.7 billion for a wall when people in my district, babies in my district, go to bed hungry, when there are people in my district who need basic water and sewer in Lowndes County and Pickens County and in Perry County, Alabama.

I will stand up and fight for all those in my district, and I stand in solidarity with my Federal workers and contractors. They deserve to get paid.

I had an opportunity to talk with a young TSA worker from Birmingham, Alabama, just on Tuesday. I pass through that airport once a week going to and from D.C.

This young worker, with a smile on her face, said: How are you this morning? Can I help you?

I said: How can I help you? I want you to know that we are working hard every day to open up government.

She said: I know that. I know that you are. I also know that you know that a wall will not make the difference.

You know, the sad irony is that so many of these Federal workers don’t have savings. She told me that she was just happy to have a job with the Federal Government, to have the security of having a Federal job is what she said.

She also told me that right now things are okay because she has her mother to take care of her child. She can no longer afford to send her child to daycare and put gas in her car to drive to the Birmingham airport to work at 4 a.m., that first shift, but she does it. She does it as long as she can.

We have to stand on this floor and demand that we reopen government as long as we can, as long as they have not gotten their paychecks. It is unfair. It is an injustice. It is an injustice.

So today, many of my congressional staff are with those correctional officers in Aliceville, Alabama.

I also heard the story of Heather Bryant, who is struggling to pay for the gas she needs to drive the 30 minutes to work.

You see, in this small community of Aliceville, Alabama, the Federal women’s correctional facility is the major employer. It is the major employer in that city, in that county.

I want you to know that because, in the 35 days that these corrections officers, prison workers have gone without pay, we have seen convenience stores reduce hours in that community. Indeed, in order for us to provide meals today, we had to reopen that Meat and Three diner in order to provide meals today, we had to reopen that Meat and Three diner in order to feed these workers today.

This is unacceptable because it is not just the Federal workers who are impacted; it is the collateral damage that is done to the communities around this country. Store owners, restaurant owners who depend upon those workers for their livelihoods are affected.

We must do something now. It is unfair for us to ask those folks who are furloughed to come back to work and not get paid. It is unfair and unjust for us to ask Federal workers who are working hard every day in our airports, in our prison systems all across this Nation to work without pay.

But as Martin Luther King also said: “The time is always right to do what is right.”

What is right, Madam Speaker, is to reopen government now. We must stand with these Federal workers. We must stand with these Federal workers. We must stand with these Federal workers. We must stand with these Federal workers.

But they have to also open an olive branch. This President hasn’t done that. Instead, he has put his interests over the American people’s interests.

Enough is enough. We must reopen government and let our Federal workers, our contractors, know that we stand in solidarity with them.

Ms. Pingree. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. Sewell from Alabama for being here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. Schakowsky).

Ms. Schakowsky. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I really appreciate the opportunity to come down and talk.

Our colleague from Alabama was talking about Martin Luther King, who also talked about the urgency of now. If there is a time for urgency, it is now to end the shutdown and pay the workers.

We also talked about and warned about that, if you wait too long, it can be too late. So this is the time to spare what is a growing disaster for all Americans from happening.
Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for sharing that and for hosting a roundtable in her district.

Madam Speaker, right now in the chair was at that roundtable. We heard from 18 different workers from different agencies talking.

Wilbur Ross ought to talk to Florence, who is helping people get food stamps and found herself having to apply for food stamps, for the SNAP program. She waited 3 hours at a food bank. Why? Because the lines are growing and growing of people who, yes, need to get food on their tables and can’t afford to do it.

Sherry Ross for not understanding what is going on out there. We are hearing of people giving blood and plasma in order to have a few dollars to put food on the table. We are hearing about people running out of gas money, and that means that they can’t get to work. This is money that comes out of their pocket while they are not getting paychecks.

Madam Speaker, to MITCH MCCONNELL, who doesn’t want to call bills that would actually get the government going. I say: Shame on you. Shame on you, Wilbur Ross. Shame on this administration. This is a crisis. This is a disaster that you are creating. You can end it.

So the demand is clear: End the shutdown, pay the workers.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much for sharing that and for hosting a roundtable in her district.

Madam Speaker, I think every time we have a chance to have people gather to talk about this, at least they know we are listening to them, even if we haven’t fixed the problem.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. SOTO).

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for hosting this.

First, I want to start by reading a letter from one of my constituents, Douglas Lowe, who is a professional aviation safety specialist in my district.

"Dear Representative DARREN SOTO, I am writing you with a heavy heart and much stress as I live through this government shutdown. It has been the longest we have faced, and as the days continue, I am finding myself more and more weakened by the situation.

"I am the president for the Florida Chapter of Professional Aviation Safety Specialists, PASS. We represent the men and women that make aviation across our Nation function in every aspect, from the aviation safety inspectors, to people like myself who maintain complex equipment that makes air traffic control possible, as well as a multitude of support staff that deals with logistics and contracts.

"The main reason I am writing you is to talk about the human factor. We need a resolution. There must be an end to this shutdown. Real people are suffering. Many coworkers of mine across the Nation, people I represent have come to me with hardships. I personally have dealt with two individuals already who have had to resign their positions and move on with life.

"We are going on day 34 now with no end in sight. Men and women like myself have still been at work. Each day makes that endeavor a little harder. We are working with when and how do we keep coming to work and support the system when we can no longer afford gas. I personally have had to make some sacrifices already. Friday the 25th is my daughter's 18th birthday. I have asked my daughter to please forgive me, but we are not buying her anything right now because we need to budget and ensure we have money for bills and food.

"Also, I take care of my mother who has schizophrenia. I have been relying 100 percent this past month on her nurse to hold everything together because I cannot get over to see her. The amount of stress and anxiety surrounding these events is enormous. I cannot ask enough that every Member of Congress please think about those of us caught in the middle of this fight.

"Please consider our hardships and find some common ground; find a road forward. I still have faith in you, and we are carrying the country on our backs, but I do not know how much longer we can endure.

"I am a marine and a leader, so I show a smile and I keep moving forward, but I have already seen the heartache and turmoil others have displayed; people crying, not knowing how to make ends meet, professionals applying for food stamps and aid while still being required to put in a 40-hour workweek."

This list goes on and on, but I believe the most disturbing fact is that this is happening to people in the United States of America. People are being asked to work for free, threatened to completely lose their livelihood if they do not show up. This is something that I would expect from a country that is developing. I won’t use the exact words he used.

"My fear is someone is going to be so stressed and so tired that they make a mistake, and, with the jobs that we do, that mistake could lead to the lives of thousands being lost. Aviation safety is on the line, and each day, each hour, each minute that we stay down, more risk is injected into our Nation’s aviation system.

"Please, I beg you to reopen the government before something bad happens, I continue to come to work because I think of the children that may be flying into Orlando on a Make-A-Wish Foundation flight. That child may have cancer and be on their way to Disney World for what may be days of their lives. I come to work each day without pay to make sure that those children land safely. But as the weeks turn into months for this shutdown, I am fearful that even I will have a breaking point.

"Sincerely, Douglas Lowe, Professional Aviation Safety Specialists.

Now, I want to talk a little bit about compromise throughout American history. It has had some great American compromises that we have seen in this Nation.

Starting at the very founding of our Republic, in 1787, after we had to start a country out of this District of Columbia that we stand in today, the Connecticut delegates Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth drafted the Great Compromise, a plan for congressional representation. Without this, there likely never would have been a Constitution.

Many more compromises have followed in political history, but imagine what small States would face, and large States would face, if they didn’t have representation in the Senate and in the House.

Then there was the Compromise of 1790 that was made famous by the now-popular “Hamilton” musical. It was the compromise by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson with James Madison, where Hamilton won the decision for the national government to take over, pay the debt, and create a banking system, while Jefferson Madison obtained a national capital, in the District of Columbia, and stand in right now, for the South. That was described as “the room where it happens," and I feel like we need another room where it happens today.

But compromises aren’t always great in American history. In the 19th century, in particular, we had many examples. It was a dark time, for trying to compromise on such moral crusades as slavery and the Civil War. But I will mention one of them.

1820, there was the Missouri Compromise, legislation that provided admission of the gentlewoman’s State, Maine, a Free State, along with Missouri, that, unfortunately, came in as a slave State, thus maintaining the balance of power between the North and the South in the United States.

One of the things I struggle with right now is: What time are we in? Is this a time where we need to compromise, and it will turn out to be one of the terrible things that America will look back on, like that one? Or will it be one of the ones that helped forge ahead the Republic stronger than ever?
In the 20th century, compromise fared far better in American politics. We saw, in 1917, the United States came together to enter World War I, even though we were still emerging as a world power ourselves. We saved our allies from destruction, turned the tide of the war, and eventually emerged as a major power.

Everything changed when we saw the New Deal happen. Mostly Democrats, with some Republicans, not enough of them, came together to help make sure that the major programs to help put Americans back to work after we had the stock market crash.

But it was on December 7, 1941, a day that would live in infamy when Pearl Harbor was bombed, that Democrats and Republicans came together to join in a fight against Nazi Germany and the Japanese empire, to literally rewrite the rules of the world order that we now live in today. We just, in fact, reaffirmed this with a vote the other day, our support for NATO. Compromise got even better as we got into the sixties. In 1964, one of the first civil rights bills, proposed by congressional Democrats in the North and opposed by Republican Senators, led to one of the longest filibusters in Senate history. Eventually, Majority Leader Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, I believe, reached out to his Republican counterpart, Senator Everett Dirksen, to put an end to the debate, and the bill passed later that year.

In 1977, we saw, finally, more regulations and more teeth in the law to protect folks who were going hungry with the Food Stamp Act. It was Republican Bob Dole at the time—can you imagine that later on?—along with Democratic Senator George McGovern who joined forces to support a bipartisan compromise back in 1987.

In 1986—we have heard so much about the eighties—President Reagan and Speaker O’Neill were able to work together to come up with major compromises. One was to save Social Security for a future generation, in 1983 to 1986. Another in 1986 was a tax reform bill that eventually came to a compromise.

This leads me to probably the most relevant one for what we have today, which is, in 2013, when a bipartisan immigration bill passed the Senate with 68 votes. It had comprehensive immigration reform and included robust border security.

So the big question that each Member will have to ask in the Congress, in the House, in the Senate, and the President as well, is: What are we willing to do to rise together? What sacrifices are we willing to make? What compromises are we willing to wage? What interests are we going to advance to come together to put an end to the longest shutdown in American history?

I can assure you, it is not going to be easy. But I know that, if we all work together, we can do it.

There is one thing in common with all these stories: none of them required a government shutdown, not a single one. We had some filibusters in there, but not one of these major compromises in American history started by a shutdown.

I think the first thing that we need to do is in the government, not hold our Federal workers hostage over what needs to be a grand compromise on policy, on immigration, on border security.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maine for allowing me to have a few moments to talk about how important it is, this moment in time, and how every Member needs to step up for the American people to end this shutdown now.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for reminding us of some important compromises. Some I liked, some I didn’t. But were it not for the Missouri Compromise, this country wouldn’t be here today, so I am glad about that one anyway.

Also, as you said, we can compromise without holding hostage all of these workers we have been talking about tonight, without shutting down the government, and fixing up people’s lives. This is our challenge, to work it out as Members of Congress, as members of the executive branch. We can’t ask our hardworking Federal employees to bear the brunt of all this.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), who is also the vice chair of our Caucus. I thank her for being here tonight and for fitting us into her busy schedule.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for holding this important Special Order hour. It is so important that we tell the stories of the very real impact of this shutdown, and I appreciate her giving us that opportunity.

I do want to share some of the stories from my district. We have recently heard from Emily, who is a TSA agent at Logan Airport and a single mom of three. She hasn’t received her paycheck. She won’t be getting one tomorrow and is worried about falling behind on rent and childcare payments. She has to stay current with childcare or she loses her children’s spots. She said: “I don’t know how I’m going to make this work. If I don’t get paid, how can I afford to send my children to daycare?”

She has $400 left in her bank account. Then there is Donna from Revere. She has been employed at her job for the last 22 years but doesn’t know where her next meal will come from without a paycheck to rely on. Donna said: “I am in such pain between buying food or paying a bill.”

We received a call from a retired Federal employee in Natick. She lives in affordable housing and is required to prove her income to renew her lease. She cannot open her bank statement from OPM regarding her pension because they are closed, jeopardizing her living situation.

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Sandy called us. She owns a startup in Cambridge that almost exclusively contracts with DOD and DHS. This is a small business, and they are struggling to keep up with payroll as the checks stopped coming. She said: “We have about a week and a half of payroll left.”

David from Ashland is an Active Duty Coast Guard member stationed in Boston. I want to note that the community has come together to open a food bank for our Coast Guard members and their families. He doesn’t know how he and his family are going to continue to pay their bills.

The Coast Guard, certainly for coastal States and for our national security, plays a critical role, not only in search and rescue, and protection from terrorism, but also in drug interdiction. The fact that we are asking Coast Guard members, who serve their country proudly and with great patriotism, to work without pay is a national shame.

Susan from Belmont receives a housing subsidy through HUD, and if the shutdown continues, she is afraid she could face the possibility of eviction.

We have heard from Amanda in Walpole. Amanda is an Indian citizen who has resided with legal status in the U.S. for over 12 years, working for a childcare provider. She, her husband, and young son traveled to India in November to visit with family. At that time, they went to the U.S. consulate to try to get their visa renewal, but Amanda’s visa was issued right away, but Amanda’s was subject to further review. Having not received her visa, she remains in India, separated from her son and husband. The shutdown has delayed this processing further and has prolonged the separation, which is a significant hardship on this family.

These are just a few of the stories that we have heard about what is the real impact of this shutdown.

In the long past of our open government. We can negotiate on what real border security looks like, but it shouldn’t be done at the expense of the security of these families and of our national security as well.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts for sharing those stories, which we are hearing throughout New England, and are so challenging and meaningful to all of us.

We have heard tonight from all regions of the country: north, south, east, and west, and so many of the stories are the same. Families affected by the fact that our Coast Guard personnel are not being paid, the only branch of the military that doesn’t get paid.

This is a hardship not only on them, but on their families as well who are having to face the same situation when they are off deployed; the TSA and the FAA, which we depend on every single day in our airports across the country.
for our safety, for our security; people who work in the Federal courts; people who are not working, but are government employees. They are not essential, so they are furloughed, but they can’t go out and get another job in the middle of all of this. They just have to wait until it is all over to collect that back pay.

There are so many contractors I hear from who can’t continue with their contracts, because maybe they work with the Coast Guard or other Federal agencies, and they can’t keep the funding going, and they can’t give any certainty to when jobs will be completed or to their own employees.

I have a couple of minutes left and I am going to read a long story, but it just might take up exactly the right amount of time.

We talk so much about all of the employees, but there are so many others who are doing good work, particularly, in the agriculture sector in Maine. We are very proud of our farmers. We are very proud of seeing new, young farmers getting into the business, of farms being revived and finding new markets.

This was a story from the Grace Pond Farm in Thomaston. They shared their story of how the USDA shutdown has impacted them. They said: “We are often a little removed from the issues affecting others. We can sigh and rejoice, cry and shake our fists at the air with just a little bit of safe distance from way up here; but not this time. This shutdown affects everyone and that everyone includes us.”

“We have planned, schemed and dreamed our way onto this historic farm property in Thomaston. Gregg and I have spent countless late nights, after catching chickens and milking cows, trying to put together business plans and spreadsheets to grow sustainably. “Our goal—to be able to just milk cows, grow chickens and turkeys, feed our kids and neighbors, and drink milk from the beverage we grew up learning how to enjoy dark mornings, working on a dairy farm in rural Pennsylvania. I grew up in central Maine, spending mornings waiting for the Skehan’s dairy truck and learning how to beat our mortgage holder and all of the necessary documentation and signatures that they alone can provide.

“Not only that, we were just a few weeks away from the deadline for our Maine DAFP-based dairy loan, and found ourselves suddenly without the proof of security necessary. No skin in the game equals no dairy loan.

“We are now weeks past our closing. We continue to accrue heating bills, taxes, and mortgage interest on the ‘old’ farm property, while we pay all of the on the ‘new’ one. We had to scramble to find another bridge loan for the dairy infrastructure, and due to the lender being anyone but the USDA, the interest rate is more than 5 percentage points higher—that translates to an annual number that made our numbers guy take a few breaths before commenting when he heard the news. We are thousands of dollars into this shutdown.

“We operate on razor-thin margins. We are not alone. The companies that sell us grain, and chicks, and poultry, are all actual people, employing other actual people, all operating on a faith-based budget, trying to preserve a way of life that we believe has value and merit. We need an end to the shutdown before we have to shut down and the way life should be is that much more lost to us all.”

Madam Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues who are here tonight and thank everyone who shared their stories and allowed us to let you in on a little bit of how this tragedy proceeds. I encourage a negotiation and a settlement.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN AND STATUS OF WALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the current government shutdown and the status of the government wall.

It is kind of a frustrating issue to address, because there is so much misinformation out there. The first thing I will address is the unpaid employees. We can pay the unpaid employees, particularly the employees who are working, if we would pass a bill now. We do not have to end this whole thing.

There is a wonderful bill, H.R. 271, introduced by Congressman Brooks—I am a cosponsor—that will immediately pay all of the current, working Federal employees.

I do not have the power to put that bill on the floor, but I am a regular Congressman from Wisconsin. But the majority leader, if you see him, could put that bill on the floor any time. And if the real concern here is for the Federal employees who work in our airports, who work in the Coast Guard, who work in our prisons—many of whom I know and are great people—if these people really cared about them, that bill would be on the floor next Tuesday and waving its way to President Trump’s desk by this time next week.

It is a mystery to me why, when so many politicians purport to care about the Federal employees, they will not bring forth this bill to pay them without having the whole issue solved.

I would say twice signing enforcement bills without a wall because he compromised. I don’t know whether they haven’t been paying attention the last 2 years, or whether they just love to make things up.

For the public to understand, under normal circumstances if we are going to build a wall, the wall is in what we call an appropriation bill, or what people back home would refer to as a budget. President Trump ran on the wall, and the wall is necessary, and we will talk about that in a second. Nevertheless, President Trump would have wanted funding for this wall in some budget.

For his first 2 years, President Trump was sent budgets by Congress, or spending bills by Congress, that did not contain a wall. That was frustrating to him, but because he did not want to shut down the government, and did not want to penalize the government employees, President Trump, particularly, with a big omnibus bill about a year ago, signed big spending bills without a wall because he compromised.

You will recall that originally people talked about this wall being $20 billion. President Trump is now asking for $5.7 billion. In the last week, I have taken time to meet with the former head of the Border Patrol. I have been on the Arizona border, and it disappoints the experts in the field, the people on the border themselves, that Donald Trump has compromised so much as to want only funding for a fraction of the wall.

So I would say, coming down from $20 billion to $5.7 billion is a big compromise. I would say twice signing entire appropriations for his first 2 years in office without the wall, is a big compromise by President Trump.
President Trump, last Saturday, also decided to extend DACA, and decided to extend temporary protected status on people. Now, what I found out from listening to the Border Patrol is that when you talk about DACA, insofar as the President talks about it, it encourages more people to come here from south of the border because they will assume DACA is a permanent thing, and that more and more people will be added to it.

But, despite the fact that it might have been irresponsible to talk about DACA and extending it again, President Trump, in an effort to compromise, decided to throw these other policy items in the mix on Saturday.

I sometimes slip, instead of calling President Trump the Commander in Chief, I call him the compromiser in chief, because he has given so much to twice sign annual bills without funding for the wall and asked for funding for only a fraction of the wall.

What was done on the border, I saw places where the wall needed extensions. President Trump is not asking for enough money for the extensions that the Border Patrol needs. But in the interest of compromise, President Trump said he would sign a bill at $5.7 billion. I will talk in a second about how much money that is. I know for me, $5.7 billion is a huge amount of money. But let’s talk about what other people are willing to vote on around here.

Madam Speaker, $5.7 billion for the wall is about one-seventh of what we spend every year on foreign aid. I never hear Congressmen come up here and rail against all the money we are spending on foreign aid and how we could do wonderful things if we only kept that money at home. But all of a sudden, with one-seventh of the cost of foreign aid, we have a battery of people on the other side of the aisle saying we could do so many better things with that. In the wink of an eye, they are going to pass appropriation bills spending seven times that much, year after year, after year, after year on foreign aid.

President Trump greatly increased the defense budget—more than I would have liked. I complained about it a little bit. The funding for the wall would be about one-twelfth of the increase—not the total budget—the increase in the defense budget under President Trump.

Again, I objected. Almost nobody around here, however, objected to this large increase in the defense budget. But now it comes to the wall, and all of a sudden, they can’t bring themselves to vote for it.

Is this a crisis? You bet it is a crisis. Like I said, I was down on the border last week in Sasabe, Arizona. First of all, we have a huge cost to the government at the border. People are coming across for medical facilities. The Governor of California has outright said he will be happy to have all of the immigrants. I guess everybody in the Western Hemisphere can come to California and have the government, which to a certain extent means the Federal Government, pay for medical costs.

Madam Speaker, 90 percent of the heroin comes across the southern border. People that pay most of that is at selected points of entry. But the reason most of the heroin comes in at selected points of entry is because we are not catching virtually anybody between the points of entry. They are just walking in where there is no wall.

I don’t know—given the huge number of people who die of heroin every year—that we can say that not putting walls in the gaps in the current system is not something that we need to do to solve that heroin crisis.

There are a lot of parts of that heroin crisis, but when that amount of heroin is coming across south of the border, part of the answer is to complete the wall.

We are getting more and more children on our border. What is going on right now, so people understand, is parents are sending their children to the border. And if the children come to the border, which is all the easier, because they may have somebody escort them to the border, we will take those children and deliver them to a relative around the country.

I would say if a child is taking the hazardous trek, albeit helped along the way, to come to the United States, and the parents are sending the children with somebody who may not be their relative, sending that children because once the children are here, the children can say they are living in America, and the parents can come here under the family rules and join them; it is a huge crisis.

Other people coming and trying to get between the points of entry are frequently found dying. I have been told—I haven’t confirmed it—that in the Tucson sector alone, in the last 15 or 16 years, over 2,000 people have been found dead or dehydrated or starvation, and what have you. That is what you call a humanitarian crisis.

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The overall cost on our overburdened government—different people can argue how much illegal immigrants cost this country. The Heritage Foundation—some people may not agree with them—feels it is over $50 billion a year.

Madam Speaker, when it is costing us $50 billion a year between the healthcare costs, the welfare costs, the education costs, and the criminal justice costs, the cost is $5.7 billion to begin to solve this crisis?

The next thing to address, it is sometimes said, and people say it to my right, that everybody wants to do something about the border. I question that, given what other people are saying.

It may surprise Americans out there to know that there are a lot of people out there who buy into the idea that the United States can be kind of like Europe and we can have open borders and everybody can walk wherever they want.

How do we know this? All around the country we have sanctuary cities in which mayors or sanctuary counties in which county executives or, in the case of California, a whole State in which local officials are forbidden to ask people whether they are here legally or not. The only explanation for that is Americans are electing people around the country who do not believe in borders and who are perfectly happy to have tens of millions of people come across our southern border, some good, some not so good.

But, obviously, these people do not believe in border security. If you believe in border security, Madam Speaker, the Governor of California would not be openly inviting everybody to come to California for free medical care.

It is clear that a lot of people out there do not want a closed border.

Another piece of evidence is this, Madam Speaker. You have Members of Congress saying we should get rid of ICE and get rid of immigration enforcement. People who publicly say we should get rid of immigration enforcement—even though it is a preposterous idea, of course—border security is not a priority for them. They are the type of people who, on examining the situation, can see no reason why we cannot accept 5, 10, 15, or 20 million other illegal immigrants across the border.

By the way, one other thing I found out talking to Border Patrol is nobody knows exactly how many illegal immigrants are in the country. Madam Speaker, you sometimes heard it said 11 million, 12 million. It could be 15 million, or it could be 20 million. We really aren’t counting, and the people on the border, Border Patrol themselves, will admit that they don’t know how many people are coming across the border.

Now, Madam Speaker, the next thing you hear is: Oh, I care about border security. I just don’t believe in the wall.

Why don’t I believe that? I don’t believe that they really care about border security because walls work.

Now, behind me, I have pictures of four parts of a wall in other parts of the world.

Here we have a wonderful wall which cut illegal immigration by over 90 percent in the San Diego-Tijuana area. That wall works.

I was in Nogales, Arizona. Here is a wall that was recently refurbished, and that wall works. Unfortunately, as you will notice, the wall costs, and the Border Patrol and the ranchers who live near this area, one of whom I recently talked to, said all of a sudden MS-13 showed up and they had to give them dinner at the ranch. These people desperately want this wall to be extended a little bit.

Here we have more wall in Sasabe, Arizona.
Here we have a wall that has cut illegal immigration down to almost nothing in Israel. I was not able to find a wall, which has also been successful—I have got to get a picture. We will be back next week with a picture of a wall between Jordan and Syria.

Madam Speaker, you might say: Why are you talking about a wall between Jordan and Syria? Because a lot of that wall was paid for by the United States.

Now, why did the United States have no problem funding a wall in San Diego or a wall in Sasabe or upgrading the wall in Nogales? Many of my colleagues on the right side of me here had no problem voting for these walls. But there is something different about these walls from the walls President Trump wants. These walls were proposed by somebody other than President Trump.

When it was President Clinton proposing to build a wall in San Diego, people didn’t say it was immoral to have a wall.

When President Obama was extending or building the wall in Nogales, Arizona, people didn’t say: “President Obama is an immoral person. Walls look bad.” You never even heard about it. I didn’t know about it until a couple weeks ago.

When you have a wall going up in Sasabe, which desperately has to be extended, that wall was built under President Bush, under appropriation bills, and not a peep. Nobody said it was immoral when President Bush built the wall.

So, Madam Speaker, now we get down to, I reluctantly conclude, because I have to wonder when you have these other successful walls around the world, when we have no problem voting for walls for Jordan for goodness’ sake, why, all of a sudden in this large budget—and every budget has things in it we don’t like. Why, all of a sudden, do we go through all this heartburn, put all these wonderful employees through financial distress, why do we do it when, in the past, we have built walls all the time? I have to conclude, sadly, part of it is some people want President Trump to fail.

The fact that not building a wall means all that much more heroin across the border, it means many more people sneaking across the border or escorted across the border by the Mexican cartels—and, by the way, today the Mexican cartels run the border.

So to come in this country means you are hostage for awhile to the Mexican cartels, which may be one of the reasons why they don’t do a very good job of protecting the women down there. Why it can be very expensive for people. It is why people who try to escort you across the border who aren’t a member of the cartel, if they are caught, will be killed and, apparently, in some cases, skinned alive. But we don’t want to stop the current situation.

Again, the folks back home will have to wonder: Why can people build a wall in Jordan, why can we let President Clinton build a wall in San Diego, which is very effective, why can we let President Bush build a wall, why can we let President Obama upgrade our walls, but all of a sudden, President Trump becomes President and we have to have a vote we can’t vote for a budget with a wall in it?

I have voted for spending bills under chief executives who were Democrats and Republicans, and I usually agree with the Republicans, but it never occurred to me to send a spendthrift bill because I didn’t like other policies of the chief executive.

So here we have it, Madam Speaker. We will refresh your memory one more time: walls work. They work in Israel; they work in San Diego; and they work in Nogales.

We have paid for many walls both in this country and in other countries; and other countries build walls, and they are successful.

If we do not build a wall, we will continue to have people starve as they try to come in here inappropriately. We will continue to have bad people come across the border who commit crimes. We will continue to have people come across the border here for our generous welfare benefits.

This is something that didn’t occur to me until I got down to the border and talked to Customs. They said that, when you look in people’s wallets and you look in their purses, they find food stamps—EBT cards—in those purses. In other words, people are coming here to get our welfare benefits.

It would be much better if we completed the wall and funneled people through the normal entry points so we could keep some of the criminal element out of the country, so we could keep people who are coming here just to take advantage of our generous medical systems—all with Federal dollars—going across the border.

So I have an idea, the Governor of California and mayor of New York are so eager to give away—so we can solve this crisis.

All it takes is somebody to be willing to pass a budget, a budget that is too free-spending otherwise, by the way. I don’t like all the excessive spending in the budget, but every budget is a compromise, and we are willing to build the wall.

I hope, in the interim, that my colleagues who at least are pretending now to care about the Federal employees who are working in the Federal prisons, and we can pay the TSA guys. So, Madam Speaker, even if you don’t feel like spending anything on the wall today, at least they can get paid for the work they are doing.

Madam Speaker, you are crying crocodile tears if you do not cosponsor those bills and bring those bills to the floor but then claim that you have sympathy for the Federal employees. We do not have to solve the other issues to get these people paid. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 2019, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 2019.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I seek unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall come into session for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? There was no objection.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS


Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the following rules of the 116th Congress for the Committee on Ways and Means for publication in the Congressional Record. The Committee adopts these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on Thursday, January 24, 2019.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF HOUSE RULES

The rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Ways and Means and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution if printed copies are available, is a non-debatable motion of high privilege in the Committee.

Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee and is subject to the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

RULE 2. MEETING DATE AND QUORUMS

The regular meeting day of the Committee on Ways and Means is each Wednesday while the House is in session. However, the Committee shall not meet on the regularly scheduled meeting day if there is no business to be considered.

A majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum for business; provided however, that two Members shall constitute a quorum at an adjourned or specially scheduled meeting for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence. In establishing a quorum for
purposes of a public hearing, every effort shall be made to secure the presence of at least one Member each from the majority and the minority.

The Chair of the Committee may call and converse, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet pursuant to the call of the Chair.

**RULE 3. COMMITTEE BUDGET**

For each Congress, the Chairman, in consultation with the Majority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for personnel, travel, investigations, and other expenses of the Committee. After consultation with the Minority Members, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted by Minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision.

**RULE 4. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS**

Any Committee or Subcommittee print, documentary material prepared for public distribution shall either be approved by the Committee or Subcommittee prior to distribution and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of minority views, or such document shall prominently display near the top of its cover the following: “Majority [or Minority] Staff Report.”

The requirements of this rule shall apply only to the publication of policy-oriented, analytical documents, and not to the publication of bills, legislative documents, or reports which are required to be submitted to the Committee under public law. The characterization of any document subject to this rule shall be determined after consultation with the Minority.

**RULE 5. OFFICIAL TRAVEL**

Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff. Official expenses reimbursed from funds set aside for the full Committee for any Member or any Committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Member and any Committee staff member in connection with the attendance at hearings conducted by the Committee, its Subcommittees, or any other Committee or Subcommittee of the Congress on matters relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- The purpose of the official travel;
- The location and the dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;
- The names of the Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

In the travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations involving activities or subjects within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the full Committee Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated above.

Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

**RULE 6. AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE RECORDS AND PUBLICATIONS**

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of Rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

**RULE 7. COMMITTEE WEBSITE**

The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee’s legislative and administrative agenda and communi- cating information about the Committee’s activities to Committee members, other members of the House and the public. The ranking minority member may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee members, other members of the House, and the public.

**B. SUBCOMMITTEES**

**RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEE RATIOS AND JURISDICTION**

All matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means involving revenue measures, except those revenue measures referred to Subcommittees under paragraphs a, b, c, d, e or f shall be considered by the full Committee. Thereafter, Subcommittees shall be six standing Subcommittees as follows: a Subcommittee on Trade; a Subcommittee on Oversight; a Subcommittee on Health; a Subcommittee on Education; a Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support; and a Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on any Subcommittee of the Committee shall be consistent with the ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the full Committee.

(a) The Subcommittee on Trade shall consist of 18 Members, 11 of whom shall be Democrats and 7 of whom shall be Republicans.

(b) The Subcommittee on Oversight shall consist of 11 Members, 7 of whom shall be Democrats and 4 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee’s jurisdiction. Said oversight jurisdiction shall not be concurrent with that of any other Subcommittees. With respect to matters involving the Internal Revenue Code and other revenue issues, said concurrent jurisdiction shall be concurrent with that of the other Subcommittees.

- The Subcommittee on Oversight shall confer with the Majority Members of the full Committee and the Chairman of any other Subcommittee having jurisdiction.

(c) The Subcommittee on Health shall consist of 18 Members, 11 of whom shall be Democrats and 7 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to programs providing payments (from any source) for health care, health delivery systems, or health research. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters that relate to the health care programs of the Social Security Act (including titles V, XI (Part B), XVIII, and XIX thereof) and, concurrent with the full Committee, tax expenditures, tax credits, and Internal Revenue Code dealing with health insurance premiums and health care costs.

(d) The Subcommittee on Social Security shall consist of 18 Members, 11 of whom shall be Democrats and 7 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal Old Age, Survivors’ and Disability Insurance System, the Railroad Retirement Act and employment taxes and trust fund operations relating to those systems. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include all matters involving title II of the Social Security Act and Chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Railroad Retirement Tax Act), as well as provisions in title VII and title XI of the Act relating to procedure and administration involving the Old Age, Survivors’ and Disability Insurance System.

(e) The Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall consist of 11 Members, 7 of whom shall be Democrats and 4 of whom shall be Republicans.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to programs providing temporary assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, including temporary assistance for...
needy families, child care, child and family services, child support, foster care, adoption, supplemental security income, social services, home visiting, and eligibility of welfare recipients for food stamps. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall include bills and matters relating to titles I, IV, VI, X, XII of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of titles V, VII and XI of the Social Security Act.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall also include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that relate to the Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, including those programs for extended and emergency benefits. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support shall also include all bills and matters pertaining to the programs of unemployment compensation under titles III, IX and XII of the Social Security Act, and the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, and provisions relating thereto.


The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures shall consist of those revenue measures that, from time to time, shall be referred to it specifically by the Chairman of the full Committee.

the Chairman of the full Committee for full consideration for the purposes of deter-
mination.

The Chairman of the full Committee may designate a select panel of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on matters of special national interest. Any such panel shall be subject to all Committee rules hereinafter in this jurisdiction, and all legislative jurisdiction of any such panel designated under this rule shall be referred to the Chairman of the full Committee.

any intervening request for a recess, or adopting an amendment.

The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The provisions of clause 1(d)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives are specifically made a part of these rules by reference. In addition, the following policy concerning the conduct of any meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall be specifically made a part of these rules by reference.

(1) An appropriate area of the Committee's hearing room shall be designated for members of the media and their equipment.

(2) No interviews will be allowed in the Committee room while the Committee is in session. Individual interviews must take place before the gavel falls for the convening of a meeting or after the gavel falls for adjournment.

(3) Day-to-day notification of the next day's electronic coverage shall be provided by the media to the Chairman of the full Committee through an appropriate designee.

(4) Still photography during a Committee meeting will not be permitted to disrupt the Committee meeting or block the vision of Committee Members or witnesses.

(5) Further conditions may be specified by the Chairman.

D. MARKUPS

RULE 18. PREVIOUS QUESTION

The Chairman shall not recognize a Member for the purpose of moving the previous question unless the Member has first advised the Chair and the Committee that this is the purpose for which recognition is being sought.

RULE 19. POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

The Chairman may take proceedings on a postponed request at any time. In exercising postponement authority the Chairman shall take reasonable steps to notify Members before resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

When proceedings resume on a postponed question notwithstanding the conclusion of the previous order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 20. MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE

The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules...
of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE 21. OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF MARKUPS AND OTHER COMMITTEE MEETINGS

An official stenographic transcript shall be kept of all markup meetings and other open official meetings of the full Committee and the Subcommittees, whether they be open or closed to the public. This official transcript, except as uncorrected, shall be available for inspection by the public (except for meetings closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House), by Members, or by Members of the Committee together with their staffs, during normal business hours in the full Committee or Subcommittee office under such rules as the Chairman of the full Committee deems necessary.

The Chairman may provide a Member of the Committee with electronic access to an uncorrected transcript of an open markup or other open official meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee upon written request by the Member to the Chairman, but the Member shall not cause such electronic unofficial transcript to be published or otherwise made publically available.

If (1) in executing technical and conforming changes, the Office of the House Legislative Counsel or (2) in the preparation of a Committee report, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation determines (in consultation with appropriate majority and minority committee staff) that it is necessary to review the official transcript of a markup, such transcript may be released upon the signature and to the custody of an appropriate staff person. Such transcript shall be returned immediately after its review in the drafting session.

The transcript of a markup or Committee meeting other than a public hearing shall not be published or distributed to the public in any way except by a majority vote of the Committee. Before any public release of the uncorrected transcript, Members must be given a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks. In instances in which a stenographic transcript is kept of a conference committee proceeding, all of the requirements of this rule shall likewise be observed.

E. STAFF

RULE 22. SUPERVISION OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman of the full Committee except as provided in clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives concerning Committee expenses and staff.

Pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the full Committee, from the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions, shall ensure that any Subcommittees receive sufficient staff to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on January 18, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 251. An act to extend by 15 months the Chemical Agents Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, further reported that on January 23, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 430. To extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and related programs through June 30, 2019.

H.R. 259. To extend the Medicaid Money Follows the Person Rebalancing demonstration, to extend protection for Medicaid recipients of home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SWALWELL of California, Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 25, 2019, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV.

58. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, transmitting reports on amounts previously paid with public funds in connection with violations of Sections 201(a) or 207 of the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to Public Law 113-387, Sec. 401(b), was taken from the Speaker’s table, referred jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MCCaul (for himself and Mr. Engel):

H.R. 739. A bill to support United States international cyber diplomacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Wilson of South Carolina:

H.R. 740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Tipton:

H.R. 741. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct and support research on the efficacy and safety of medicinal cannabis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. Courtney (for himself, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Ms. DeGette, Ms. Norton, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Ms. Titus):

H.R. 742. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DelBene, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cortez, Ms. Stefanik, Mr. Peterson, Ms. Trone, Ms. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Stivers:

H.R. 743. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to deliver notice of the denial of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary by certified mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. Upton (for himself and Mrs. Dingell):

H.R. 744. A bill to provide the payment of salaries to Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia excepted from furlough during a lapse in appropriations during fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LaTta (for himself, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Stivers):

H.R. 745. A bill to provide the payment of salaries to Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia excepted from furlough during a lapse in appropriations during fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. Raskin (for himself and Ms. Spanberger):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LaTta (for himself, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Tepton, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Stivers):

H.R. 747. A bill to extend the federal workforce anti-terrorism standards program established by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. DelBene:

H.R. 748. A bill to provide for the payment of salaries and expenses for Members of the House of Representatives during a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LaTta (for himself, Mr. Bacon, Mr. W loverman, Mr. Olson, Mr. Posey, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Grothman):

H.R. 749. A bill to provide that none of the funds made available to the Committee on Appropriations may be used for the purpose of employing any individual as a paid lobbyist; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LaTta (for himself, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Tepton, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Stivers):

H.R. 750. A bill to provide for the payment of salaries to Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia excepted from furlough during a lapse in appropriations during fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LaTta (for himself, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Tepton, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Stivers):

H.R. 751. A bill to provide that none of the funds made available to the Committee on Appropriations may be used for the purpose of employing any individual as a paid lobbyist; to the Committee on Rules.
Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHENNY, and Mr. PETTerson):

H.R. 752. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to require the maintenance of databases on awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and countercases to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 753. A bill to promote international exchange of professional practice to establish more secure democratic institutions around the world, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico (for herself, Mrs. WATSON-COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 754. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make residents of Puerto Rico eligible for the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 755. A bill to authorize, direct, expedite, and exchange in Bullhead City, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. WIFI, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WESTER of Florida, and Mr. YODA):

H.R. 756. A bill to provide for the unencumbering of title to non-Federal land owned by Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida, for purposes of economic development by conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest to the University; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act for purposes of making the Act applicable to radiation exposure to atmospheric nuclear testing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 758. A bill to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that maintain a customer account or customer transaction at the request of a Federal or State law enforcement agency; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JARIN (for himself, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CONWAY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. VEIL, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GOMES of Colorado, Mr. GAMA of Puerto Rico, Mr. MALAFIA, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. PETTerson):

H.R. 759. A bill to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 760. A bill to permit Federal employees to serve in government employment outside the Federal Government during a Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DOVE of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BLIENMAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mrs. DUNGELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 761. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen prevention and response measures for hate crimes on college campuses by establishing robust accounting, reporting, and data collection and evaluation measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. FELDRING, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINSKER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCVEAUGH, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FOCAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. BARATTI, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 762. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for the dissemination of information regarding available funding opportunities from energy efficiency projects for schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ESSEHO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 763. A bill to establish the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the American people in order to encourage market-driven innovation of clean energy and new energy efficiency technologies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Environment and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. ADLERHOLT, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COOK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GARTZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. McKINLEY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. SIMS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. STAUER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. ROCCERI):

H.R. 764. A bill to authorize the President to take certain actions relating to reciprocal trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 765. A bill to prohibit congressional recesses until Congress adopts a concurrent resolution on the budget that results in a balanced Federal budget, by the last fiscal year covered by such resolution, to establish a 5-year ban on individuals appointed to Executive Schedule positions and Members of Congress engaging in lobbying activities as defined to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 766. A bill to allow penalty-free distributions from retirement accounts in the case of Federal employees impacted by the Federal Government shutdown; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 773. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 180 West Main Street in Abingdon, Virginia, as the “H. Emory Wedner, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse”; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. BOSHURST, Mr. GOREMERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. RICE of Georgia, and Mr. GORASH):

H.R. 768. A bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit the provision of funds under such title to institutions of higher education that violate the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 770. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make student loans dischargeable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 771. A bill to distribute Federal funds for elementary and secondary education in the form of vouchers for eligible students and to repeal a certain rule relating to nutrition standards in schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 772. A bill to require the country of origin of certain special immigrant religious workers to extend reciprocal immigration treatment to nationals of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 773. A bill to terminate the EB-6 program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 774. A bill to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 775. A bill to provide that aliens be treated the same as firearms accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 777. A bill to reauthorize programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 778. A bill to expand school choice in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LUCKTMEYER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MCMURTY, Mr. MCMURTY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WENstrup, Mr. WITT-MEINHEAD, Mr. ZAPPADA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. HUZENGA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. PEPPY, Mr. AUSTRIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA BRUTKER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COLE, Mr. TAYLOR of Georgia, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BRANDT, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. REDDY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GRAHAM of Wisconsin, Mr. GIANFORTI, Mr. Grooms, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. ROODGERS of Washington, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARN, Mr. BARR, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLORES, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HARRA, Mr. HERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BURD, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. LA MALPA, Mr. LOUDER MILK, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ROY of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HERNER, Mr. ROY, Mr. RISCH of Idaho, Mr. STICKERS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. CONWAY:

H.R. 784. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect mail-cause-able unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIPPTON:

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop and publish an all-of-the-above quadrennial Federal onshore energy resource assessment and data for the production of domestic energy needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. TIPPTON:

H.R. 786. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require that a portion of revenues from new Federal mineral and geothermal leases be paid to States for use to supplement the education of students in kindergarten through grade 12 and public support of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Ms. Foxx of North Carolina, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BURKE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 787. A bill to amend the SOAR Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida (for himself, Mr. FROST of California, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. King of New York, Mr. JONES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. YORO, Mr. GERTZ, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 788. A bill to amend and enhance the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to improve the conservation of sharks; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. CARPER of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. ROODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 789. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit prescription drug plan sponsors and MA-PD organizations under the Medicare program from retroactively reducing payment on clean claims submitted by pharmacies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself and Mr. PRATT of New York):

H.J. Res. 33. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures with respect to Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. COLE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. YORO, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the number of persons in each State who are citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. YOALM (for himself, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JONES, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all direct and indirect subsidies that benefit the production or export of sugar by all major sugar producing and consuming countries should be eliminated; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 73. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CHENEY:

H. Res. 74. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. McCaul, Ms. BASS, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 75. A resolution strongly condemning the January 2019 terrorist attack on the 14 Riverside Complex in Nairobi, Kenya, offering condolences to the family and friends of the victims, and reaffirming solidarity with the people of Kenya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H. Res. 76. A resolution expressing support for the designation of a “Women’s Health Research Day”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TIPPTON: H.R. 741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: “The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico: H.R. 754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: “The Congress shall have power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; [and . . . ] To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GOSAR: H.R. 755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause). Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress has vested the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one “without limitation” Kleppe v New Mexico, 426 U.S. 529, 542-543 (1976) (“And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.”) The transfers codified by this legislation are thus constitutional.

By Mr. GOSAR: H.R. 756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause). Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one “without limitation” Kleppe v New Mexico, 426 U.S. 529, 542-543 (1976) (“And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.”) The conveyance codified by this legislation is thus constitutional.

By Mr. GOSAR: H.R. 757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (Spending Clause): “The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense . . .” The United States has incurred legal liability for which it has not waived its sovereign immunity for illnesses and deaths associated with its Nuclear Weapons testing programs during the 1950s and 1960s. This bill is grounded in scientific principle and represents an intent to apologize and offer compassionate compensation to an expanded list of individuals who were not included in the 1990 Act but who, nonetheless, deserve restitution.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas: H.R. 758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BABA: H.R. 759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BERA: H.R. 760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland: H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT: H.R. 762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DUFFY: H.R. 763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER: H.R. 764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to “make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana: H.R. 765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. GRIFFITH: H.R. 766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER: H.R. 768.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18-To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The “Power of the Purse” as defined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution. “No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published to time from time.”

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 1

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

2nd Amendment of the US Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States;

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17: “To exercise exclusive Legislative in all Cases respecting the Territories or places beyond the Limits of other States, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States.”

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 780.
H. R. 446: Mr. Kilmer.
H. R. 487: Mr. Tipton, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Mr. Guest.
H. R. 510: Mr. Bergman, Mr. Sires, Mr. Comer, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Moolenaar, Mr. Collins of New York, Mr. Turner, Mr. Westrup, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Barr, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, and Ms. Pingree.
H. R. 518: Mr. Luetkemeyer.
H. R. 526: Mr. Chabot.
H. R. 535: Mr. Carrihal.
H. R. 540: Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Mr. Lowenthal, Mrs. Boustos, Mr. Newhouse, Ms. Schakowsky, and Ms. Castor of Florida.
H. R. 545: Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Raskin, Mr. McGovern, and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana.
H. R. 546: Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Norman.
H. R. 549: Mr. Hastings and Miss González-Colón of Puerto Rico.
H. R. 553: Mr. Rush, Mr. Bergman, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Crist, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Siver, Mr. Kind, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Soto, and Ms. Kaptur.
H. R. 554: Mr. Perry.
H. R. 557: Mr. Grijalva and Mr. Casto of Texas.
H. R. 562: Mr. Hurd of Texas and Mr. Sivars.
H. R. 563: Mr. Kilmer, Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mrs. Luria, Mrs. Murphy, and Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 567: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Carrihal, Ms. Meng, Mr. Collins of New York, and Mr. Johnson of Ohio.
H. R. 606: Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois.
H. R. 615: Mr. Sires.
H. R. 624: Mr. Green of Texas.
H. R. 628: Mr. Mast, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 635: Mr. Hastings and Ms. Titus.
H. R. 638: Mrs. Bratny.
H. R. 639: Mr. Crenshaw and Mr. Palmer.
H. R. 646: Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Nunes.
H. R. 647: Mr. Long, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. McKinley, Mr. LaTta, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Ms. Blunt Rochester, Mr. McNerney, Mr. Walberg, Mr. Lujan, and Mr. Sánchez.
H. R. 657: Mr. McGovern, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Sánchez, and Mr. González of Texas.
H. R. 663: Mr. Gallagher.
H. R. 671: Mr. Fortenberry and Mr. Allen.
H. R. 673: Mr. Chis, Mr. Rose of New York, Mr. Norton, Mr. Young, and Mr. Ruiz.
H. R. 674: Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Yarmuth, Mrs. Chao, Mr. Michael D. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Cummings, Ms. Speier, Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire, Mr. Ruiz, and Ms. McCollum.
H. R. 677: Ms. Haaland.
H. R. 678: Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Horsford, and Mr. Moulton.
H. R. 681: Ms. Jayapal and Mr. McGovern.
H. R. 693: Mr. Blumenaur, Ms. Titus, Mrs. Torres of California, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Quigley, Ms. Norton, Mr. Matsu, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Engler, Mr. Mast, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Degette, Mr. Foster, Ms. Meng, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Loeb, Mr. Brownley of California, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Walorski, Mr. Jones, Mr. Garbar, Mr. Heck, Mrs. Demings, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Richmond, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ms. Bonamici, Ms. Wild, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Kilmer, and Mr. Grijalva.
H. R. 705: Mr. Gonzalez of Ohio, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, F. LaMalfa, and Mr. Collins of New York.
H. R. 708: Mr. Budd and Mr. David P. Roe of Tennessee.
H. R. 714: Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Babin, and Mr. Yoho.
H. R. 719: Mr. Cicilline.
H. R. 720: Mrs. Lucia and Mrs. Watson Coleman.
H. R. 725: Ms. Slotkin.
H. R. 732: Mr. Philmutter, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Gomez.
H. R. 736: Mr. Foster and Ms. Wilson of Florida.
H. R. 737: Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Moulton, Ms. Bass, Mrs. Dingell, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Loeb, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Bira, Mr. Ruppersberger, Mr. Michael F. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cohen, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. Foster, Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Ms. Lee of California, and Ms. Schakowsky.
H. J. Res. 2: Mr. Pappas, Mr. Breyer, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Grijalva, Ms. Brownley of California, and Ms. Pingree.
H. J. Res. 22: Mr. Spano and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. Smith of Missouri and Mrs. Lesko.
H. Res. 23: Mr. Brindisi.
H. Res. 33: Ms. Dean, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Brindisi, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Carson of Indiana, and Mr. Harder of California.
H. Res. 45: Mr. Costa, Mr. Hagedorn, Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Arrington, Mr. Gonzalez of Texas, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Comer, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Kelly of Mississippi.
H. Res. 49: Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. Grottman, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, and Mr. Wilson of South Carolina.
H. Res. 58: Mr. Sires, Mr. Himrs, Mr. Carrihal, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Garamendi, and Ms. Pingree.
H. Res. 71: Mr. Trone, Mr. Lowenthal, and Ms. Scanlon.
The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. Grassley).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Lord God, give our lawmakers this day the wisdom to seek Your guidance and to make time to consider and act on your precepts. May they not simply embrace the opinions of others but seek Your truth for their lives.

Lord, make them muscular thinkers, not merely reflectors of the thoughts of others. Help them to make pleasing You, O God, their first priority. May they serve You with such humility and gratitude that You can bless them in ways that stagger their imaginations.

And, Lord, be with the members of the illustrious Senate page class, who will be leaving us tomorrow.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Scott of Florida). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA’S SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST ACT OF 2019—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, I move to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 1, a bill to make necessary and expedient the raising of revenue by authorizing the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, later today—on day 34 of this partial government shutdown—the Senate will be voting on a proposal to finally end it. We will be voting on the one plan—the only one on the table—that would reopen the shuttered portions of the Federal Government. It is a pragmatic compromise that could end this impasse right away.

The choice is absolutely clear, and the Nation is watching. Members can vote to immediately reopen the entire government with a compromise package that the President will actually sign, or they can hold out for the Democratic leader’s dead-end proposal that stands no chance of earning the President’s signature and ending the partial shutdown.

The President’s compromise would accomplish three things. First, it ends the shutdown and resumes pay for Federal workers right away. Second, it strikes a bipartisan compromise on the issue of immigration and border security with ideas from both sides. Third, it provides stable, full-year funding for the Federal Government, not another short-term bandaid.

First, ending the shutdown. We have heard from Federal workers whose lives are in disarray. We have heard about the family hardships caused by the Democrats’ unwillingness to sit down and negotiate with the President. We have heard from those who have endured over a month without pay. We have heard from the men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard, air traffic controllers, TSA agents, and other Federal employees. Every American deserves a fully operational government. Taxpayers aren’t getting special tax refunds for these weeks when services and Agencies have been diminished or are unavailable.

The President has been at the negotiating table, ready to talk and to fix it. Democrats have made the opposite political calculation, and our Nation is paying the price.

The way forward is simple. We all know the ground rules. We need a compromise that can pass both Chambers and earn the Presidential signature. That is the way you make a law in this country. The first proposal we will vote on today is the only legislation that exists with any chance of checking those boxes—getting the President’s signature and making a law.

On immigration and border security, this legislation provides the resources the men and women who risk their own safety to defend our border tell us are necessary. In the past year, we have watched as apprehensions of family units at the borders have risen—more young people brought into danger.

They have seen more interdiction of illicit substances like heroin, methamphetamine, and fentanyl and higher rates of attempted crossings by gang members and criminals.

The need for more security on our border is not a partisan invention. It is a fact. It is a reality most Senate Democrats readily admit.

One Senate Democrat said: “I’m willing to support more border security.” Another said: “Certainly, you need barriers. And we support barriers.” Not to be outdone, a third said: “I’m a huge advocate of border security.”
If they agree with the need, they should agree with this modest proposal. It would fund new enforcement and surveillance technologies, recruiting and training hundreds of new Border Patrol agents, and it would direct about one one-thousandth of Federal discretionary spending for physical barriers along the highest priority sections of the border—barriers like the ones that the current Democratic leader joined then-Senators Obama, Biden, and Clinton in supporting back in 2006; like the barriers constructed by President Obama’s own administration; like the barriers in which many of my Democratic colleagues happily voted to invest billions of dollars during the last Congress.

These commonsense physical barriers were a bipartisan point of agreement until about 5 minutes ago, but the President went even further to win Democrats’ support. For example, his proposal also provides for a 3-year legal status—on a extended hand-waving of the Obama administration.

Finally, this bill would complete the full-year appropriations that both parties worked very hard on last year. The last thing we need is another temporary measure. Last year’s appropriations process left stable, bipartisan funding measures on the 1-year line. We don’t need to punt from the 1-year line and set up another crisis just like this a couple of weeks from now. We need to finish our work and run these seven full-year bipartisan funding bills into the end zone—and finish last year’s work.

Let me conclude by simply stating what will be on display in this Chamber today. The American people will see plainly which Senators want to make a law and clean up this mess and which Senators are content to continue making political points and nothing else.

Making law versus making points, that is a choice. Any one of my Democratic colleagues who rejects the compromise offer but votes for the Democratic leader’s partisan showmanship will be saying the following: They will be saying that political fights with the President matter more—more—than Federal workers and their families, border security, DACA and TPS recipients, as well as government funding.

Let me say that again. If my Democratic colleagues reverse their voting records on border security, if they decide that spending one one-thousandth of Federal spending on Obama-style steel barriers has become totally impermissible just because President Trump is in the White House, then, they will be saying that playing games outrank Federal workers, the Coast Guard, DACA recipients, TPS recipients, and all their constituents, as far as this Democratic Party is concerned.

Deep down, my friends across the aisle know this is not a reasonable reaction to a President of the other party. They know the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with her own Members and her own House majority leader openly contradicting her on national television, and that Senate Democrats are not obligated to go down with her ship. They know, it is not true that the President has spent 1 percent on spending on needed border security is not worth hurting this many people. It is obvious what the Senate needs to do.

Today, we will decide whether we turn a new corner and begin putting the last month behind us or whether we will all continue to show up for work, stuck in exactly the same situation.

Only one bill does all the bipartisan things I discussed. Only one bill has any chance of becoming law. So we ought to vote for it.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, President Trump has kept the government shuttered to pain individuals inflicted on the American people and their government is getting deeper and deeper every day.

Our economy is suffering. First quarter GDP is in the tank. Consumer confidence is down.

Our national security is suffering. FBI agents attest that criminal and anti-terrorism investigations are severely constrained. Border patrol, TSA, and hundreds of thousands of homeland security personnel are working under limitations. These people are all part of our security.

President Trump keeps saying that we need the wall for security. Most people disagree with that, but even if we did, it is not going to be built for years. Our security is suffering today because of the Trump shutdown. It is so bad that five former DHS Secretaries wrote a letter to President Trump, urging him to end the shutdown without the wall, including his former Chief of Staff John Kelly, a loyal soldier if ever there were one. Kelly knows and they all know that this shutting down of the government for the President’s wall, which most Americans did not build and do not want, is how callous this administration is.

The President’s former Chief of Staff is telling President Trump that his position on the shutdown is wrong, that his position on the shutdown is a threat to national security—I would argue far more than not building a huge ineffective wall.

Yesterday, a joint statement from the air traffic controllers, pilots, and flight attendants unions issued a dire warning: “In our risk averse industry, we cannot even calculate the risk currently at play, nor predict the point at which the system will break.”

Mr. Donald Trump, President, if you cared about security, you would open the government now. You are the only one standing in the way. We know most of our Republican colleagues want the government opened. They are, in a positive way, loyal to you and, in a negative way, afraid to buck you, but they want to help. Everyone—President Trump is using them as hostages. Here is how callous this administration is.

When asked about that fact this morning, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross, a billionaire, said “I know they are, and I don’t really quite understand why.” He argues that it is easy for furloughed workers to get a loan.

Those comments are appalling and reveal the administration’s indifference toward the Federal workers he is treating as pawns. Secretary Ross’s comments are the 21st century equivalent of “Let them eat cake.”

Many of these Federal employees live paycheck to paycheck. They can’t just call their stockbroker and ask them to sell some of their shares. They need that paycheck.

We need to end this shutdown now. There is only one way to do it. This afternoon, for the first time since President Trump shutdown the government in December, the Senate will have a chance to vote on a bill that reopens the government.

Leader McConnell says that President Trump’s bill is the only way to reopen the government. Bull. He claims that our bill will not pass because President Trump will not sign it. Has he ever heard of a veto override? Has he ever heard of article I?

I want to tell President Trump has put together can’t pass the Senate and can’t pass the House, so it has no chance of passing. For Leader McConnell to say the only bill that has a chance of opening up the government is President Trump’s bill—where he puts in a $5.7 billion wall, undoes many of the asylum provisions, and is broadly unpopular—is false. It is just wrong.

The two bills that are on the floor are not equivalent votes. My friend on the other side and some in the media are being lazy called the two votes “dueling proposals,” as if there is one Republican proposal and one Democratic proposal and they are sort of equal. It is just not true.

The President’s plan demands 100 percent of what the President wants—$5.7 billion for a border wall plus radical new changes to our asylum system before reopening the government. For the Republican leader to call this a compromise is laughable. There was no Democratic sit-down meeting from me, not from Senator Durbin, not from any other Democrat. It is a harshly partisan proposal that essentially codifies
the President’s position that government funding is a bargaining chip.

A vote for the President’s plan is an endorsement of government by extortion. If we let him do it today, he will do it tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow. And the whole structure of our government will change, and the chaos that we now see will be magnified.

Even some of my Republican friends have admitted that the President’s plan is not a serious offer. A few days ago, my friend from Oklahoma called it “a straw man proposal.” I think that says it all. The President’s plan is a straw man, not a serious offer. It is merely a way to save face.

The second vote is the opposite. It demands nothing before we reopen the government—nothing. There are no partisan demands, not things we want or we will shut down the government. We don’t do that. Only Trump does that. He has no connections, so a few hours, we will along. Our proposal allows us to open the government and then, after the government is opened, settle our differences over border security. I know it is not partisan because every single Republican put the same basic idea on the table just 1 month ago when we voted on it. When President Trump changed his mind and said no, everyone did a sort of 180-degree reversal, including my friend the Republican leader. He knows it.

So the two votes are not the same. They are not flip sides of the same coin. The first vote is harshly partisan and one-sided. The second vote is down the middle and seeks to reopen government and has received overwhelming support from both sides before President Trump said he wouldn’t do it. Calling the two votes equivalent is not an attempt to simplify but to mislead.

Now I propose we take these two votes. The Senate will have a chance to say no to the President’s hostage-taking, and then the Senate will have a chance to send a clear message that Congress is ready to reopen the government.

To my Republican colleagues, even if you are for the wall—all of those who have said “I may be for the wall, but I want to keep the government open”—have a chance to do it on the second vote. Let’s see how they vote.

Throughout this debacle, I have not heard one good reason why 800,000 Federal employees must be held hostage for us to discuss border security. Demand to discuss our security under regular order with the government open. We support stronger border security. President Trump believes the best way to do that is an expensive and ineffective wall. We disagree with that, but the only reason we can’t negotiate and figure it out. What we can’t allow is the President to hijack our government and hold it hostage every time we disagree over policy, which he will do if he wins this vote.

The votes this afternoon are about more than just a shutdown. They are about how we govern in a democracy.

We are allowed to come here and disagree over policy. In fact, our system of government was designed to allow for progress, despite our large and sometimes raucous differences. But when one side—in this case, the President and the Republicans—uses the basic functioning of our government as leverage in a policy argument, our system of government breaks down. If every President decided to shut down the government when they didn’t get a policy from Congress, America would careen from crisis to crisis, an endless spiral of gridlock and dysfunction.

So the votes this afternoon are not about border security. These votes are about ending a manufactured crisis, a self-inflicted wound that is bleeding our country out a little more each day. I hope and pray that the Senate rises to the occasion.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague and Democratic leader Senator SCHUMER for making clear what is going to happen on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. We have a chance today when 100 Senators come to the floor, to put an end to the government shutdown this afternoon. I want to tell you, there is nothing more important than that, as far as I am concerned. I hope we will rise to that occasion and rise to that challenge.

During the last 2 days, what I have done is travel across my home State of Illinois and sit down and meet on an informal basis with Federal employees who are going through this government shutdown. In the last couple of weeks I have been to Peoria, Pekin, Aurora, Marion, and I went to St. Louis, though it is clearly not in Illinois, to meet with air traffic controllers who live in my State and asked them tell me the stories, to tell me what has happened in the 34 days when they haven’t been paid—34 days, as of today. They were a little embarrassed and a little reluctant to talk about what it meant.

Eventually, I said “Well, tell me about some of your coworkers,” which is usually a way that people can tell their own stories without embarrassment. I heard some stories that are breaking my heart as I stand here at this moment.

Have you ever been in an air traffic control tower? It is amazing. I have seen some of the biggest. We had one up in Elgin, IL, which takes care of O’Hare and Midway and all of our great airports. It is a little bit frightening to go into one of these towers and see 10, 20, 30 air traffic controllers looking at these screens. On those screens are little dots, and each one of the dots is an airplane, and in each one of the airplanes there are going to be 20, 30, 40, 150, 200 people. That air traffic controller has an awesome responsibility to make sure that they are on the right path for takeoff and landing, to make sure that their paths don’t cross. A mistake in that job can be fatal. That is the reality of what they face.

Air traffic controllers have one of the most stressful jobs in the Federal Government. We don’t think about it. We get on the plane; we get off the plane. Thank goodness for those men and women who are there to make sure it is a safe experience for all of us.

Do you know that the jobs that are worked by air traffic controllers are 10-hour shifts? How would you like to face a 10-hour shift with that kind of stress every single day you go to work? Do you know how many days a week they work? Six. Six out of seven days they are working 10-hour shifts in one of the most stressful jobs we have in America. Do you wonder why they work 6 days? Most people work 5 days, and they certainly don’t work 10-hour shifts. It is because there is a shortage of air traffic controllers. At age 56, you have to leave. Literally, you have to leave as of the next day. You cannot continue to work because they decided that at age 57, you are too old to do this job. It is terrible.

As these air traffic controllers are leaving, we are hoping, in a system that works, they are being replaced by new air traffic controllers who are skilled and trained so they can take over these important, life-and-death jobs.

Do you know what happened because the government shut down? We stopped the input of new air traffic controllers, so the number is diminishing because of mandatory retirement, and the pressure on those air traffic controllers increases. It increases not just because of fewer numbers; it increases because of what we have done to their lives.

These men and women are totally innocent when it comes to our debate about border security. They had absolutely nothing to do with the President’s promise of a granite wall from sea to shining sea, paid for by the Mexicans. They didn’t make that up; the President did. Now he has called for a government shutdown until his campaign promise is fulfilled.

I talked to some of those air traffic controllers. What is it like? What are you facing? They went through a long litany of things they are facing. Many of them are struggling because of no paycheck coming in. It is difficult for them. A couple of them were embarrassed to say that they are going to food pantries set up by churches and charities in their hometown to pick up some groceries to feed their families during this government shutdown. Others need to go to their families with serious medical problems. Yes, they continue to get their health insurance as Federal employees, but there are copay they have to pay out-of-pocket. They worry about making those payments now that they are not getting a regular paycheck, and they can’t see any end in sight as to when they will.
A couple of them have some very practical issues. One of them went to one of his coworkers, who is the head of the local union for those air traffic controllers, and he said: I want to tell you something in confidence. I have 5 days left here, I cannot continue to come to work for 5 days a week at a long distance. I have to buy gasoline for my car. I have to find another job. I may have to drive an Uber car. That is what some Federal employees are doing. I may have to find some job tending bar—which some Federal employees are doing—just so there is income coming in for my family.

The worst one was in St. Louis, where this woman air traffic controller said: One of my colleagues here at air traffic control confided in me that he has to drive a long distance to get to work in St. Louis. He buys a lot of gasoline each day to make that roundtrip. To buy gasoline last week, he went and sold plasma from his own body to get the oil. That is the reality of this government shutdown.

All of us asked these air traffic controllers: Do you see any evidence on the job that people aren’t doing the job as they are supposed to?

No, we have an awesome, life-or-death responsibility here, and we take it seriously. But they quickly added: Senator, if this continues and people are not replaced, we are going to reach a point where we have to keep the system running, keep it safe, the distance between aircraft will have to be increased and the intervals between aircraft will have to be increased so there is always a safe atmosphere when it comes to our airports.

What happens when that interval and distance are increased? Your flight is late again. Mine was about an hour and a half late leaving O’Hare last night. We asked why. A member of the crew was sick. That’s an international flight. She had to go through Customs. Customs has been reduced in number to two people at St. Louis because of the government shutdown, so it took her an extra hour to join up with the flight. I was on. It was a minor inconvenience for me but maybe a major inconvenience for some other passenger.

It is an indication of what happens when all these men and women who are behind the scenes keeping our air control system safe are under threat when there are fewer of them than there should be doing their job. It reflects what happens when we don’t have enough people in the Customs section at international airports to process people in a timely way. The system slows down.

Why are we at this point? Did the air traffic controllers need to be punished for something? If they did, I don’t know what it might be. They are good men and women. They are trained in such high standards that very few people could actually do their job. It is interesting. I have been down to Oklahoma City and places where they have been trained. Everybody doesn’t cut it. You have to be pretty darn sharp to be able to keep track of all those aircraft and to not buckle under pressure because it is a pressure-filled job. President Trump’s shutdown has added pressure to that job. Does it make you feel safer when you know that? I don’t. I worry about it. I worry about those men and women who simply want to do what they were hired to do.

Incidentally, about one-third of them are veterans. They served our country—many of them in the Air Force—and they took the skills they learned in the military and brought them into air traffic control.

We give a lot of speeches on the floor here. Republicans and Democrats, about how we want to honor our veterans. How can we be honoring our veterans when 800,000 Federal employees have gone without pay for 34 days, and between 25 and 35 percent of them, depending on their career, are veterans? Are we honoring our veterans by not paying them in a timely fashion?

The first bill we have today is President Trump’s bill in dealing with this crisis. It will deal with the shutdown in a very general way and other problems which the President made a decision on and we are trying to fix. I want to address one of them in particular because it is an issue I have worked on for a long time; that is, the fate of people known as Dreamers, those who are protected by DACA.

These are people who were brought to the United States as children, some of them as infants and babies. They grew up in this country believing this was home. They went to school here. They prepared for a future life. At some point, usually in their teenage years, their parents brought them in and said: We never filed the papers for you. You are undocumented in America. Through no fault of their own, they were brought to this country, grew up here, and they learned some time in high school that there is no future for them in America.

I have met so many of them over the years, these Dreamers. I appealed to President Obama: Do something to help them. And he did. He created the DACA Program. The DACA Program allows these young people I just described to apply for protection for 2 years, on a renewable basis, and to be able to work legally in America. Almost 800,000 came forward across the Nation and signed up for this protection under President Obama. These are amazing young people. They are tomorrow’s doctors and engineers and lawyers and teachers and leaders. They are incredible young people. I have met so many of them. All they are asking for is a chance to be part of America’s future.

President Trump came in September of 2017 and announced he was abolishing this program, abolishing the DACA Program, which meant that these young people had no protection for the future and really didn’t know which way to turn. President Trump challenged us to come up with legislation to solve the problem he created. We were unable to do so. We couldn’t reach an agreement. The President’s bill, his own solution to the problem, came before the Senate and received 39 votes. It didn’t even receive the support of his own political party when he brought it up. It just wasn’t a reasonable approach.

The President said last weekend: I am going to address the fate of DACA and Dreamers as part of this effort to end the stalemate in Washington.

My hopes were raised. He talked about a bill that I had introduced with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Republican of South Carolina, 2 years ago called the BRIDGE Act and said that is what we are going to do. It sounded hopeful. Maybe this would be part of the solution. For these young people, it meant a dramatic step backward. This does not resemble the BRIDGE Act, which he referred to.

I would say to my colleagues in the Senate who are considering voting for the President’s bill: Please don’t vote for this. It produces nothing positive. It creates no semblance to the BRIDGE Act, which he referred to.

After meeting with air traffic controllers and Federal prison guards at Federal penitentiaries in Marion and Pekin, I can tell you what they want. They want the shutdown to end today. They want to get a paycheck for their families so they can get back to the business of being good husbands, good fathers, and good members of their community. They are embarrassed about going to these food pantries. They can’t imagine what they are going to do because of some problems that have been created with their credit ratings because this President has shut down their paychecks for 34 days. These prison guards and air traffic controllers don’t have any choice but to come to work. They are called essential personnel. I would hope at the end...
of this day that we would think of them first and make sure the shutdown ends immediately, today.

One other thing. This needs to be the last time we have this conversation on the floor of the Senate—the last time. We have to make government shutdown an unacceptable tactic of either political party or any branch of our government. It is absolutely terrible that these innocent people who work for our government are paying the price of our inability to reach a political compromise. You can find an agreement on border security, but it shouldn’t be because 800,000 innocent Federal employees haven’t received a paycheck for 34 days.

Let’s step forward and do this in a bipartisan fashion. Over this last weekend, I received scores of phone calls from my colleagues in the Senate. Some people may find it hard to believe, but Republicans have called, and I have called them, and Democrats have called in a bipartisan fashion that this crisis—this manufactured crisis—has to come to an end.

The second vote that will be offered today—the one the Democrats will offer—is simply to extend the continuing resolution to fund our government, end the shutdown immediately, and give us a matter of days to get this job done in coming to a compromise on border security. I know we can do it. I am convinced we can do it. I know there is a feeling of good will, but we need to bring the Republicans to join with the Democrats to make this a bipartisan effort today.

I don’t believe the President’s bill is going to pass. There are aspects to it that I described that are unacceptable to so many of us. But this bare-bones approach—a 3-week extension; a number of days to actually bargain and compromise while the government is up and running and people are being paid—is a reasonable end to this.

I don’t think any of us can go home if, at the end of the day, we have done nothing and the shutdown continues. Let’s stick here and do our job—the job we were elected to do to solve problems, not to create them.

As Senator SCHUMER said earlier, there are so many individuals who are providing security and safety across our Nation. Whether it is our FBI, our prison guards, the Coast Guard, the air traffic controllers—why in the world would we endanger any Americans because of our inability to reach a political agreement? The votes today will give us a chance to emerge from this with a positive approach to solving this problem. I believe we can do it. The sooner the better.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAWLEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAWLEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today as the chairman of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee to express my strong support for the End the Government Shutdown and Secure Our Borders Act. This legislation includes many important priorities, and they are important priorities that we need to address now.

In the past and weeks, there has been a lot of talk about who has more leverage, who is winning, and what the political stakes are. You hear a lot of different answers to those questions, depending on whom you ask. I don’t really care. I ask, frankly, but I will tell you one thing: Those are not the questions on the minds of our Federal workers.

Just this morning, at about 4 o’clock, I had a conversation with several TSA agents whose week. They have to fly out of to come to Washington. In talking about the situation, what I got in response from them was a lot of head-shaking and a lot of questions. Their questions had to do with this: How are they going to live and when is this going to end? I understand their frustration. I am frustrated.

That is exactly why I have always said that a shutdown is no way to govern. It is not in our nation’s best interest. It is a disservice to our Federal workers. It is a show of our inability to do our jobs in conjunction with those on the other side of the aisle, and it is a signal to the American people that we think this confusing and ineffective way to govern is OK, when it is not. It is not OK.

We are here in this body to work together, to get over the rifts that we may have, and to move forward to do the job that we were elected to do. We will do it. We will pass this bill. We will end the shutdown. We will do it together.

We have an opportunity today to do that, and I plan to do that by voting for the President’s proposed compromise. It is built on two things. It is the single thing that we should all want. It reopens the government, and it helps to secure our southern borders. If we pass this amendment—and I hope we do—we will bring our furloughed workers back to work, and they will get paid. We will pay the dedicated men and women of our Coast Guard, our Federal prison guards, our TSA and Border Patrol personnel, and many others—many of whom I have talked with—and we will take a major step forward in securing our Nation.

I believe the resources in this bill are necessary because I believe we do face a crisis on our southern border. Last year, in the last 3 months of 2018, over 153,000 people came in illegally crossing the southern border. And that number does not include the people who crossed illegally, but were not apprehended. The number of illegal border crossings was up more than 80 percent in the last 3 months of 2018, as compared to the last 3 months of 2017. The composition of those being detained for crossing the border is changing. In 2000, 98 percent of those detained for illegally crossing the border were Mexican nationals, and most were single adults. They could be repatriated to Mexico very quickly, within hours. But, in 2018, more than 56 percent of individuals detained were from places other than Mexico. A large portion were from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Increasingly, individuals are showing up at our borders from all over the world. Forty percent were either unaccompanied minors or a part of a family unit. That number is way up. That number is way up. That means longer detention proceedings that have placed a burden on our immigration court system, and it means an increased need for facilities to safely and responsibly house these people for a longer period of time.

I have visited the detention centers in Texas. I believe the facts make it very clear that there is a crisis. The President has told us what he will vote on today offers a solution.

We also know that physical barriers work. In the San Diego, Tucson, El Centro, and El Paso regions, where there are constructed physical barriers, the illegal border crossings have gone down by more than 90 percent. That is undeniable. Right now, we have 654 miles of physical barrier in place.

I have heard folks say that we don’t have any walls or that we don’t have constructed barriers. We have 654 miles of physical barrier in place. If we pass this amendment, we can build 294 miles in areas like the Rio Grande Valley, where career Border Patrol personnel tell us it is most needed.

There has been a lot of talk that the professionals should be in charge here terms of telling us how and what the best methods of protecting our borders are. Well, they are in charge. As subcommittee chair, I have had several meetings with them for them to tell me what their border security plan is, and the CBP has that.

This amendment would fund the bulk of the top 10 requests. They have a 33-point plan. This would get us through the top 10.

The funding in this bill provides for a border wall system—a system—which is much more than just a physical barrier. It provides lighting, sensors, cameras, and access roads to help our Border Patrol agents gain and maintain operational control of the border. These are the things that the Border Patrol has asked for. A wall is not the only solution, but it is a critical part of the solution.

The resources included in the amendment for the southern border are important to the security of our Nation, and they are especially important to address our drug crisis. Fentanyl seizures by the Border Patrol away from ports of entry are up 122 percent over last year.

Remember, fentanyl is a killer. Over half of the deaths by overdose in our State in some bit or in some part involved fentanyl.
Methamphetamine seizures by the Border Patrol away from ports of entry are up 75 percent in the last three years. The border wall system will reduce the flow of these illegal drugs between our points of entry.

We are all aware of the heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamine that are hurting so many Americans across our border at the ports of entry. This amendment addresses that issue as well. It provides $805 million for technology, canines, and personnel to stop the flow of these drugs into our country. That is what West Virginians are interested in. This drug crisis is really impacting us. This would be an unprecedented investment in these types of detection capabilities—a complete game changer.

The amendment would allow us to hire more people, which is another thing the CPB says that they need—750 new border agents and 375 new Customs officers to complement these investments.

The combination of technology and personnel, both at our ports of entry and along the border, with the border wall system, would enhance our security. It will choke off a major source of the heroin that has devastated my State, and I am sure the Presiding Officer's State, as well, and across our country.

Resources are also included in the amendment to detain those who are apprehended for illegally crossing our border. I support the important work of the men and women of ICE, and I want them to be able to maintain custody of offenders, rather than being forced to release those who have entered our country illegally due to a lack of space. In my view, that is not only more safe and secure for us, but it is actually more safe and secure for anybody who is involved in the immigration system.

There are many more of the brave men and women of the Department of Homeland Security continue to perform these difficult tasks without getting paid during this shutdown.

Chairman SHEELBY's amendment is not a short-term patch. We are kind of past the time where we need a short-term patch. We need to move forward. It is not a continuing resolution that runs our government on autopilot for a little while and denies the Senate the ability to make smart choices in exercising the purse.

Instead, it includes seven full appropriations bills that received significant bipartisan support in the Appropriations Committee, one of which is my bill at the Homeland Security Subcommittee, which was passed in a bipartisan way. Four of these bills passed the Senate floor with overwhelming support. I am very proud that the bill that I put forward in committee, along with some additions, are a part of this package.

There is $11.9 billion provided for our Coast Guard—this was in my bill—including to begin construction of some thing that I think is critical to our national security, which is the polar security cutters. More than $4.8 billion is provided for the TSA to improve transportation security, and $19.8 billion is appropriated for FEMA to make sure we have the necessary resources to respond to past and future natural disasters.

There are important priorities within these bills from other subcommittees as well. A couple I would like to highlight are these. The Agriculture title has $2.5 billion for broadband and pilot project that I strongly support as part my Capito Connect plan in the State of West Virginia. The FSGG title has resources for the Drug-Free Communities and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which is critical for stopping the drug epidemic that I have spoken about. The CJS title has $468 million to combat the opioid epidemic and another $30 million for economic development assistance to communities that have been hit hard by the calamity. These are just a few examples of what the Shelby amendment has.

The amendment that the Democratic leader has proposed reopens the government through February 8. It provides no new resources to address the security and humanitarian crisis on our southern border. Let me repeat that. It provides no new resources to address the security and humanitarian crisis on our southern border. Passing the Schumer plan would put us in the same position on February 8 that exists today.

We don't need to pause the shutdown for 15 days and ignore border security. Article I of the Constitution gives us, as the Congress, the power of the purse, and we should exercise it by making smart choices based on the situation that is in front of us today.

Continuing resolutions only cut and paste the choices that we made last year that pass the seven appropriations bills before us to fund the government for the rest of the year in a thoughtful way, in a bipartisan way, while also providing the necessary resources to protect our Nation.

President Trump has made a significant concession by asking that we include a provision giving 3 years of certainty to those covered by the DACA Executive order, as well as those who have been on temporary protected status. That provision is included in this amendment. This is the type of reasonable compromise that is necessary to pass major legislation during a period of divided government. No one—not the President, not any Senator, not any Representative—gets everything they want in this bill or any bill, really.

The bill includes items that many of us individually might have left out if we wrote the bill ourselves, but that is the nature of compromise.

The seven appropriations bills that make up the Shelby amendment are the product of significant bipartisan compromise on behalf of the Nation. I believe we should embrace the spirit of compromise to end this shutdown and secure our border. What can't be compromised is our Nation's security.

We just celebrated Martin Luther King Jr., Day last Monday. As I was reading a lot of his famous quotes, I thought about this one because of the situation that we find ourselves in right now:

If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do, you have to keep moving forward.

Let's start moving forward together. I hope that all of my colleagues will embrace this sentiment, and I hope that as I vote for the Shelby amendment, we will get enough to push it over the Senate floor and over to the House.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.
starting to get restless. More than one Democratic Member of Congress has noted, in the words of one House freshman, “[A]m I willing to talk about more fencing and more drones and more technology and radar and border agents? Absolutely.”

Even the House majority leader sounded as though he was ready to break with Speaker Pelosi’s obstruction, stating that Democrats are “for border security” and that “physical barriers are part of the solution.” That is from the House majority leader.

I hope that spirit of compromise continues to grow. In a couple of hours, Senate Democrats will have the chance to vote on the President’s proposal. The bill before us would immediately—immediately—reopen the government. It would provide paychecks and backpay to Federal workers. It would provide needed disaster recovery funding. It would deliver all seven of the remaining 2019 appropriations bills, the product of bipartisan committee work in the House and in the Senate. It would tackle the security and humanitarian crisis at our border and address Democratic immigration priorities.

In fact, this bill contains a version of immigration legislation originally sponsored by the Democratic leader, the Democratic whip, and the ranking member on the Senate Judiciary Committee, among others.

The bill before us today is a genuine compromise. I hope at least some of my Democratic colleagues will see their way to supporting it because it is the only legislation we will be voting on today that can be signed into law, end the shutdown, reopen the government, make sure that Federal workers are getting paid, and address our crisis at the border.

Democrats’ refusal to engage in serious negotiations has already cost Federal workers a paycheck and limited government services for literally tens of thousands of Americans. It is time for Democrats to stop putting their antipathy for the President above the needs of the American people. I hope we do that this afternoon. The time has come to make a deal, and we need Democrats at the table.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Kaine. My President, for Democrats, antipathy to the President is not the issue. The issue is antipathy to shutting down the government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Kaine. The issue isn’t antipathy to the President. It is that Democrats don’t believe in shutting down government.

If I appreciate my colleague from South Dakota stating the issue the way he did at the beginning of his talk: Democrats will not engage in negotiations to reopen the government.

Let’s be plain. Democrats think the Government of the United States should never close. Democrats think that using a shutdown as leverage to get something else is illegitimate and beneath the oath of office. The President, one said that he is proud to shut government down and is willing to use the suffering of more than 800,000 employees and millions of American citizens to get his way.

The difference here is not on the immigration torn differences that can be resolved. But the difference that is hard to resolve is a President and a party that believe in government shutdowns and a party that rejects the idea of government shutdowns.

I will state complete willingness to negotiate with this President and my colleagues over border security. We—Democrats, 8 Republicans—introduced a proposal in February with border security investments, protections for Dreamers: 46 out of 49 of Democrats supported a $25 billion border security investment, and only 8 of 51 Republicans did. The President blew up the deal.

So the issue is not about negotiation over border security. We have been made a more reliable party in making border security investments than the majority party has been. The issue is this: Is it or is it not illegitimate to shut down the government of the greatest Nation on Earth and inflict needless pain on hundreds of thousands of workers and millions of citizens when you don’t get your way? That is what is at stake.

Is the proposal that is on the table offered by the President a “compromise”? If it were a compromise, the President would have talked to us about it. If it were a compromise, the majority would let us offer amendments. If it were a compromise, the majority would have had a hearing about it so that we could have asked questions about it.

Introducing a 1,200-page bill on Tuesday and calling a vote on Thursday and giving us the opportunity to ask questions or propose amendments is not a compromise. It is my way or the highway. What we should be doing is show that we respect the President’s proposal is referring it to the committee of origin, having committee hearings and markup next week, and putting it on the floor the following week. If the President means it as a compromise, he should allow the Democratic Party—minority here and majority in the House—to have an opportunity to shape it.

It is my hope that my Republican colleagues will vote to reopen government this afternoon, through February 8, so this week we have a committee process to consider the President’s proposal and the following week consider it on the floor. These are important enough topics that it would seem giving it a 2-week review by committee and by Senators on the floor is not asking too much.

Briefly, before yielding to my colleagues from Missouri, I will say that I just returned from Reagan National Airport, where I met with air traffic controllers, TSA agents, airline safety specialists who maintain the radar and other safety equipment at this and other airports. They talked about how this shutdown in which they are working and not being paid to fray them as they are working overtime, as they are trying to get jobs when they are not working 10-hour shifts to try to cover the bills they have to cover for babysitters and rent and other costs of living. There are talking about the degradation of the safety of American air traffic because of air traffic controllers not being paid, TSA agents not being paid, airline safety specialists not being paid and, in some instances, furloughed. If nothing else, we should care about the safety of commercial aviation. That is one reason, among many, that we should end the shutdown.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Blunt. Mr. President, you may have presided before, but you haven’t presided when I have spoken on the floor, so it is great to welcome you, as both my colleague and the Presiding Officer, and I am glad to be working with you and glad we are both here today.

We are both here today at a time when the American people really expect for Washington to work: How the American people really expect people in Congress to be able to find middle ground. For too long we have been stuck—frankly, on both sides of the aisle—with too many people who ran for office saying: If I don’t get what I want—I just don’t want anything to happen unless it is exactly what I want. The best I can tell, that doesn’t work anywhere. If you are getting what you want wherever you are working, then you are in the right job. If you are going to church, there is probably something wrong with you. Democracy is about compromise.

I think one of the great fallacies of the second option we will have today is that it is designed to keep the government open for 2 weeks at last year’s spending levels, and then, at the end of 2 weeks—I don’t know what happens then. There will be no information that Members of the Senate and the House will know 2 weeks from now that they don’t know now. There is no reason that could be debated or discussed in the next 2 weeks that couldn’t be discussed in the next 45 minutes.

I think it is pretty clear to the American people that this has boiled down to a fight in which we need to reopen the government and, frankly, we need to secure the border.

I just heard our good friend, our colleague from Virginia, say that, generally, his side of the aisle has been better than our side at paying the piper. When you are paying the piper, you are securing the border. I don’t think that is necessarily true, but I am glad to concede that if our friends on the other
side want to step up and work with us to secure the border—fine. I will also point out that securing the border for the last four Presidents has meant building barriers, and every time that happened, those barriers worked.

When President George H.W. Bush built a barrier south of San Diego, the detentions of people coming across the border decreased by 95 percent. That is really the only way we have of measuring whether it was better before the barrier or after the barrier. When you have 95 percent fewer people coming across and being detained, something must be working.

President Clinton built a barrier at El Paso, and detentions went down 90 percent. When you have a 90- or 95-percent solution, you should be able to make that solution a part of moving forward to solve the problem. That's the same argument. I don't view it quite a way. He has gone from a big wall all along the border to a barrier only where a barrier makes sense. The President would like to add 10 or 20 percent to the barriers already built by all for success. I don't see why some movement in that direction can't be part of what we get done.

The shutdown has gone on too long. It has been played out way too much in the view. The view is too little with Members of Congress trying to get together and work this out. People who need government services aren't getting those services. In many cases, people providing the services that are essential are providing those services and not getting paid. People who would like to be at work are at home.

Unlike any other time when the government has been shut down, Congress has said in advance that everybody will get paid, eventually. So the traditional worry whether you will get paid whether your income is there, is gone. But the pay is not there at the time it is expected to be. Normally, if you went to work for government at any level, you didn't go to work for government to get wealthy; you want to work for government because that was a secure job. So we have eliminated for too many people the security of one of the reasons they took a government job rather than a job that might lead to some more financially satisfactory designation—or might not. The whole reason they did this, in many cases, is they knew that check was going to come. It is not coming.

The bill the President proposed keeps the government open with new priorities—largely agreed to already by the House and the Senate—until September 30. So 2 weeks from now, we wouldn't face this exact same problem again. It does things I think need to be done to create more security for kids who were brought across the border growing up here. I think this is a 70- or 80-percent issue in the country that all of us understand—that if you were brought to this country as a young child, if you grew up here, if you haven't gotten in serious trouble, not only should you be able to stay, but we should want you to stay.

We need that kind of vitality in our country. The President said he would like to see a final appropriate solution on that. This bill creates a 3-year opportunity, much like—I think it was the BRIDGE Act that was sponsored by people on both sides of the aisle who would have said let's settle this for a while and we'll do further conclusion; the same kind of 3-year structure for people who were here because we decided we needed to give them asylum. We need to figure out how to deal with that on a long-term basis, but 3 years not only puts it through this Congress, it puts it a year into the next Congress and the next Presidential administration.

Some of us need to be focused on getting this job done. I think this bill does that. It isn't perfect. I never voted for a perfect bill. I introduced two or three perfect bills, but I have never gotten to vote for a perfect bill and don't expect to. This is not our job. Perfect is not our job. Our job is the possible. I think the President has actually shown more flexibility than his friends on the other side.

If you don't like some of the things the President has proposed, the response is not this is a nonstarter. The response is, if you don't like something about what we are doing for deferred action on kids who were brought here, what would you do to make that better? The President's proposal goes a long way toward solving these problems. Most importantly, it opens the government immediately. It assures that will be the case until we get to the beginning of the new spending year on October 1, and it meets the government's obligation to secure the border.

Nobody expects it to be impossible for anybody to ever get over the border in any way, but people do expect to have the kind of border security we can afford. I think the proposals the President makes do that.

We need to be more concerned about our ports of entry. We need to be more concerned about things and people coming across the border who response is to make it a starter. The response is, if you don't like something about what we are doing for deferred action on kids who were brought here, what would you do to make that better?

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The majority leader.
Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I withdraw my motion to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, what is the pending business?

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT. 2019

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 268, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk for Senate amendment No. 5, of a perfecting nature.

Schumer Amendment No. 6, of a perfecting nature.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk for Senate amendment No. 5.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on Senate amendment No. 6 to H.R. 268, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

Chuck Schumer, Patrick Leahy, Ben Cardin, Tim Kaine, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Chris Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Kirsten Gillibrand, Jeanne Shaheen, Gary Peters, Bob Casey, Jr., Tom Udall, Angus King, Debbie Stabenow, Maria Cantwell, Martin Heinrich.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls be waived.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I move to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

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Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls be waived.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I move to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.J. RES. 1

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, as my colleagues know, we have about 41,000 Active-Duty servicemembers in the U.S. Coast Guard. They are running patrol missions right now in the South China Sea. They are protecting our airspace and ports along about 12,000 miles of coastline. They are performing search and rescue missions that include nearly 1,200 Active-Duty Coast Guard personnel in my home State of Louisiana, the Eighth Coast Guard District. For that reason, I think the members of our Coast Guard need to be paid during this shutdown until we resolve our differences. We need to resolve our differences.

There are some good Members of Congress, but right now, the American people are wondering what they are good for. It seems to me that we ought to be able to reach an agreement that secures the border—which I happen to believe should be done without a barrier—and that also opens the government.

For that reason, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Coast Guard be paid; that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 6, H.J. Res. 1; that the Wicker amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill as amended be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, reserving the right to object, President Trump is responsible not only for thousands of Coast Guard personnel not getting paid but also for hundreds of thousands of other Federal employees not getting paid.

Last week, I met with Coast Guard Commandant Schultz, and I told him to press Secretary Nielsen, who could press the President to stop holding innocent Federal employees hostage in wall negotiations.

Last month, as we all know, the Senate voted unanimously to keep the government open into February so all Federal employees would get paid and the President and Congress could separately negotiate border security.

Today, the Senate will again have a chance to vote on the same measure that we passed unanimously in December. I expect that those who care about getting our Coast Guard paid will support passing H.J. Res. 31, a continuing resolution for the Department of Homeland Security, and H.R. 648, which are the conference bills for FSGG, Interior, Environment, Agriculture, T-HUD, SFOPS, and CJS.

Will the Senator from Louisiana modify his request to include the unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 648 and H.J. Res. 31 en bloc; that the measure be considered read a third time and passed en bloc; and that the motion to reconsider be made and laid upon the table with no action or debate? That will pay all Federal employees who deserve to be paid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator so modify his request?

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I am smiling because of the great admiration and respect I have for the senior Senator from New York. I love to hear him talk.

Mr. SCHUMER. If the Senate would yield, it is mutual.

Mr. KENNEDY. I love to hear him talk. He can talk the ears off a jack-rabbit.

Mr. SCHUMER. If the gentleman will yield, we don’t do that in Brooklyn.

Mr. KENNEDY. He has waxed eloquently many times in this Chamber.

I remember back in 2005, 2006—I was a mere lad—that we had a bill before this Chamber that was called the Secure Fence Act of 2006. Senator Schumer and then-Senator Obama—a rising star—and Senator Hillary Clinton talked passionately and eloquently about how it was impossible to secure a 1,900-mile piece of real estate without having barriers. They talked eloquently. I remember agreeing with them wholeheartedly that legal immigration makes our country stronger, passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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that illegal immigration undermines legal immigration, and that one way to stop illegal immigration—not the only way but one way—was with a border barrier. That was then. This is now.

Now, my esteemed colleague knows full well that his resolution will not accomplish either border security or the opening up of this government because President Donald Trump is going to veto it. It will be a futile, useless exercise. We can go through it if the Senator wants to. He can spend all day trying to get us to agree to climb a tree, but he is better off hiring a squirrel in the first place. There is a measure before this Senate, and the President has put a proposal on the table that will satisfy many of the concerns of our Democratic friends and will ensure border security.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there an objection to the original request?

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I object to the original request because the Senator from Louisiana has not allowed the rest of the Federal Government to get paid. I would remind him, whether it be squirrel, jackrabbit, or armadillo, that we are the article I branch of government, and because President Trump says no, we have veto override power, and we could get the workers paid even if he will not sign it. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I was going to ask the distinguished Democratic leader to have yielded under his reservation.

Might I be recognized for just a moment? The objection has already been heard, and we will not get this done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield the floor? Mr. KENNEDY. Of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I appreciate the Senator from Louisiana.

His unanimous consent request would have done one simple thing—gotten the uniformed servicemen in the Coast Guard paid just like we are paying today for members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. The Coast Guard members are the only service-men out there now who, under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, are required to perform their duties under pain of penalty, and they are not being paid as the others are. It would also protect survivors’ benefits for the retirees and their survivors in the Coast Guard, as is being done with the other uniformed services.

We may be getting close to a solution on this. I certainly hope so. In the meantime, I think it would be a significant victory for the Democratic members of the Senate and in the House of Representatives to pass this one small change that the President has said he will sign and to do the right thing by paying members of this uniformed service. I regret that the Senator has objected, and I appreciate at least having a chance to explain why this mere carve-out is different from a larger solution that may be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, once again, I would simply remind my dear friend from Mississippi that we could not do the good by the bad. If we fund and open up the government for everyone, President Trump has claimed 23 times he wants to shut down the government for his wall, and he has gotten this Chamber to reverse itself when it had originally passed funding for the whole government. We could do a lot more good if my amendment to the proposal by my friend from Louisiana was adopted. That is how it is.

Now, on a different issue, I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, let me explain a little bit about what we witnessed on the Senate floor. Actually, it may be a little bit confusing, but it is an important issue.

With regard to the Coast Guard, my colleagues from Louisiana and Mississippi have been working on this issue for a while. It is not going to solve the whole partial government shutdown, but we have been working with a number of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Right now, this bill for which my friend from Louisiana asked to have unanimous consent has 23 cosponsors, and there might be more. I hope that by the end of this week we will have more than 30. And I think this should be important to note:

For that reason, I object.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for a live unanimous consent. Let’s ask for a live unanimous consent.
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leader. He said he is not going to do anything about the Coast Guard right now even though the President said he would sign it. We could fix this tonight.

Here is the point. We are all working on this, and we are going to vote on some things. If they fail this afternoon, there are numbers of us who are working on compromises to fix this whole problem. In the meantime, why shouldn’t we all be working on the important issue—it might not be with regard to the government of the day, the minute the government of the day started caring for the men and women of the Coast Guard? People are literally risking their lives right now for Americans, not just in Alaska or in Texas but all over the world, and they are the only members of the military who are not getting paid. We could fix it tonight—the President will sign it—as we are working on the broader issue.

I don’t understand why that is not an acceptable path forward. In talking to the Senator from Alaska, the men and women of the Coast Guard—certainly, in my State—they don’t understand either. Yes, we have to come to a compromise on this broader issue that ends the partial government shutdown—that gets all of our Federal workers back and that secures our border. We are all working on that. In the meantime, had the minority leader of the U.S. Senate not objected, everybody here—I guarantee you it would have included my Democratic colleagues—would have voted for this bill to pay the Coast Guard. It just doesn’t make sense.

I certainly hope my colleagues and my good friend from New York will reconsider their blocking of this bill, because we could fix at least one element of this. We need to fix it all, but in my view this is a very unique element. The men and women who raised their hands to support and defend the Constitution and possibly die for this country are not getting paid. Yet those in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are. Let’s fix it tonight. We can fix it tonight. Unfortunately, we just had an objection to doing that. I think it is a mistake, and I am hopeful my colleagues will reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I rise to strongly support the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Mississippi.

We could pay the Coast Guard. It is not right that we aren’t paying the Coast Guard. Right now, every other military branch is being paid. The Army is being paid. The Navy is being paid. The Air Force is being paid. The Marines are being paid. Those in the Coast Guard are not being paid even as they are risking their lives.

Many of us in Texas and along the gulf coast saw the incredible heroism of the Coast Guard in the wake of Hurricane Harvey which so many brave men and women risked their lives to save thousands upon thousands of innocents. They should be paid. I think it is important for the American people to understand what just happened here because it is highly consequential. It is easy for things to get lost in procedural gibberish and to assume: Well, this is some back and forth about the shutdown and about the wall. It has nothing to do with any of that.

What Senator KENNEDY did was to bring forward a bill to pay the Coast Guard. The bill did nothing else. It didn’t address any aspect of the shutdown. It didn’t address any aspect of the wall. It simply said: Let’s pay the men and women in the Coast Guard—yes or no. That means you can be a yes on that, whether you think we need to secure the border and have a steel barrier or whether you support open borders. It doesn’t say anything either way. It just says that the men and women in the Coast Guard deserve paycheck.

We could have passed that right here today. There is one reason and one reason only that we didn’t. It is because the Democratic leader stood up and said: I object.

I note that if there are Democrats on the Democratic side of the aisle who are comfortable with that, who agree that the Coast Guard should be paid, let me encourage my Democratic colleagues to say so because it is their party’s leader who has lodged an objection on behalf of, effectively, every Democrat in this Chamber. The Democrats are fond of using the phrase ‘hostage-taking.’ They are, quite literally, holding the men and women of the Coast Guard hostage because they want to win a political victory against the President. Their objective here is to have the President back down and to have not a single mile of border wall built—never mind that the Democratic leader and every Democrat in this Chamber voted in 2013 to build the border wall. That was 350 miles that every Democrat in this Chamber voted for.

We are in a shutdown today because they are now unwilling to fund 234 miles of border wall, which is less than they voted for in 2013. We understand that politics rears its head in this business, and the Democrats want to defeat the President politically, and so the substance is secondary to trying to get the partisan victory against the President. Let me suggest that this ought to be an issue. We keep fighting back and forth on whether securing the border or having open borders is a good idea, but this ought to be an issue that should be real simple.

Senator KENNEDY brought forward a clean bill that does one thing and one thing only. It pays the salaries of the men and women in the Coast Guard. If the Democratic leader hadn’t objected, that would have passed right now. The President could have signed it tonight. The paycheck could have gone out right now for every man and woman in the Coast Guard.

If you are serving in the Coast Guard in any of our 50 States, let me say: No. 1, thank you for your service. Thank you for your heroism. Thank you for the amazing difference you make. You deserve to be paid. You will be paid. But if you want to know why you aren’t paid and why you are not getting paid, it is because the Democratic leader objected to your getting a paycheck.

It is my hope that the Democratic Senators will go to their leader and say: This is a bad idea for Democrats everywhere. There are the paycheck checks of the men and women of the Coast Guard.

We should pay the Coast Guard, and that ought to be something that commands unanimous, bipartisan support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I want to make one other point after the eloquent comments of my good friend from Texas.

We have already done something similar here. We are all breaking for lunch right now. My Democratic colleagues are going to do their strategy sessions, and we are going to do theirs. I implore my Democratic colleagues to go back to their leader and say: Hey, come on. Let’s rethink this. Here is why. We have already done something similar.

I was on the floor when two of my Democratic colleagues from Virginia asked for unanimous consent on a bill. Remember, the whole government was partially shut down. There was a partial government shutdown. They asked for unanimous consent on a bill to make sure that when the partial government shutdown was over, everybody would receive backpay. We are actually doing work on smaller but very important issues. I was on the floor when they did that. I certainly voted yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, it just made it even harder. Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did the bill that Senator KENNEDY brought forward do anything—anything else—beyond simply paying the men and women of the Coast Guard?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, it just made it so there was parity between the brave men and women of the Coast Guard and the brave men and women of the Army.
Navy, Air Force, and Marines—all of whom are risking their lives for our country and our citizens.

Right now, the men and women of the Coast Guard are the only ones who are not getting paid.

Mr. CRUZ. That is correct. Mr. SULLIVAN. That is correct.

Mr. CRUZ. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, as you know, I seldom rise on this floor to contradict somebody on the other side. Over the years, I have worked very hard to work in a bipartisan way with the Presiding Officer and with my Republican colleagues, but there were grudgery tears that the Senator from Texas is crying for the first responders are too hard for me to take.

They are too hard for me to take because when the Senator from Texas shut this government down in 2013, my State was flooded. It was under water. People were killed. People’s houses were destroyed. Their small businesses were ruined forever. Because of the Senator from Texas, this government was shutdown.

He surfed to a second-place finish in the Iowa caucuses but was of no help to the first responders, to the teachers, and to the students whose schools were closed with a Federal Government that was shut down because of the junior Senator from Texas.

It is his business—not my business—why he supports a President who wants to erect a medieval barrier on the border of Texas, who wants to use eminent domain to build that wall, and who wants to declare an unconstitutional emergency to build that wall. That is the business of the Senator from Texas.

I can assure you that in Colorado if a President said that he was going to use eminent domain to erect a barrier across the State of Colorado, across the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, and he was going to steal the property of our farmers and ranchers to build his medieval wall, there wouldn’t be an elected leader from our State who would support that. That comes to my final point—how ridiculous it is that this government is shut down over a promise the President of the United States couldn’t keep and that America is not interested in having him keep. This idea that he was going to build a medieval wall across the southern border of Texas, taking it from the farmers and ranchers who were there, and have the Mexicans pay for it isn’t true. That is why we are here, because he is now saying the taxpayers have to pay for it. That is not what he said during his campaign.

Over and over he said that Mexico would pay for the wall—over and over again.

I was going to talk about what he said about the junior Senator’s father, but I am going to let that alone. It was after that.

Now we are here with the government shut down over his broken promise, while the Chinese are landing spacecraft on the dark side of the moon. That is what they are doing, not building a border wall. They are doing it in Latin America and with their One Belt, One Road Initiative in Asia. That is what they are doing while we are shut down over a promise he never thought he could keep and didn’t keep.

Finally, this idea that my colleague from Texas—and I am sorry to say this because I respect him. He is obviously a very intelligent person, but this idea that Democrats are for open borders is gibberish, and it is proven by what the Senator from Louisiana said, which is that time after time, we have supported real border security, not a wall that Mexico pays for that gets you attention at campaign rallies from some people in America and that gets talked about on FOX News at night.

In 2013, the Senator from Texas didn’t support it. I did. In 2013, we passed a bill here in a bipartisan way. It got 68 votes. It had $46 billion for border security. To be precise about it, it had $5 billion for his rinky-dink wall that he is talking about building. There was $46 billion for border security. To be precise about it, it had 350 miles of what the President now refers to as steel slats.

By the way, America, do you hear him not calling it a wall anymore? Now it is steel slats. Now it is a border barrier. There were 350 miles of so-called steel slats in that bill.

Do you know what else was in that bill? I think the Presiding Officer voted for that bill. In that bill, we doubled the number of border security agents on the border. They could practically hold hands if there were so many border security agents in that bill. We had billions of dollars of drone technology so that we could learn what we have learned in Afghanistan and in other places, to see every single inch of that border barrier.

We had internal security in that bill so that small businesses, farmers, and ranchers don’t have to be the immigration police, and so that, finally, in America we could actually know who came here legally on a visa but overstayed their visa.

Forty percent of the people in this country who are undocumented are here because they came legally and overstayed. We still can’t do that in America because that bill passed the Senate, but it couldn’t get a vote in the House because of the stupidest rule ever created, called the Hastert rule, named after somebody who is in prison. That allowed a minority of tyra-
I am sorry to say this, but there is an answer. If you think you have been sent here to dismantle the Federal Government—and I have lots of problems with this Federal Government. I think it does a lot of things very well, and I believe we need not be in the business of defending bad government. We need to be improving the government. But if you think your job is to dismantle it—as the Freedom Caucus does, in my view—then a 9-percent approval rating suits you just fine because you want to go home and say “See how terrible all of those guys are?” while you are taking your pay while the Federal workers are not getting paid, while you are keeping your job while they are losing their job.

There has been an effort not just to dismantle the Federal Government but to separate it from the American people. to blame everyone else or that it is corrupt. In many ways, I think it is; I believe it is. I believe this place is one of the most corrupt parts of the whole thing. But because it is corrupt or because it can’t get its act together, or because it is too far away from the people or, I think I would say, because it is populated by a bunch of self-interested politicians who don’t care about the priorities of the American people—those reasons are, it is not separate. It is not separate. The reason that is important is that we live in a democratic Republic, and the Founders of this country did two things that had never happened in human history: They led a successful armed insurrection against a colonial power in one generation, and they formed a democratic Republic whose Constitution was ratified by the people who would live under it.

What they knew because they were enlightened thinkers—or I should say not what they knew but what they believed because they had only bad examples from which to draw when they sat down to write what the Constitution—but what they knew was that in a Republic, we would have disagreements. That was their expectation, and their belief was that out of those disagreements we would—and, by the way, they knew we would have disagreements because they had disagreements, and they had failed on some very important things. It has to be said. They perpetuated human slavery because they adhered to an agreement about that, and other people, whom I think of as Founders—just as important, just as significant as those Founders—ended the enslavement of human beings in America and did all these other important things, such as make sure my daughters had the right to vote. Those people also are Founders. But what they believed at their core was that through our disagreements, we would forge more imaginative and more durable solutions than any King or tyrant could come up with on their own. That was their belief. That was their expectation.

I would say that our country, in many ways, has eclipsed any expectation they ever had of what America would become. For the moment, we are the richest country in the world. We have the greatest capacity for self-defense of any human population in the history of the world. We are more democratic and far more free, with all of our imperfections, than they would have ever imagined and probably than most of them would have ever wanted. We are the longest lived democracy in human history. But, for some reason, there is a generation of politicians in America today who don’t think it is necessary to live up to the standard that they set and the standard lots of other people have set from the founding of our country 229 years ago until today.

I don’t even know what day it is anymore of this record-long shutdown, but the pretext for it is an invention. It is a creation of something in the President’s mind. It was, I have learned from reading the press that was a mnemonic device used during the campaign to remind him to talk about immigration in an effort to divide Americans from one another instead of an effort to bring us together, in an effort to turn what just 3 years ago was a bipartisan issue in the Senate—securing our southern border with $46 billion—into a cudgel to be wielded at campaign rallies.

In any case, the least we could do while we have these shabby disagreements that are not worthy of our predecessors, that are not worthy of the State I represent—which is one-third Democratic, one-third Republican, and one-third Independent—that are threatening to make our generation the first generation of Americans to leave less opportunity, not more, to the people coming after us, a generation of politicians who are openly suggesting that America’s role in the world should be diminished—the least we could do is reopen our government and stop pursuing this self-inflicted harm that it creates in having hundreds of thousands of Federal workers out of work and not being paid, not able to support their families while we continue to stand on this floor, having mindless arguments that are going to do nothing to advance the future of our country.

We shouldn’t shut the government down, it has been in this case, for a campaign promise the President, I am sure, knew he could never keep.

With that, I yield floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Ernst). The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, there is an old saying in Texas among Texas trial lawyers. If you have the facts, you bang the facts. If you have the law, you bang the law. If you don’t have either one, you bang the table. We have seen a lot of table banging right here on this floor.

The Senator from Colorado spent a great deal of time yelling, spent a
great deal of time attacking me personally. He did at one point briefly rise to the defense of my father. I appreciate that gesture, but he spent a lot of time yelling.

I will say, in my time in the Senate, I don’t believe I have ever bellowed or yelled at one of my colleagues on the Senate floor, and I hope in my time before me, I never do that. I think we should discuss issues and substance and facts and not simply scream and yell at each other.

Let’s go over some of the facts. In the angry speech of the Senator from Colorado, he did not dispute, No. 1, that he and every other Senate Democrat in 2013 voted for 350 miles of border wall. That is a fact. He has voted for 350 miles of border wall, as did every other Democrat in this Chamber at that time.

No. 2, he did not dispute that in December of last year, the then-Republican House of Representatives voted to fund the President’s request—to fund the entirety of the government—and to secure the border, and the Senator from Colorado, and I believe every other Democrat, filibustered that bill and caused the shutdown.

If you take up that bill, you voted to take up that bill. Had we taken up the bill, had we simply passed the bill the House of Representatives had passed funding the government and securing the border, the government would never have shut down.

It takes some degree of chutzpah to stand up, after filibustering for the government, as the Democrats did, and blame the shutdown on the opposing party.

The Senator from Colorado did not dispute the Republican House voted to fund the government, and he and his Democratic colleagues filibustered that, which caused the shutdown.

No. 3, the Senator from Colorado did not dispute that the stated reason the Democrats filibustered that bill is because it authorized the funding of 234 miles of wall.

I have to say, I find it amusing that a new adjective has crept in. It is now not 234 miles of wall; it is medieval wall. I don’t know if there is something in there that has a moat and has catapults that are throwing burning tar—medieval wall now.

It is kind of an odd thing. It does raise an interesting question. Well, if walls are medieval, why did the Senator from Colorado and every other Democrat in 2013 vote for 350 miles of medieval wall? To the extent walls are medieval, they presumably were medieval in 2013, just as much as they are now.

The President has a good observation. He said: I will tell you something else that is medieval, the wheel. There is a reason the wheel is medieval—because it rolls things, and it works. Walls are effective.

Unlike the Senator from Colorado, I live in a border State. We have 1,200 miles of border. I have spent a great deal of time down at the border with Border Patrol agents. We have miles and miles of wall right now that are working. I have been to those walls—not once, not twice but over and over again.

One of the rich things about this—Senator from Colorado, States nowhere near the border presume to lecture border States about what it is like on the border and what works securing the border. Walls are effective. I will tell you, every single Border Patrol agent I have asked—and I have asked many, many, many of the Border Patrol agents—are walls effective, unquestionably, they say yes.

Let’s not destruct the straw man. Walls are not the only thing. You need technology. You need boots on the ground. You need all sorts of other tools. The critical point in intercepting someone crossing over illegally is the time between detection and interception, and what a wall does is slows down the traffic—down to give the Border Patrol time to intercept them.

By the way, we have seen it over and over again in San Diego. When they built the wall, the illegal traffic plummeted. In El Paso, when they built the wall, the illegal traffic plummeted. Now not one of the positions is not substantive. They voted for 350 miles of wall. So why are they shutting the government down over 234 miles of wall? It is not substantive; it is political.

We get that they hate Donald Trump. If anyone in America has missed that point—that they really don’t like this man—their yelling and screaming and bellowing has made that abundantly clear. Just because you hate somebody doesn’t mean you should shut down the government. I voted to keep this government open, right now, today. The Democrats are filibustering funding for the government.

Let me tell you something else the Senator from Colorado didn’t dispute. We had a whole colloquy with the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Alabama about funding the Coast Guard. Did you notice, in that entire bellowing speech, the words “Coast Guard” were never uttered? Not once.

What Senator Kennedy asked this body to do was pass a clean bill to pay the paychecks of the Coast Guard. Senator Kennedy’s bill doesn’t mention a wall—whether you like one or not, it doesn’t mention a medieval wall or any other kind. It simply says: Pay the Coast Guard—yes, no.

Every Republican agrees, pay the Coast Guard right now. It is not fair to treat the Coast Guard differently than we are treating the Army and Navy and Marines and Air Force.

The Senator from Colorado didn’t address that because it is indisputable, it is a fact that the reason that didn’t pass right now is because the Democratic leader stood up and made an objection.

By implication, every Democratic Senator presumably agrees with it. The fact that the Senator from Colorado didn’t say, yes, we should fund the Coast Guard, and, you know what, my leader was wrong when he held the paychecks of the Coast Guard’s men and women hostage because he wants to win a political fight with the President.

By the way, I would note to the Senator from Colorado, it is not the end of the world to stand up to your party’s leader. Some of us have a history of having done so in the past. We are now in the longest government shutdown in history. This shutdown needs to end—the American people want it to end—but we also need to secure the border.

I have to say, the contrast between the two parties could not be clearer. The President has repeatedly said he wants to negotiate and compromise. He says he is willing to meet in the middle. He hasn’t insisted on every mile of border wall he asked for. He hasn’t insisted on every single dollar of border security. He said: Let’s meet and compromise. Republicans on this side of the Chamber have said: Let’s compromise in the middle.

The position of Senate Democrats is that they will not negotiate; they will not compromise, period. Their position, how many miles of wall can be built? Zero. They are not to 1 yet. When it comes to negotiating, their position is not an inch of wall can be built, even though we the Democrats already voted for 350 miles of it. Why? Because Donald Trump is President.

That is an extreme and radical position. Look, I understand, folks watching at home, it is hard to tell—you are reading the news. It seems like both parties are bickering. It is hard to tell what is happening, particularly because on the Senate floor, there is a lot of procedural mumbo jumbo.

If you want to understand what is going on, the exchange between Senator Kennedy and Senator Schumer illustrates it all. Senator Kennedy’s bill did two things and did nothing. It paid the salaries of the men and women of the Coast Guard. It didn’t touch any other issue.

Every Republican agrees with that bill. The Democrats objected and said: We will not pay the Coast Guard.

Had they not objected, we could put that bill on the President’s desk today, and they could get their paychecks right now. That is emblematic of the arrogance of Senate Democrats.

When the Senator from Colorado stopped screaming at me, he then engaged in a bit of historical retrospection about the great Framers of our Constitution, which I enjoyed and very much agree with. I am someone who spent a lifetime devoted to the Constitution. I am inspired by the Framers who gave us this extraordinary democratic Republic. The Senator from Colorado called for Members of this body to aspire to be more like the men and women who gave us this Republic, if you can keep it, as Benjamin Franklin put it. I concur with that.
What I urge the Senator from Colorado do is to reach out to his Democratic colleagues and counsel compromise. I am urging my colleagues on this side to do the same. The difference is, the Republicans are willing to compromise, have offered to compromise, and, I would suggest, have done almost nothing to honor the legacy of our parents and grandparents. As citizens and I would say as foundings—to keep the Republic they created. That is what is at stake here. That is what is at stake when the government has been shut down for politics, when we have a President who doesn’t believe in the rule of law, who attacks those who disagree with him, who attacks the free press, who have that freedom because of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

It is that Republic which is at risk when we are among the generation of Americans, when we are not investing in our infrastructure, when we have the unbelievable and unprecedented fiscal hypocrisy that has resulted in a ballooning deficit while the unemployment rate is going down. It is a farce. It is a farce.

Your reasons. Your reasons. Your reasons. That would be worth doing around this place before we all die.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, let’s put this in realistic terms. I have been here through eight Presidents. I am now in my 45th year. I have never seen anything like the Trump shutdown from the day it began 34 days ago until now. I hear from people every day about the pain and suffering this shutdown has caused. Certainly I hear from my home State of Vermont. We know that tomorrow hundreds of thousands of public servants will miss their second paycheck since this shutdown began. Many of these public servants have had to work the entire time. They are angry. They are confused about why their paychecks are being held hostage by the President in what he appears to view as a political game. Many of these people can no longer pay their bills. They are not investing in our infrastructure, and tomorrow will bring, and all of us should worry.

We know that our basic government services are no longer functioning. Our Federal courts will run out of money by the end of this month. Important scientific research has been put on hold. Think of the cost to turn it back on. The fishing industry is in turmoil because they cannot get the Federal permits or inspections required to take out their boats. In the wake of a record-setting fire season, the Forest Service is canceling fire prevention projects. Federal law enforcement and prosecutors are sounding the alarm that the shutdown is hindered important investigative work and criminal prosecutions. The Transportation Security Administration, TSA, has employees who are calling in sick in record numbers after a month of being on the job with no paycheck. Some even say they cannot pay for the gas to get to the job. These are the people charged with detecting dangerous threats at our Nation’s airports. Instead, they are stressed and frustrated. Everybody knows that is not a very good combination. Long lines are forming at our borders. Our Coast Guard, and the Democratic position is: No, no, no. We object.

My closing word is to say that I will work with anybody—including the Senator from Texas, if he will work with me—to put this sorry episode behind us. And I don’t mean this sorry episode of this government shutdown, although that is a sorry and pathetic episode, but this episode of American political history where we have done so little for the next generation of Americans and done almost nothing to honor the legacy of our parents and grandparents, and the people who came before them. That would be worth doing around this place before we all die.

That was the question. As Senator Cruz has said, his answer was “a Republic, if you can keep it”—if you can keep it. His answer was not “a Republic”; it was “a Republic, if you can keep it,” because he knew that the words written in the Constitution were going to preserve themselves, that the democratic self-government, a democratic republic, would require generations of women and men—not just in this Chamber but...
H.R. 268 also provides $14 billion in assistance to help communities and families impacted by natural disasters recover and rebuild. It provides assistance to the victims of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, the California wildfires, the volcanic eruptions in Hawaii, and recent typhoons in the Pacific, and other natural disasters. It will also continue assistance for Puerto Rico, which is still recovering from the category 5 Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

The McConnell amendment contains a disaster package that is nearly identical to the one the American citizens of Puerto Rico continue their recovery.

Hurricanes Maria and Irma devastated Puerto Rico and destroyed the island’s homes and infrastructure. Hurricane Maria caused the deaths of 2,975 Americans—one of the deadliest hurricanes this country has ever seen.

While Congress has provided Puerto Rico with assistance in past disaster bills, they still have unaddressed needs that have to be met. Absent supplemental assistance, it is estimated that 140,000 Puerto Ricans—and I have to emphasize that they are all U.S. citizens—are going to lose nutrition assistance at the end of March. This in the United States of America? Is there any wonder that the rest of the world looks at us and says: What are you doing? We are supposed to take care of all of our citizens when there is a crisis, not pick and choose based on who we are or who we are aligned with politically.

Just for disaster aid in States represented by Republicans, Republicans have voted for disaster aid in my State when it has been represented by Democrats. The President’s disregard for the victims of Hurricane Maria is shameful.

I urge Senators to vote aye on the Schumer amendment. It provides much needed assistance to disaster-affected communities, and it immediately allows us to send this bill to the President to reopen the government. It has gone on long enough.

The President and the people in his Cabinet are billionaires. They do not care about the harm he has inflicted on this country, but I know Members of this body, both Democrats and Republicans. We know what it means to govern. We have a responsibility to do it now.

Senator Shelby, whom I admire, is a friend of mine. He and I worked together last year in a bipartisan way. We got our nations processes back on track. We showed that this is the way to get things done. But then the President decided to take us off course.

The Senate is an independent, coequal branch of government. We should act like it. Let’s end this national nightmare. Let’s vote to open the government now for our fellow Americans. Let’s do it now, today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. Shelby. Madam President, just a few months ago, we stood here on the floor of the Senate and the progress we had made together in the appropriation process, as Senator Leahy has just alluded to, I believe we are all tired of lurching from crisis to crisis amid partisan bickering. Both sides resolved then to put the bill that we made together and work together for the good of the American people, and it worked.

Together, we funded 75 percent of the government on time. While we would have preferred to have funded 100 percent, it was considerably more progress than we had made in decades. Yet we find ourselves here today more than 1 month into the longest partial shutdown of the government in American history. It is enough to give you whip-lash.

Funding the remaining 25 percent of government is a task before us here today. Homeland security, border security, is the linchpin. We know that, are our differences really as insurmountable as they seem? They should not be, and I want to discuss why.

Last May, the Appropriations Committee considered the fiscal year 2019 Homeland Security Bill. That bill included money for a physical barrier at the southern border. In fact, it included an increase in funding over the 2018 level for a physical barrier.

Our Democratic colleagues made no attempt to strike this funding, just as Republicans made no effort to strike funding for Democratic priorities in the bill. The bill passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the House. The Senate—26 to 5. There were no fireworks or histrionics in the hearing room that day. There was no demand to delay the Homeland Security bill until the rest of the Federal Government was funded. Rather, the committee simply decided together, on a bipartisan basis, to increase funding for a project that Congress funded the previous year. The fireworks and demands for delayed consideration came later.

It boggles the mind at times how we return so quickly to a standoff mode—to a zero-sum mentality—after making so much progress together. It is particularly perplexing to me considering the bipartisan support of the President. It is exactly what we understood that thing that now divides us so bitterly.

Just a few months ago, funding for a physical barrier in the southern border was part of a bipartisan deal, and now we cannot even really discuss it. That is how far we have gone. But where do we go from here? Who is offering real solutions, comprehensive solutions to end this impasse?
the Republican leader says, that there is only one bill that will become law, that is not so. His bill will not pass the Senate and will not pass the House. It is not the only way for us to make a law.

After the first vote fails, Republicans will have a chance to vote with us to reopen their government. The second vote determines whether you want to reopen the government or not. The second vote determines whether you are willing to reopen the government with or without a shutdown, without hurting 800,000 workers, and without hurting America but open the government with no conditions. We can send that bill to the President’s desk. It has already passed the House.

The President may choose to veto it, just as we may choose to override that veto. My dear friend from Louisiana missed that point. If we act with 67 votes, even if the President doesn’t like it, it can override that veto.

We all know it was the President who threw us into this turmoil when he changed his mind and opposed a bill to reopen the government without conditions—just like the one we offered in December and the House wouldn’t go forward with it, though the Senate voted for it unanimously.

Our bill should not be controversial. Our amendment is nearly the same bill Republicans all voted for a month ago. It shows that the one cause of this shutdown is the President himself. Vote yes on the second vote, that is not so. His bill will not pass the Senate and will not pass the House. It is not the only way for us to make a law. Reopening the government open. It was Leader Kevin McCarthy who said he rejected an idea by Senator John Barrasso. Our amendment is nearly the same bill Republicans all voted for a month ago. It shows that the one cause of this shutdown is the President himself. Vote yes on the second vote, that is not so. His bill will not pass the Senate and will not pass the House. It is not the only way for us to make a law. Reopening the government open. It was Leader Kevin McCarthy who said he rejected an idea by Senator John Barrasso.

The President calls concessions to DACA and TPS recipients that the President himself rescinded and have been subsequently protected by the court. Calling this a reasonable compromise is laughable. It is a starkly partisan proposal that perfectly encapsulates the President’s hostage-taking of the American government. This is what the President could be saying in this bill: Give me everything I want in exchange for reopening the government. A vote for the President’s plan is very simply an endorsement of government by extortion. Enough is enough.

I know that the President’s colleagues on the other side of the aisle agree with me. They understand that holding our government workers hostage for a policy goal is no way to govern. I know they feel that way. I urge them to vote yes on the second vote.

Supporting our amendment doesn’t mean you don’t support stronger border security. To the contrary, it starts funding that effort once again. Voting for this amendment means you recognize that holding millions of Americans hostage is not a way to run our government. Voting for this amendment means that you believe members of the Coast Guard, the TSA, the DHS, and the FBI should be paid for their work protecting our country. Voting for this amendment means you support our air traffic controllers, inspectors, and the men and women who work at our national parks. And yes, voting for this amendment means that you support border security. It means you support a way out of this shutdown where we can sit down and rationally hash out our differences. If we can’t do that, if we can’t agree today that the way to solve disagreements over policy is through debate and consideration in Congress where it belongs, then we are staring down a very long and very dark tunnel.

Our system of government was designed to allow space for disagreements, even vociferous ones, but when one side—in this case, the President—uses the basic functioning of our government as leverage to extract policy concessions, our entire system of government breaks down. It is a recipe for gridlock, dysfunction, and paralysis, not only now but on into the future.

I believe there are men and women of good faith on both sides of the aisle who want to see this senselessness come to an end today. Let the Senate come together now. Let the Senate rise and come together now. Let the Senate rise and come together now.

I yield the floor.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 5 to H.R. 268, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Josh Hawley, John Thune, Shelley Moore Capito, Johnny Isakson, Mike Crapo, Richard Burr, James Lankford, Tom Cotton, Roy Blunt, David Perdue, Mike Rounds, Bill Cassidy, John Cornyn, Rob Portman, Steve Daines, John Kennedy

AMENDMENT NO. 5

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 5, offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] to H.R. 268, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNYAN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 47, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 9 Leg.]

 **YEAS—50**

Alexander—Perdue
Barrasso—Portman
Blackburn—Romney
Burr—Romney
Cassidy—Rubio
Collins—Sasse
Crapo—Scott (FL)
Cruz—Scott (RC)
Daines—Sullivan
Ernst—Thune
Hassan—Tillis
Hassan—Toohey
Heinrich—Wicker
Harris—Young
Hirono—Young
Jones—Young
Kain—Young
Klobuchar—Young
Leahy—Young
Lee—Young
Markley—Young
Mendez—Young
Merket—Young
Murphy—Young
Murkowski—Young
Reed—Young
Sander—Young
Schumer—Young
Shaheen—Young
Sinema—Young
Smith—Stabenow
Tester—Tillis
Van Hollen—Toomey
Warner—Wicker
Whitehouse—Wyden

 **NAYS—47**

Baldwin—Perdue
Bennet—Portman
Bennenthal—Romney
Booher—Rubio
Brown—Sasse
Cantwell—Sasse
Cardin—Sinema
Carper—Sinema
Casey—Smith
Cochran—Stabenow
Cory—Tester
Cortez Masto—Tillis
Cotton—Van Hollen
Duckworth—Warner
Durbin—Warner
Feinstein—Wyden
Gillibrand—Wyden

Mr. STEVENS. The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 47.
Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 6 to H.R. 288, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

Chuck Schumer, Patrick Leahy, Ben Cardin, Tim Kaine, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Chris Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Kirsten Gillibrand, Jeanne Shaheen, Gary Peters, Bob Casey, Jr., Tom Udall, Angus King, Debbie Stabenow, Maria Cantwell, Martin Heinrich.

AMENDMENT NO. 6

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 6, offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] to H.R. 288, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURREN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) would have voted ‘‘nay’’.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 10 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Alexander        Harris        Reed
Baldwin         Hassan        Romney
Bennet          Harkin        Sanders
Blumenthal      Hirono        Schatz
Boozman         Isakson        Schumer
Brown           Johnson        Sinema
Cantwell        Kaine         Smith
Cardin          King          Tester
Carper          Klobuchar      Tester
Casey           Leahy         Udall
Collins         Manchin       Udall
Coons           Markley       Van Hollen
Corzine Masto   Menendez      Van Hollen
Durbin          Mark Kirk      Warner
Durbin          Markkowiak    Warner
Feinstein       Murphy        Whitehouse
Gardner         Murray        Wyden
Gillibrand      Peters

NAYS—44

Barrasso        Blunt         Braun
Blackburn       Boozman       Capito

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 44.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON, be recognized for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object because we had floor time immediately after my friend from Texas, could you give us an idea of how much time you will be using on the floor before we have the time—we were supposed to come immediately after you. That is my reason for raising that issue.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I promise my friend Mr. JOHNSON, be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARDIN. There are about 15 Senators who are waiting for the time. We were originally supposed to start at 3:30. Now we are starting later. I know Senators are going to be inconvenienced. Some have commitments.

I will remove my objection. I really want it understood that we thought we would be starting our time before that.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, responding to our friend from Maryland, I understand the situation. We will try to figure out how to accommodate all Senators so that they get a chance to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, since the shutdown began, we have heard voices on both sides of the aisle, mine included, calling for a bipartisan solution to fund the government and end this stalemate. With Speaker PELOSI and Minority Leader SCHUMER refusing to come to the negotiating table, they made finding common ground much harder than it needs to be.

This weekend, President Trump made a serious proposal that would deliver on priorities that are important to both parties—Republicans and Democrats—in bringing this partial government shutdown to an end.

The bill we voted on today contains key provisions to border security and to make improvements to our immigration system as a whole. As we have heard from the Border Patrol experts time and again, we need sensible solutions, which, along the border, consist of three components: its physical barriers in some locations, its technology in others, and personnel in others—or some combination of those three.

President Trump himself said he understands there doesn’t need to be a wall from sea to shining sea, and he has acknowledged the role of technology and personnel and border security. We need to prevent the illegal movement of goods and people without inhibiting legitimate trade and travel.

I wish to show colleagues one example of a physical barrier in Texas that was voted on in a bond election in Hidalgo County, TX. These are folks who live on the border. They voted to pay for this levee wall. The reason? Because they knew the levee system had to be improved in order to get insurance companies to write insurance so that they could build and develop the property in Hidalgo County, TX.

They also talked to the Border Patrol about what the Border Patrol needed to control the movement of illegal immigration across the border, and they came up with a win-win proposal—a levee system, which, you give us an idea of how much time you will be using on the floor before we have the time—we were supposed to come immediately after you. That is my reason for raising that issue.

Mr. CORNYN. I promise my friend from Maryland that I will be less than an hour. I am kidding. I am kidding. I am joking. Some have commitments.

Mr. JOHNSON, be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CORNYN. I promise my friend Mr. JOHNSON, be recognized for 5 minutes.

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This weekend, President Trump made a serious proposal that would deliver on priorities that are important to both parties—Republicans and Democrats—in bringing this partial government shutdown to an end.

The bill we voted on today contains key provisions to border security and to make improvements to our immigration system as a whole. As we have
in secondary review. In order to detect them, deter them, interdict them, we need the personnel to be able to do that without impeding legitimate trade and travel. These are priorities. I have long advocated feedback from the experts—the law enforcement officers, community leaders, and folks who live and work along the Texas-Mexico border every day.

As we all know, the challenges that exist within our immigration system don’t end at our borders. With a court backlog of roughly 800,000 cases deep, nearly 1 million people living in the United States with temporary legal status, and the loopholes that make enforcing some of our immigration laws nearly impossible, there is much more that needs to be done. That is why this legislation includes provisions to build the foundation of real immigration reform—something heralded by both parties.

This is a generous opportunity for us to pass a comprehensive immigration reform, but it is a start. It is not the end. It is not the solution. It is not the fix. It is not the perfect solution. This represents a first step. Most importantly, though, this legislation funds the Departments and Agencies that have been shuttered since December 22. This shutdown may have begun as a battle for border security, but it affects men and women in all 50 States whose jobs have nothing to do with border security at all, people at the Department of Agriculture, the Justice Department, the Interior Department, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, the National Space and Aeronautics Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Peace Corps. All of the people working for each of these government Agencies are working without pay or have been furloughed. Not only is the partial shutdown impacting the critical work being done by these Departments and Agencies, but the dedicated men and women who work at them, those tasked with executing and enforcing laws written by this very body.

Since this shutdown began 34 days ago, nearly 800,000 Federal workers have lost the security of knowing when their next paycheck will come. Tomorrow is the second paycheck they will miss, meaning they have now gone more than a month without income. Yesterday, when I was in Austin and then in Dallas, I was told that people who routinely volunteer their time at the food banks in those locations now find themselves going to the food banks and seeking food so they can feed their families because they are missing a government paycheck and can’t provide for them without the generosity of those food banks. I also went to events in Austin and Dallas with volunteers in both locations to talk about our efforts to counter human trafficking and child exploitation. What I learned is that the frontline prosecutors who prosecute these kinds of cases aren’t being paid, but maybe more troublesome is the fact that the agents who conduct the investigations or the administrative personnel who support the U.S. attorneys offices. So this is harming our ability to investigate and prosecute human trafficking and child exploitation cases too. People are being forced to work without pay, and it is harming not only them but also the victims of these horrific crimes.

More than 110,000 of these unpaid Federal workers earn less than $50,000 a year. That is 110,000 people who have lost the security of knowing when they would be forced to leave the United States. It does not offer a path to citizenship for long-term residents. I wish we could do that, but we don’t have a long-term solution. It does provide stability for 3 years while Congress works on a legislative fix.

This is far from a solution to the pervasive problems in our immigration system, but it is a start. A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. This represents a first step. Most importantly, though, this legislation funds the Departments and Agencies that have been shuttered since December 22. This shutdown may have begun as a battle for border security, but it affects men and women in all 50 States whose jobs have nothing to do with border security at all, people at the Department of Agriculture, the Justice Department, the Interior Department, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, the National Space and Aeronautics Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Peace Corps. All of the people working for each of these government Agencies are working without pay or have been furloughed. Not only is the partial shutdown impacting the critical work being done by these Departments and Agencies, but the dedicated men and women who work at them, those tasked with executing and enforcing laws written by this very body.

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in the shutdown politics, which I don’t agree with, and they are not getting paid. It is a basic principle that we should pay these individuals.

Earlier today, my colleague, the Senator from Alaska, with other Republican colleagues, came to the floor asking a question—proposing a bill to pay the men and women of the Coast Guard, and for some reason, the minority leader and Democrats objected to this very fair proposal.

Today, we come to the floor to offer an amendment to the bill I introduced 10 days ago. It has been talked about in the press. We have 24 Republican co-sponsors of the Shutdown Fairness Act, which does a pretty simple thing: It simply pays those individuals who are doing the work trying to keep this Nation safe.

Mr. President, I see the minority leader here.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 1. I ask unanimous consent that the Johnson amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. SCHUMER. Reserving the right to object, I heard my good friend from Wisconsin objects to the Coast Guard. No, there is not one; there are 760,000, if that is the right number—the number of non-Coast Guard workers who are not getting paid.

Similarly here, it will be easy for any Member to get up and pick and choose and say: Pay these. Pay those. Don’t pay these. Don’t pay those.

Our position on this side is simple: They should not be held hostage. They should not be made to pay you unless we get our way on the wall—which is exactly what President Trump is doing and exactly what my colleagues, with some exceptions, have decided to do on that side of the aisle, including my good friend from Wisconsin. That is not fair. Everyone deserves to be paid. These are all hard-working people. They have done nothing wrong. They all get up on Monday morning, even if they have a fever or some other reason to object to the work they are doing. They are government workers. To pick and choose some and not others is the wrong way to go and would lead to a cacophony. Every one of us could get up and say: Maybe we should, say, just pay the workers in Brooklyn, NY. It doesn’t make any sense at all.

So I would modify my friend’s request and expand it to all of our Federal workers, which is only fair.

Reserving the right to object, would the Senator modify his request to ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 28, which has been received from the House, making further additional continuing appropriations through February 28; that the joint resolution be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin so modify his request?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I do object because we basically just voted on that in the Senate and it was voted down. The President would not sign that. That would not become law. And the minority leader is holding 400-some thousand individuals who are actually working who should get paid—he is the one holding them hostage.

I would yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SCHUMER. I object to that. I am in the middle of an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is the original request. The objection is heard.

Mr. SCHUMER. Leader McConnell has requested I go to his office. I think that is more important than some of these activities. I am going to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader does not have the floor.

Does the Democratic leader object to the original request?

Mr. SCHUMER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to turn it over to the Senator from Tennessee for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Could the President let me know when 60 seconds is up so the Senator from Alaska can have his policy? And then we can go on with the colloquy people have been waiting for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, this is what we just heard. The Senator from Wisconsin asked unanimous consent that the Senate approve pay for 400,000 workers who are being forced to work without pay. No Republican objects, and the Senate leaders, both sides, agree. But the Democratic leader does. That means the Democratic leader is saying to 53,000 TSA employees who make about $40,000 a year that he objects on behalf of the Democratic side to paying them while they are forced to work. He is saying to 54,000 Customs and Border Protection agents that he objects to paying them while they are forced to work.

Senator JOHNSON says that on the Democratic side, we want to pay 42,000 Coast Guard workers who are forced to work and aren’t getting paid. The Democratic leader says he objects to that and to 14,000 air traffic control, 16,000 Bureau of Prisons correction officers, and 35,000 IRS employees. They are being forced to work. The Republicans are saying pay them; the Democratic leader objects.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I have previously noted on the floor the group of Senators who want to join together to send a clear message that we are committed to working together to end this shutdown and responsibly deal with border security in a truly bipartisan manner. This is a group of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Senator MURKOWSKI is leading this on the Republican side of the floor today.

I ask unanimous consent that for the next hour, the two of us control 30 minutes of time; that I control 30 minutes and Senator MURKOWSKI will control the other 30 minutes of time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, during this floor time, I think we are going to see clear messages coming from Democratic Senators and Republican Senators that this shutdown needs to end, that we need to pass a short-term, 3-week clean CR so we can have time to consider the President’s request and work together on a bipartisan border security package.

I want my colleagues to know we have been meeting regularly in an effort to try to see where we can find common ground. We feel pretty confident that we can find common ground if we can get government open and get to work in a responsible manner to deal with border security in the best interest of the people of this Nation.

Mr. President, I will first yield to my friend from Virginia, Senator WARNER, then I will yield time and give up the floor to Senator MURKOWSKI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I appreciate my friend, the Senator from Maryland, yielding time. I appreciate this fact that this is our first time, at least in the last few weeks, where a group of Senators from both sides of the aisle are actually coming together to find agreement—not to score “gotcha” points but to find agreement. I promised the Senator I would be very brief.

It is clear this government shutdown needs to come to an end. My hope would be that as we move toward that conclusion, we will also look at the issues revolving around, particularly, low-paid Federal contractors who will get no relief when the government reopens. I also hope we can work together.

I have legislation called the Stop Stupidity Act. It is a good name. It is needed to further amendments that would try to prohibit future shutdowns being used by either party on a going-forward basis.

What I think we need to do, and I think other colleagues will acknowledge this, is let’s take a 3-week, short-
term CR. Let’s consider the President’s proposal. Let me be clear. The President is watching. This Senator will commit to good-faith negotiations. This Senator will commit to supporting increased border security beyond the AC which just voted on in the so-called Democratic proposal. I hope the President will take that kind of commitment for increased border security as a good-faith effort and will be responsive so we can get this government reopened on a short-term basis and then have an opportunity to address the larger issues that surround those Federal installations—that will see no relief—can actually get their operations back open.

I thank my friend, the Senator from Alaska for leadership on her time. Let’s see if this eight can go forth and multiply so, before the address over, we can get our workforce back to work doing the people’s business.

I yield back to the Senator from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I appreciate my colleagues being down here again on a bipartisan basis to talk about where we are at this moment.

We just had two messaging votes. Both of those votes passed. I voted for both of them because my message was I want to get this government open. I want to do it quickly and with the sense of urgency that responds to the men and women who have been so significantly impacted by this partial government shutdown for the past 34 days. I also want to be fair to the President’s priorities that he has articulated in the proposal that he has provided to us as recently as Saturday. I think we can do this together.

My message to folks back home—my message to people is don’t give up hope because now is the time that we all must come together to address these issues, but you can’t do it when the government is shut down.

I have indicated I am supportive of a measure the Senator from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN, has introduced that will allow for a short-term CR, 3 weeks, allow us then to go through—whether it is on the Senate floor or in the Judiciary Committee process—but allow us to have this debate on these important priorities; allow us to do the business of the Senate, to do the business of legislating, but let’s also allow the business of the government to proceed by opening up the government right now.

We will have an opportunity to go back and forth amongst colleagues. I will remind folks, we have very limited periods of time.

I am going to yield to my colleagues on the other side. It is so important that we are coming together now to offer some glimmer of hope.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. I couldn’t agree more with my friend from Alaska and the way she worded it. We are going to work together to open the government as quickly as possible.

I yield to my friend from Delaware, Senator COONS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank my colleagues from Alaska, Maryland, and other States for their willingness to spend so much time talking, listening, and trying, together, to craft a path forward.

The role the Senate has historically played in our constitutional order is one where we are the body that others look to when there is either an inflexibility or an unreliability in negotiating a path forward. We have lots of folks across this country suffering from this government shutdown. I believe this is having an impact that all of us could detail. I have to ask, what is it going to take for us to reopen this government? Is it going to take a breakdown in food security or airline security? Is it going to take an increase in crime or terrorism, an accident? How many American families struggling to feed their families, losing housing or electricity? I will not go on with the list. We all know the human cost of this shutdown.

I am here to join my friends, my colleagues, from both parties, in saying that we are intent on making a good-faith effort to reopen the government for 3 weeks, to promptly support good-faith negotiations, to address the President’s priorities, to discuss what effective, modern investment in border security and changes in immigration policy would look like, and then reach a resolution in 3 weeks or less. We have to be able to do this. We have to show our country and the world that democracy can work.

I am optimistic that with the passion and the commitment I have heard from my bipartisan colleagues who stand on the floor with me tonight, that it is possible to get this done and that whatever gets taken up and considered in regular order by this body could then be passed by the House and signed into law by the President.

Let us take a first bold step together today and sign on to an amendment that every Senator below the line has, committing us to a clean, 3-week continuing resolution, reopening the government, and promptly negotiating in good faith to increase investment in border security.

I yield the floor.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I would ask that the Senator from Maine be recognized at this time.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, this shutdown, the longest in our history, must come to an end. It has already caused far too much harm. Eight hundred thousand dedicated Federal employees and their families who are struggling to pay bills without paychecks and are on the verge of missing yet another paycheck. It has hurt the American people who need to interact with Federal Agencies, including seniors, low-income families, people with disabilities who worry about their housing assistance. It is damaging our economy, causing a drop in consumer confidence and consumer spending.

Ironically, shutdowns always end up costing the government more money than if we had operated as we should. I would see a glimmer of hope here. We at least have had two votes today on two different plans. Like the Senator from Alaska and others, I supported both plans because my priority is to reopen government, but where I am really optimistic is the fact that 16 Senators are on the floor, equally divided between the two parties, and willing to compromise. Compromise is not a dirty word. It is not a sign of weakness. It is a sign of strength.

Let us compromise to reopen government. Let us address border security, and get on with the business of this country.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. CARDIN. At this time, I yield to my colleague from Arizona, Senator SINEMA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues from Maryland and Alaska for bringing us together today but also for the work our group has been putting in for the last several weeks to find a solution to end this harmful and hurtful shutdown. The voters of Arizona want a government that is lean, that allows them to pursue their individual interests, and that, above all, does not detract from their everyday life.

Unfortunately, when the Federal Government is shut down, as it is today, it detracts and takes away from the quality of life for folks in Arizona. Recently, the President asked the Congress to consider appropriations for border security. I stand in support of working together across the aisle with my colleagues in the Senate to answer that request. Arizona needs enhanced funding for border security, and I feel confident that if given 3 weeks, the Republicans and Democrats together in this body could find a reasonable compromise that would continue to keep our government operating in a lean and efficient way, while also providing for efficient and effective border security.

In Arizona, we bear the brunt of a government that has failed its duty to secure our border and protect our communities: in Arizona, we bear the brunt of our country’s failure to solve the immigration crisis we live in today; in Arizona, we have been waiting for over three decades for the Congress to solve this problem so that we in Arizona can control our borders. We have seen unnecessary government interference and with the full freedom our country has promised us.
I believe that if we work together over the next 3 weeks, we can find a compromise, we can find a solution to this challenge, and we can work with our colleagues in the House and send a piece of legislation to the President that will meet the security needs of our country and ensure that we keep government operating efficiently and effectively for the people of my State and for this country. I look forward to working over the next several weeks to solve this challenge.

I request of my President, allow us those 3 weeks to find this bipartisan solution together. I yield back.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask that the Senator from South Carolina be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. I just got off the phone with the President. I told him we would call a 3-week CR. All of us believe that if we had 3 weeks with the government open and all the discord coming from a shutdown, that we could find a way forward to produce a bill that he would sign that would be good for everybody in the country, but we need that opportunity.

He gave me some indications of things he would want for a 3-week CR that would be a good-faith downpayment on moving forward that I thought were imminently reasonable. Rather than all of the things about what he said, I think Senator SCHUMER and Senator MCCONNELL will be talking about this.

The 3-week CR concept is a good idea, and what the President wants to add to it made sense to me, and it gets us back in the ball game. Here is what is going to happen. The TPS language that was sent over by the President is a move forward but unacceptable to my Democratic colleagues. It needs to be like what Tim Kaine did. The DACA provision sent over by the President is moving forward, but it needs to be what Senator Durbin did because they are both, I think, reasonable proposals that the President should be able to accept.

To my Democratic friends, money for a barrier is required to get this deal done. It will not be a concrete wall, and the money will be a program to a DHS plan that all of you know about and have been briefed on and should approve.

You are not giving President Trump a bunch of money to do anything he wants to do. He has to spend it on a plan that the professionals have come up with. If you want $35 billion for refuge assistance, you will get it. We all need more judges, and 250 more Border Patrol agents on the border would be good for us all.

I want to let the public know I have never been more optimistic than I am now if we can find a way to open the government for 3 weeks. If we fail, every everybody can see we did our best. This is one last chance to get this right. I am just hoping and praying that what the President is asking for, in addition to Senator Cardin’s 3-week CR, he will entertain. Let’s get to work. If we can get in a room, we will fix this, and it won’t take 3 weeks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I am now pleased to yield to my colleague from Maryland, Senator Van Hollen, who has been here during his stay here in the Senate. We have traveled the State of Maryland together, and we know firsthand the hardships of this shutdown. We have seen the faces, and we have seen the consequences.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I thank my friend and partner from Maryland for all of his work in ending the shutdown.

I thank him, as well as our friend from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, for bringing us together in a bipartisan way to find a solution to end this shutdown as soon as possible. That is why I support the amendment that will be filed this afternoon to open the government for 3 weeks.

I should stress that this is not my preferred solution. I would like to take up the bill that is at the desk that would open eight of the nine Federal Departments right away and give us time to deal with the Department of Homeland Security. Yet the proposal before us is our best option at this point in time for resolving this shutdown.

What will 3 weeks accomplish? It is a fair question.

First of all, it will allow Federal Government employees—all of them—to get back to work for the American people and help resume vital services.

No. 2, it will make sure that all of them get paid—those who are working without pay and those who have been locked out. That is important because all of our fellow countrymen marks the second full pay period of when they will get big fat zeros on their paychecks even as their bills keep coming through the door.

It will do something else that is very important. It will give the Senate and the House a little breathing room to work together on a bipartisan basis to address a number of priorities—priorities to make sure we provide adequate border security, which can include additional international agreements and immediately addressing immigration issues, including those that were just mentioned by the Senator from South Carolina.

I believe this time and space is absolutely needed to allow us to work together in a bipartisan way. While 3 weeks may not sound like a lot of time, in part, it will help focus our attention on getting the job done, and we will all be held accountable in the House, in the Senate, and in the White House for getting our work done in that period.

I thank our colleagues for showing this good faith in trying to find a solution to doing it. Take 3 weeks. Open the government. Let’s have those very important discussions. Let’s do it in a sober and serious way. If we do so, I am confident that we can find a permanent result that will help us get out of this crisis.

I thank the Senator. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, all Democrats and Republicans, pay close attention.

I have been here for 20 years, and I have seen a lot of shutdowns—about five of them. I want to talk about what they have produced.

The first one with Bill Clinton produced Monica Lewinsky. That is how they got into all the trouble—because she was an intern at the White House. Idle hands are never good.

For us, Newt Gingrich lost his job in the same shutdown. He lost his job because he lost six votes in the House and couldn’t get reelected as Speaker. I had to replace him. I am kind of glad that happened, but it is still not a good reason to have a shutdown.

A few years later, great Senators—John McCain being one of them and Ted Kennedy being another—worked their fingers to the bone and came up with a great immigration bill that I was a part of in my first term in the Senate. We got castigated and ruined because, all of a sudden, ‘amnesty’ became a four-letter word, and political consultants found it to be kind of an easy way to run against people in the party.

For 15 years, we have been beating each other over something that ought to be easy to do, which is for the better. A lot of people think Congress’s job is for us to come to Washington and change things for the better. When it comes to immigration, all of our ever-changing the subject. We never end the debate, and we never pass a result. Oftentimes, we call each other names for the wrong reason.

I am here for one reason—to thank my colleagues who are on the floor. To all of the others who are ready to do some business, I am ready to do some business. It is time we put the workers in our government back to work. It is time we did what we promised the people of the United States of America we would do. And it is time we went to work because when everybody is out of work, it is our fault. They are the people who carry the mail, who empty the garbage, who cook in the cafeteria, who clean up the parks, and they do everything without complaining whatsoever. They are out there—many of them—not even being paid right now while we are sitting here, debating a subject that we can’t reach a solution on.

We need to take our armor off, leave our weapons at the door, walk in the room, and shake hands.
We need to grab Ben Cardin's hand and say: Ben, thank you for making an effort as a Democrat.

Lisa, thank you, as a Republican, for supporting it.

Let's sit down, and let's pass a bill we can all agree on that gets America back to work and restores the spirit of Ellis Island and the pride of the United States of America.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Cardin. Mr. President, I have joined Senator Isakson on many bills since I have been in the Senate, and I look forward to working with him to find the solution with regard to border security issues. I thank him for his comments.

I yield to my colleague from Maine, Senator King, who has been so instrumental in trying to come up with concrete ways to end this shutdown.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. King. Mr. President, it strikes me that we have two real problems before us—one we can resolve this evening or tomorrow morning or in the next few days, and that is the shutdown. At least we could resolve it for a limited period of time and then start talking about the second problem, which is border security.

I think one of the unfortunate realities of what has happened in the last month is the assumption on the part of some that there was no good faith on border security and no interest in dealing with border security from this side of the aisle. That is a misunderstanding. I voted in 2013 for the largest border security provision that I think has ever come before the U.S. Senate. So did virtually every Member of this caucus and a third or more of the other caucus. Two-thirds of the Senate voted for that bill with a very important border security provision.

I want to be very clear. I am very supportive of border security and of increasing border security. There also may be cases in which there may be parts of the border at which some kind of barrier makes sense and is cost-effective; whereas, there are other areas of the border at which it doesn’t make sense. What I am interested in is a thorough discussion with the experts about what the most cost-effective way is to protect our citizens and secure the border. I believe this proposal today gives us the breathing space to have that discussion.

I remind my colleagues that this administration submitted a border security proposal to the Congress last February with its budget of $11.6 billion. To and behold, it was approved by the Appropriations Committee and by this body. That is an indication to me that there is good faith.

I think the important thing to communicate now is to not complicate this with conditions. Let's take the awful hammer away—and I don't have to reiterate all that has been said today about the devastating effect of this shutdown on people in all of our States and on people who are working for no pay, which is fundamentally wrong—and then spend the next 3 weeks finding a solution, which I believe we can do. I met with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I think there is a solution to be had that will satisfy the President, the two bodies of Congress, and, most importantly, the American people in terms of the protection we can provide.

I am happy to join my colleagues today in supporting this message and, importantly, to join my colleagues across the aisle. Give us breathing space. Take the problem of the shutdown away. Then we can have a discussion and a debate and find a solution through a process, which is the way it ought to be, not with a shutdown hanging over everyone. That is not the way we should be governing.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on finding a creative, cost-effective, and safe solution to this issue of border security to protect this country.

I thank the President. I yield the floor.

Ms. Murkowski. Mr. President, how much time remains on the Republican side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President.

Mr. Portman. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Alaska for her leadership today; my colleague from Maine, who just spoke; my colleague from Maryland; and all of my colleagues on the floor.

By the way, there are several Republicans who came up to me over the last hour and asked: May I speak in this colloquy? We didn't have time for all of them, but that is a good sign. It shows that there is openness—here on the floor and many others—who believe it is time for us to figure this out.

No one likes a government shutdown. I have put out a bill five times now to the Congress to end government shutdowns. By the way, it is getting a few more cosponsors now, and it should be because this situation doesn't make sense. It doesn't make sense for the families who are affected, including those who have worked without pay and are living paycheck to paycheck. This is true hardship. It doesn't make sense for the taxpayers, who never end up winning in these government shutdowns but whom we end up paying after the fact—often, for governments that were never provided—because that is how shutdowns work. Finally, it is bad for the economy. If we go another few weeks, there will be one point off our GDP, which will be a huge deal for wages and jobs and economic growth. So let's get this thing behind us.

There is a serious issue here, which is, How do we secure the border? Our southern border is a mess. I call it a “crisis” while others call it something else, but we have to address this. The President is right about that.

I am hopeful today, and I am hopeful for three reasons.

One is that we just went through a process whereby there was failure on both sides. As was expected, we had two proposals out there, but nobody expected they would pass. It was an opportunity. I guess it is not to be feared, but no one expected them to pass. After this, the pieces are starting to be put back together by this group and others.

I just listened to my colleagues on the other side. I listened to what Senator King said. They want border security. They want to enhance what is going on at the border now. Senator King just talked about the need for more barriers. I mean, look, if you are serious about stopping it—we are stopping very little of it—which is why Democrats and Republicans alike have said there should be more screening at our ports of entry, I agree.

So I appreciate what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have said. I let them speak for themselves in our going forward, but they want border security too. I am encouraged by the fact that they were talking about it today in terms of coming up with a solution here to enhance security.

Secondly, I like the fact that the President put out a proposal. I think he should have put out a proposal that was a compromise, and he did. He said: OK, we are not just going to have more border security; we are going to deal with about a million people who are in temporary protected status who have come from these 10 countries. We don't want to send them back because there is a war or there is strife or there is a natural disaster. There are about 400,000 people.

We are also going to take care of the people who have come here as children, through no fault of their own, who now find themselves in this uncertain status. They are the so-called DACA recipients. I think it is time for Congress to act on this.

Again, the President put forward a plan that said: OK, you guys help me on border security. I am also going to do deal with these other issues that many Democrats have talked about for years. That makes me hopeful in that finally we are talking about these issues.
I agree with what Lindsey Graham said in that we can do more on these two and that we can do more on some issues that the Democrats care about. I believe the administration is willing to do that, but, gosh, at least we are finally talking to each other.

Finally, I am encouraged by the fact that we are not that far apart. Let me be specific. I think the administration and the Democrats have mischaracterized the President’s plan as it relates to barriers on the southern border. It may surprise you to learn that in the President’s proposal he has just given us, it is not 2,000 miles of the border. He is talking about his interest in 234 more miles. There will be no wall in the sense of a cement wall, a concrete wall. He has said there will be fences; there will be vehicle barriers, low barriers; and there will be pedestrian wire fences. Yet it won’t be done by what the White House says is the right thing to do; it will be done by experts. I am interested in the “Border Security Improvement Plan” that we embraced in this Congress in the last appropriations bill for fiscal year 2018—that we are working on now, which is what the CR is—and in the new one that we will pass last summer. We said this plan is the right plan because it says what kinds of barriers are going to be where.

People ask, how did the President come up with $5.7 billion? Do you know how he came up with it? It was from wanting to fund the top 10 priorities of the “Border Security Improvement Plan” that was put out by the experts. That is what that is. We can disagree on whether that is too much money, too little money, or whatever, but it is only 234 miles out of 2,000 miles. Almost all of it is in Texas, in places where there are no fences, as opposed to California or Arizona, where there is a lot of fencing, or even New Mexico. We can all talk about that. Maybe that is too much. Maybe we will go a little more slowly. But this is a plan about which we had all—Republicans and Democrats—with a huge vote out of the Appropriations Committee, said: This is a plan that we ought to follow.

I don’t think we are that far apart. Frankly, I think both sides need to start characterizing the plan accurately and stop talking past each other. I think if we do that, with reasonableness on both sides of the aisle here, we can do something that makes sense, yes, to help secure our southern border, which everybody wants to do, and to do it in a smart way and not waste money.

Walls are not the only answer. Fences are not the only answer. You have to have more sensors and more cameras. You have to have more immigration judges, which Democrats want and so does the President in his proposal. You have to have more screening for things like that. You have to help in terms of the human trafficking. These are things that both parties want to do.

So I am optimistic, although frustrated—really frustrated—by this shutdown. I am more optimistic today because I hear on the other side of the aisle a willingness to come forward. I sense with the new proposal that there is a willingness to reach out, and, folks, it is this: Let’s stop this shutdown. Shutdowns are stupid. Let’s protect that southern border, and let’s move forward on other priorities we have in this Congress.

Mr. PORTMAN. The Lead OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I certainly appreciate the words from Senator Portman. The two of us have been working together since we were in the House of Representatives, and we are proud that we have a record of concrete accomplishments, working together across party lines. Sometimes we had to take on the leadership of both of our parties, but we got things done. So I am encouraged by his comments, and I really do believe we can work together to resolve this issue.

With that, I would like to yield to my colleague from West Virginia, Senator Machin, who has been a real leader on the practical impact that the shutdown has. The story about what is happening in the prisons located in West Virginia I think really frighten all of us.

Mr. MACHIN. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator Cardin, Senator Murray, Senator Collins, and all of my colleagues here.

This is a good step. We are all here for the first time after 30 days. But guess what. You have been back home talking to the people who are hurting. They have no idea why we are doing what we are doing, allowing them to be harmed the way they are.

I voted for both proposals today. I will vote for whatever it takes to get us back in the room to make something happen—to open up the government.

I understand that the CR works this way. If we have a CR, then, proportionately, there is going to be 3 weeks of money still being used for DHS and for border security. I understand that is how it works. It is based on $1.3 billion of last year’s aprops. A CR continues the spending from last year. So there will be money there to continue on in good faith.

I don’t think any of us would want to come back 3 weeks from now and say: It is your fault for shutting it down.

No, it is the President’s fault.

No, it is our fault.

No one wants to go through that. I don’t know why the 3 weeks is unreasonable for anybody if it is presented properly to the President that you are going to have continuation of money, proportionately, for the 3 weeks that we are going to be in that CR.

The thing that I can’t understand is that I have 12,000漂亮 cops. The President wants $5.7 billion. Senator Portman just told us where that came from—from the people who are experts and should know, the Customs and Border Patrol people. I am understanding also—and I heard this morning—that some of the leadership from the Democrats on the House side are saying that they would consider $5.7 billion for anything but a wall. But when they know we need border security, but they have a different idea of how to secure the border.

Well, guess what. If you want to spend $5.7 billion for border security and the President wants to spend $5.7 billion for border security, then, surely, we can sit down in that 3-week period and, talking to the professionals, figure out what needs to be done and where our greatest risk is. How do we stop the opioids and all of the drugs that are coming in? It has ravaged my State. It is horrible what my State is going through.

On top of that, I have about 12,000 people who are working for the Federal Government. I have never seen more people impacted. All they are saying is this: You people really don’t care because none of you are hurting. You are good at making decisions. They know their responsibilities, but here is the other responsibility: They have to make a decision because they have no cash. They say: Of what little bit of money I have in resources, do I put gas in the tank or do I put food on the table for the kids? It is one of the two because we don’t know how long this is going to take. Now we are trying to decide whether we are basically going to carpool or take what public transportation we can get.

Guess what. Public transportation is starting to shut down too. The buses are starting to shut down. It is the way they can get to work in masses.

Colleagues, let me tell you that I have been in public service, like all of you, and I think we are all in it for the right reason. We wanted to truly serve the public, but we are not serving the public. We are all guilty, every one of us. I don’t care how you vote on bills. I don’t care what we talk about. We are all getting painted with the same brush right now. No one is going to escape this. It is absolutely horrific what is being done.

I have always said this: Government should be your partner and your ally, not your adversary. Right now, the government is the enemy of the people who basically are providing the services that people depend on and who are protecting us. This is why this has to stop.

I am saying to the President: Mr. President, please, give us the 3 weeks.
January 24, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, that is exactly why we are here—to get this government open, to get people paid, and to get people back to work. Let me turn to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, If I were sitting at home or in the Gallery right now, I would be incredibly frustrated. I am frustrated, but if I were home, I would be particularly frustrated. Why?

Think about what we have agreed upon in this colloquy from both the Democratic and Republican side of the aisle. We agree that border security is important. We agree that it is one of the absolute security responsibilities, ends national security—ends terrorism and have some compassion for the working people who remain furloughed. There is a lot of common ground.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield to my colleague from New Hampshire, Ms. HASSAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues here in saying how disappointed I was that today’s vote to reopen the government immediately while we keep negotiating to address border security was defeated, but I am encouraged by the bipartisan group on the Senate floor with me this afternoon to send one clear message: Let’s pass a clean, 3-week continuing resolution to reopen the government immediately, and each of us is committed to work pass a specific border security bill during that 3-week period.

Like many of my colleagues, I have gone down to the border. There is a lot of common ground about what we need to strengthen our border security. I join my colleagues here and thank Senators CARDIN and MURKOWSKI for organizing us in saying how disappointed I was that today’s vote to reopen the government immediately while we keep negotiating to address border security was defeated, but I am encouraged by the bipartisan group on the Senate floor with me this afternoon to send one clear message: Let’s pass a clean, 3-week continuing resolution to reopen the government immediately, and each of us is committed to work pass a specific border security bill during that 3-week period.

I say it is time to move forward, negotiate, and come to the table, but you may ask: If Democratic and Republican Senators all agree to this, then, why is it not happening?

In fairness to President Trump, whose rhetoric sometimes inflames and sometimes pushes off and, as my colleague from Ohio said, who sometimes describes things in a way that misrepresents his actual intent, it is not a wall from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. It is a wall in certain places that are high flow with pedestrian traffic. But, nonetheless, clearly, we have come to a point where a person going to a point where a person making policy—the pay stops. I guarantee you that I don’t think any of us will vote for another shutdown or let this happen.

We can’t let this go another day longer. We cannot leave here until we fix this. The people back home say: I will tell you the only way you are going to fix it is when you are hurting as bad as I am hurting. Why don’t you all stop your pay? Why are you still getting paid? Oh, yes, you argued that because that is a constitutional amendment. You are taken care of, and it is out of your hands. You can’t deny your pay. It is going to come.

They say: I will tell you that this will never happen again if, basically, the day that the shutdown begins, for every Congressperson—every Senator and every Representative, all 535—and the President and everybody who works in that White House over there who is making policy—the pay stops. I guarantee you that this will work around the clock. You will work around the clock to prevent another shutdown.

I cannot disagree with them. So I am saying: I am all in. I am all in. I will do whatever it takes. I will stay here 24/7. I will do whatever it takes to bring people back together, but, most importantly, to get people back to work. We can do that and still have border security and have some compassion for the people who are hurting the most.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.
Every day that this senseless shutdown continues, it is hurting people in New Hampshire and across the country. We have all been sharing stories. We have heard these stories. We have talked to the hard-working men and women who put food on the table and who are doing their work without pay or who are furloughed and who really don’t know how they are going to make their next mortgage payment and their next utility payment put food on the table and help families and communities through these tough times, helping furloughed workers and those who are in need, are running out of resources. They are running out of time. It can last only so long.

We need our DOJ working to stop crime and violence. We need our vital government Agencies back up and running. We can do that. I support a stronger border, and I support the President’s sensible proposal, which does include a barrier, manpower, ports of entry, technology, and infrastructure. I think it is necessary that these investments be part of an overall deal. Our lack of border security has resulted in a humanitarian crisis at the border. We have tens of thousands of illegal and inadmissible immigrants on our southern border every month.

I agree with President Trump and many of my colleagues that securing our southern border must to discourage illegal immigration, curb human trafficking, stop drugs, stop gun trafficking, in addition to stopping the ability of gangs and terrorists to exploit the holes in our system.

The American people expect us to do better. We have an opportunity to step up and do the right thing, and that is to find a solution. We have to do it by working together.

I again thank all of my colleagues for coming together today on the floor. Senator CARDIN, Senator MURKOWSKI, thank you for organizing the effort. Folks, the Nation is watching us. We have a duty to provide for our Nation’s security, and it is also our job to fund the government. We just voted on a sensible and smart proposal offered by the President that every Democrat and Republican should have supported, but, unfortunately, it was rejected today.

Back home, hard-working Iowans and, of course, Americans all across the country are tired of government shutdowns, and they are disappointed in the dysfunction of Washington, DC. The impacts of this government shutdown are tangible for families. They feel it. People are hurting all across this Nation.

Most families don’t have a rainy day fund. Money lasts only so long when you have a fixed income. Prolonged periods without a paycheck are unsustainable.

I have a friend who works for Federal law enforcement. Fortunately, he is up in seniority, but he told me the other day: Jobs for young Federal workers—they just can’t make ends meet.

Children don’t stop growing; people don’t stop getting sick; and the obligations of caring for families don’t stop just because we have. Washington has stopped paying, folks. We have to get it together.

I have heard from businesses on the brink of collapse. I have heard from first-time home buyers who are trapped in limbo right now, and there are serious consequences that I have heard about from our farmers who work every day with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the USDA. Our food banks, churches, and other charities, which spend their resources helping families and communities through these tough times, helping furloughed workers and those who are in need, are running out of resources. They are running out of time. It can last only so long.

In 2014, I was elected to the Senate. In November of 2014, we were dealing with a question of whether the government would shut down. In fact, the first issue we were asked in the new Congress as we headed back into session was this: Would there be a looming shutdown over immigration? That was not in 2018 or 2019. That was actually in 2014. Here is what I said then:

There’s no time, place, or purpose of a government shutdown or default. That’s simply the word and something that a mature governing body doesn’t even contemplate. We ought to make it very clear that that’s simply not acceptable.

I said that in 2014; I echoed it in December 2018; and I stand on the floor today sharing the same belief, sentiment, and value.

We need border security in this country. We need to have barriers and structures on the border where it makes sense, as the President has said. He has made a reasonable request to put in place border security.

We also have a responsibility to the people of this country to govern responsibly. That means not jeopardizing our economy, not jeopardizing the firefighters in Colorado who can’t go to training right now because the government is shut down.

My home State lost hundreds of homes last year due to wildfires. Think about the catastrophes in California and elsewhere across the West. The firefighters from around the country were called to do heroic things and save entire towns, yet those training services, classes, and tools they need for a fire season that could start at any time are being denied—training and classes that they need to save their own lives, to save other lives, and to protect our land.

We have farmers who are trying to get production loans right now. They can’t get their production loans through certain offices because of the shutdown. Farming is not good right now, and prices are so low right now that people are struggling. I talked to a farmer in Colorado yesterday. He doesn’t know what the bank is going to say to him on Friday, tomorrow, when he goes in, and he can’t get a hold of anybody at the USDA because of the shutdown.

We need border security. That is why I voted for both measures today—the President’s 2019 border security proposal and the continuing resolution proposal that contains the President’s 2018 border security proposal. Both measures included border security.

We can do this. It is not that difficult. It shouldn’t be a challenge to govern responsibly. Shutdowns aren’t the solution. Walking and chewing gum at the same time shouldn’t be so difficult, and I hope this Chamber will come to its senses, along with our House colleagues and the White House, to do the right thing.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I now ask that the Senator from Arizona be recognized.
Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, over the last hour, many of our colleagues have come to the floor—Democrats and Republicans—with different views about how we should deal with border security issues and how we should deal with the problems at hand but with a common willingness and commitment to reach a bipartisan agreement.

In order for that to be accomplished, we need time. Therefore, we are filing this afternoon a bipartisan amendment to the underlying bill that would provide 3 weeks for a continuing resolution for government to be opened so that we can work together to deal with the border security issue.

I agree with Senator King in his optimism that we will be able to reach an agreement. It is interesting that Senator King is an Independent. This should be a partisan problem on border security. We should be able to resolve the issues.

I thank Senator Murkowski for her help in organizing this event. We tried to work in a truly bipartisan manner in order to give optimism, and I think, rightfully so, that we can solve this issue if we have the time to do it.

I urge all of our colleagues to join us in this effort. Let's open government, let's have 3 weeks, and let's all be committed to deal with border security in the manner in which this institution in the past has been able to deal with tough issues.

I thank my colleague from Alaska and I yield back the balance of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. Murkowski. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Maryland and all Senators—on the Republican side and the Democratic side—who came to the floor after these two votes to express this air of optimism that we can figure this out.

One of the things I have heard very clearly from both sides is enough already—enough already. That is what the American people are saying about this shutdown: Enough already—figure it out.

Well, we got the message. We know what the mission is, and I think what you have seen expressed here on the floor is the good will and the good faith that will be extended in these hours and days going forward, knowing that the government is open and the government is open to address the legitimate priorities that the President has outlined.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RUSSIAN HYBRID WARFARE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I raise the issue of speeches on Russian hybrid warfare.

I have done a series of speeches on the Russian hybrid warfare threat. It poses a great challenge to our national security. Russian hybrid warfare occurs below the level of direct military conflict, yet it is no less a threat to the national security and integrity of our democracy and society.

One tactic that Russia deploys as part of their hybrid warfare arsenal, and the one I would like to focus on today, is information warfare.

Russian information warfare includes the deployment of false or misleading information against an enemy to undermine civilian population or government, often through deceptive means, in order to intensify social tensions, undermine trust in government institutions, and sow fear and confusion, which advances their strategic objectives.

The Defense Intelligence Agency highlights in their Russia military power report in 2017: “The weaponization of information is a key aspect of Russian campaigns. It’s a tool that Moscow views information and psychological warfare as a measure to neutralize adversary actions in peace and to prevent escalation to crisis or war.”

Russia developed its playbook over time, enhancing both the technical and psychological aspects of these information operations in capability, sophistication, and boldness. Lessons learned from previous information warfare campaigns culminated in the attacks in the United States during the 2016 Presidential election.

The 2016 information warfare campaign, according to our intelligence community, “demonstrated a significant escalation in directness, level of activity, and scope of effort compared to previous operations.”

Let’s be clear. Russian interference in the 2016 election was an attack on the Nation. It was just not a type of attack that has been commonly recognized as warfare. As former Director of National Intelligence Jim Clapper stated recently, “[I]t’s hard to convey to people how massive an assault this was.”

While Russian hybrid attacks were detected by our intelligence community and our National Security Agencies in a runup to the 2016 election, the seriousness of the threat was not absorbed across the government, including Congress. There are a variety of reasons for this, including political paralysis and a collective unwillingness to believe that these attacks could compromise our political and social institutions.

Two years on, we still have only scratched the surface in our understanding of about the nature of Russian information warfare attacks. Gaps in our knowledge include to what extent to which these attacks have been perpetrated at Putin’s direction, by Russian military intelligence units, known as the GRU, and through Kremlin-linked troll organizations. Yet we have the threat.

Chairman Cardin, Acting Director and Deputy Director Mike Morell characterized the attacks of the Russians against our elections as “the political equivalent of 9–11.”
The tactics of contemporary Russian information warfare mirrors Soviet-era active measures but have gained vastly greater potency in the digital age. The irony is, these are the tactics the Soviets employed, but they have been supercharged because in a digital age, you can reach more people, you can be more effective. Under Putin, Russia has institutionalized informational warfare with a 21st century twist that the former KGB agents worked for years to get. It’s a campaign to “go viral” and be picked up in multiple news outlets. Today, GRU and KGB-directed troll operations spread propaganda and disinformation campaigns on social media platforms with ease—virtually instantaneously.

These information warfare operations are not simply opportunistic meddling by Russia. Russia’s purpose is to further its own strategic objectives, including preserving its grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad.

Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad. Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad. Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad. Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad. Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad. Putin seeks to advance several strategic objectives, including preserving his grip on power and enhancing his ability to operate unconstrained domestically or in Russia’s perceived sphere of influence near and abroad.
About the same time, the Russian Parliament passed legislation helping the Kremlin monitor and criminalize unfavorable cyber activities. In concert with the new online restrictions, the Kremlin began paying bloggers to slip in pro-Kremlin propaganda and to benign posts, which was the beginning of government-directed troll operations.

In late 2013, a leading Russian newspaper reported that the tools put in place to control social media were "recognized as so effective that [the Kremlin] insiders send these weapons outside—to the Americans and European audiences." This may mark the beginning of Putin's move to institutionalize a more sophisticated and potent state of information confrontation with the West.

Russia also used these external operations to further develop its toolkit for information warfare. Central to these efforts was the recognition that many experts agreed was the development of a hybrid warfare doctrine, as articulated by the chief of the general staff of a Russian Armed Forces general, Valery Gerasimov, in 2013. Gerasimov argued that asymmetric approaches to dealing with conflict, including the use of "political, economic informational, humanitarian, and other nonmilitary measures," have grown and in many instances have "exceeded the power of force and weapons in their effectiveness." He further discussed how hybrid warfare tactics, including what he termed "informational actions," can nullify the enemy's advantage and reduce its fighting potential. One of his conclusions was "that it is necessary to perfect activities in the information space," including the defense of our own objectives.

About the same time, in August 2013, RT, which is a Russian television station, reported on Russian plans to create a new branch of the military that would "include monitoring and processing external information as well as fighting cyber threats."

In an article, Putin acknowledged that information attacks are already being applied to solve problems of a military and political nature and that their striking force may be higher than those of conventional weapons.

Based on RT's reporting and observations of the GRU's activities, it is clear that Russia has created "information warfare troops" with no parallel in the United States. These GRU units combine the arts of technical cyber operations with psychological manipulation. Malcolm Nance, a former U.S. military intelligence officer, characterized the GRU as "the armed forces of Russia and the intelligence apparatus that does reconnaissance, surveillance, and cyber operations.

Russian security services expert Mark Galeotti explained:

[H]istorically, the GRU has been Russia's main agency for operating in uncontrolled spaces—meaning civil wars and the like. In some ways, the internet is today's uncontrolled space.
Power” report from 2017, the intent of publicizing the stolen information was “to demoralize, embarrass and create distrust of elected officials.”

A third line of effort by the Russian campaign focused on leveraging cyber space and socially amplifying their messaging, which was carried out by the GRU and Kremlin-linked troll organizations. While these efforts were often unsophisticated, this may have been the first time that organizations embarked on wide-scale social media campaigns to stir information warfare beyond Russia’s borders.

The Washington Post reported, based on internal Russian military documents, that the GRU fabricated numerous accounts on social media after Ukrainian President Yanukovych fled in 2014. These accounts on Facebook and the Russian version of Facebook, known as VK, posed as ordinary Ukrainians who were against the Kiev protests. They preyed on people’s emotions about anything Russian. The same GRU unit was also responsible for the creation of the fictitious persona “Ivan Galitsin,” who placed pro-Kremlin comments on English language websites.

The intercepted Russian military documents also detailed how the GRU created four fraudulent groups on Facebook and its Russian equivalent to support its campaign in Crimea and used paid Facebook ads to increase traffic to their fraudulent sites. Subsequent reporting by the Washington Post uncovered the specific GRU unit—54777. The GRU unit responsible for this operation bragged to their superiors that these 4 groups alone received at least 200,000 views. All of these tactics would appear in later information warfare campaigns.

This information warfare campaign against Ukraine also appears to be one of the first uses of a complementary social media effort—deploying Kremlin-linked trolls—against the population of a foreign country to enhance and amplify the GRU operation. A close Putin crony, Yevgeny Prigozhin, founded and funded the operation—known as the Internet Research Agency and its related companies—to amplify the Kremlin’s messages across social media platforms. According to a Russian press report in 2014, during the Ukraine operations, the Internet Research Agency was employing about 250 people to engage in online discussions “with a goal to undermine the authority of Ukrainian politicians and post hate speech and fake stories, thus shifting attention from the real events.” Copying the fake stories, thus shifting attention away from the real events, would appear to be regular, local Ukrainian people and slip in politically charged messages. Buzzfeed detailed one such campaign entitled “Polite People” which promoted the invasion of Crimea with pictures of Russian troops posing alongside girls, the elderly, and cats. The trolls used innocuous pictures to gain a group of followers; then they were easily able to pump out pro-Kremlin messages to readymade audiences.

Although these were relatively simplistic—both for whom they were trying to reach and the technical aspects of their campaign—the Kremlin information warfare campaign appeared largely successful against Ukraine and contributed to the Kremlin’s seizure of Crimea. Indeed, the European Union and NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, warned at the time that Russia was using cyber operations to infiltrate and influence the election of 2016. The GRU unit had also been able to pump out pro-Kremlin messages to readymade audiences. “I was explicitly directed by my superiors that they wanted to magnify fear by alleging that Russian actors were culpable in the attacks that were perpetrated against the British people than the attacks it perpetrated against Ukraine. In this operation, the Kremlin was pushing something like a steady drumbeat of stories stressing the continued dangers as long as the United Kingdom remained part of the EU’s so-called “open borders.” These included disinformation intended to magnify fear by alleging that British women would be subject to increased attacks from dangerous Muslim immigrants. It has yet to be determined whether the second line of effort—to covert GRU operations in cyber space—was deployed as part of the Russian campaign promoting Brexit. It does not appear that hacking and weaponizing stolen data was deployed in connection with this campaign, however, as was noted in a separate parliamentary inquiry on disinformation cites 261 articles on RT and Sputnik with a heavy focus on the months prior to the referendum. These outlets advanced a steady drumbeat of stories stressing the continued dangers as long as the United Kingdom remained part of the EU’s so-called “open borders.”

UK members of Parliament and others investigating these attacks have been able to piece together evidence that the Kremlin mounted an information warfare campaign to encourage a no vote in the referendum, particularly from Muslim-majority countries. The Kremlin and Kremlin-linked actors also pushed messages that the EU was corrupt and had little accountability to the people of the United Kingdom, which magnified feelings of mistrust of the EU.

What we have learned so far indicates that the Kremlin appeared to run a more sophisticated campaign against the British people than the attacks it perpetrated against Ukraine. In this operation, the Kremlin was pushing something like a steady drumbeat of stories stressing the continued dangers as long as the United Kingdom remained part of the EU’s so-called “open borders.” These included disinformation intended to magnify fear by alleging that British women would be subject to increased attacks from dangerous Muslim immigrants. It has yet to be determined whether the second line of effort—to covert GRU operations in cyber space—was deployed as part of the Russian campaign promoting Brexit. It does not appear that hacking and weaponizing stolen data was deployed in connection with this campaign, however, as was noted in a separate parliamentary inquiry on disinformation cites 261 articles on RT and Sputnik with a heavy focus on the months prior to the referendum. These outlets advanced a steady drumbeat of stories stressing the continued dangers as long as the United Kingdom remained part of the EU’s so-called “open borders.”

The timing of this attack appears consistent with other GRU covert cyber attacks, which aim to take key infrastructure or information offline at crucial times to advance Kremlin objectives. This crude information warfare has been used in previous operations, particularly Eastern Europe. Further, the UK Government has been able to tie the GRU to other cyber attacks, including attacks on a United Kingdom television station and the United Kingdom foreign office. If these Russian actors were culpable in this denial-of-service attack, then it would fit with the Russian playbook.

The third line of effort, the use of cyber space to amplify and reinforce messaging, featured prominently in the information warfare campaign relating to Brexit. While we don’t know what role, if any, the GRU played in this line of effort, we have been able to identify
a sustained campaign on social media against the British public by Kremlin and Kremlin-linked actors. These attacks included the use of trolls and automated bots amplifying pro-leave messages ahead of the date of referendum. New York Times reported that tweets from the Russian accounts “sought to inflame fears about Muslims and immigrants to help drive the vote.” Tweets surged in the last days of the campaign, spiking from about 1,000 tweets a day to 45,000 tweets per day prior to the polls closing. In the final days before the referendum, less than 1 percent of Twitter users accounted for one-third of all the conversations surrounding the issue, showing that these actions were artificially boosting the pro-leave messages to increase viewership size.

Joint analysis from Swansea University and the University of California, Berkeley, concluded that the attacks emanated from 150,000 Russian-based accounts and that their tweets were viewed hundreds of millions of times.

It must be noted that Russian amplification efforts in connection with Brexit also received a boost from local surrogates in the UK. One pro-leave local campaigner, Nigel Farage, then-leader of the right-wing populist UKIP Party. Whether unwittingly or not, Farage echoed aspects of Russian propaganda, including lending his voice to stories broadcast on Russian propaganda media such as RT and Sputnik. They sought to pump out by Kremlin-funded channels. They were directed overwhelmingly at African American voters. As the Washington Post technology reporter Craig Timberg explained, social media companies created this technology and, in the process, have “atomized” us into different categories and put us into a “thousand different buckets.” The Russians co-opted this American technology, just as they have exploited other aspects of our open society and democratic system, and weaponized it against us.

Similar to campaigns in the past, this information warfare operation followed the three established lines of effort as detailed in the intelligence community’s January 2017 assessment. The Kremlin’s campaign “followed a longstanding Russian messaging strategy that blends covert intelligence operations—such as cyber activity—with overt efforts by Russian Government and, particularly, the role that the Kremlin played. But what is now clear is that the Kremlin’s information warfare campaign regarding the 2016 election was not neutral or even-handed in its messaging on Clinton compared to that of Trump. The intelligence community’s January 2017 assessment, in their words: “Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. presidential election, the consistent goals of which were to undermine Hillary Clinton and the U.S. democratic process, denigrate Secretary Clinton and harm her electability and potential presidency.”

They also assessed that Putin and the Russian Government developed a clear preference for President Trump. Similarly, Special Counsel Mueller’s February indictment against the Kremlin-linked troll operation found that the Russians engaged in operations primarily intended to communicate derogatory information about Hillary Clinton, to denigrate other candidates such as Ted Cruz and Marco Rubio, and to support Bernie Sanders and the candidate Donald Trump.

The clear anti-Clinton and pro-Trump themes in Russia’s efforts aligned with Russian strategic interests. As mentioned earlier, Putin blamed Hillary Clinton for protests in Russia in December 2011. Weakening Clinton as a candidate would reduce the perceived threat to Putin’s grip on power from a Clinton Presidency. Putin, on the other hand, offered Russia a freer hand in conducting its affairs.

Similarly, the Russian information warfare campaign against the American people in 2016 demonstrated a high degree of sophistication in targeting susceptible groups of Americans, potentially including the use of data analytics. We are still learning the details of how the Russians were able to build an audience for its information warfare attacks and whether they had any help from any Americans. However, Justice Department indictments, including those from the special counsel investigation, conducted by the Senate Intelligence Committee analyzing data provided by social media companies are providing a better picture of the information warfare campaigns against us.

One of those reports, a joint study by Oxford University and the social media analytics firm Graphika, assessed that the Kremlin-linked troll organization was able to segment users into different groups based on “race, ethnicity, and identity.” Once they categorized people in such a manner, they tailored ads to entice users to engage with their fraudulently created accounts and pages. This process engineered messages to manipulate and polarize receptive audiences. The other study commissioned by the Senate Intelligence Committee, a collaboration between the social intelligence firm New Knowledge, Columbia University, and Canfield Research, confirms this idea, detailing how specific ethnic and Russian groups were targeted. Their analysis concluded that these operations were directed over email accounts and trolls.”

The first line of effort involved overt propaganda and disinformation focusing on a number of advanced Russia’s strategic interest. Having tested their methodology in previous campaigns, including in Ukraine and Brexit, the Russians had an arsenal of tried-and-tested methods of influence they deployed in the U.S. Presidential election to maximize fear and distrust.

Propaganda and disinformation to stoke these negative emotions were pumped out by Kremlin-funded channels—RT and Sputnik—out to flood an unsuspecting American public with stories portraying Secretary Clinton as untrustworthy and dangerous, thus amplifying negative feelings toward her. Articles painted Clinton as a woman who was deluded by nefarious dealings detailed in the emails she deleted as a coverup of her so-called “crimes.”

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A third group of accounts alleged that Clinton used her high-ranking position as Secretary of State to enrich her family foundation with foreign donations by engaging in quid pro quo schemes. In contrast, Kremlin-funded media pushed positive stories about U.S. government and military. WikiLeaks also offered a ready-made audience and had an understanding of how to time releases for political impact. Indeed, according to the Mueller indictment, the entire line of effort is a GRU plot "to release the stolen documents and the timing of those releases" with WikiLeaks "to heighten their impact on the 2016 presidential election."

WikiLeaks released the stolen documents during the Democratic National Convention to cause conflict between Clinton and Sanders supporters at a time when many Americans were very likely to be paying attention. WikiLeaks also released documents in the last few weeks of the election, strategically timed to align with major events and voter turn-out. The first release of stolen emails from the Clinton campaign chairman, John Podesta, coincided with a warning from the Department of Homeland Security and Office of the Director of National Intelligence in October 2016 about Russian attacks against our election. It also occurred on the same day as the release of the Trump "Access Hollywood" tape. These efforts, too, suggest a high level of planning and preparation not seen in earlier Russian influence campaigns.

The third component of the Russian information warfare playbook, message amplification and reinforcement through social media, was deployed in parallel with the other lines of effort to achieve an unprecedented impact. While we don’t know the full extent of the GRU’s involvement, the Mueller indictment revealed that an entire military intelligence unit—J-555—was active in this line of effort. In his July 2018 indictment, the special counsel explained that unit No. 74555 assisted in the promotion of the released stolen material “and the publication of anti-Clinton contact on social media accounts operated by the GRU.”

That includes the site DCLeaks, which was, in fact, established by the GRU. It went live in early June 2016, posing as a site run by American hacktivists, promising to “expose the truth” about U.S. politicians. The GRU even created a DCLeaks Facebook page, authored by the fictitious U.S. woman Alice Donovan, which sought to drive traffic to its site. The July indictment further details how the GRU used additional fake accounts posing as Americans named Jason Scott and Richard Gingrey to promote the DCLeaks site. Before it was shut down in March of 2017, the DCLeaks site was viewed over a million times.

The Mueller indictment from last July further detailed the GRU’s use of fake personas, including ‘DCLeaks’ and ‘Guccifer 2.0.’

The Mueller indictment from last July further detailed the GRU’s use of fake personas, including ‘DCLeaks’ and ‘Guccifer 2.0.’
As I mentioned, the report found that one of the troll organization’s concerted lines of attack was against African Americans. These efforts, however, went beyond just trying to sow discord and reinforce fears about Clinton. Campaign against African-Americans was deployed across Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube with the goal of suppressing voter turnout “through malicious misdirection, candidate support redirection and turnout depression.”

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, a scholar who studies political campaigns, examined polling data throughout the campaign and documented similar tactics at disenfranchisement in her recent book, including fake ads that encouraged minority voters to text or tweet their support for Clinton rather than to vote at the polls or to rally support for other candidates in the race. These efforts may have been particularly effective in peeling off voters who would have been likely to vote for her candidacy. They also may have influenced undecided voters at a key time. Polls in the final month of the campaign showed a marked drop in the number of Americans saying they intended to vote for Secretary Clinton.

The reports prepared for the Senate Intelligence Committee highlighted that Twitter was an important component of the attacks Kremlin-linked trolls deployed against the American people. The nearly 4,000 inauthentic Russian Twitter accounts, like their Facebook counterparts, promoted messages related to divisive social issues, such as gun control, race relations, and immigration. The troll organization also deployed bots, or automated accounts, to amplify messages and drive traffic to specific Facebook pages, Kremlin propaganda sites, or other targeted websites. The Kremlin-linked troll operation went into overdrive on election day with strategic messaging that mimicked the spike in activity on Twitter during the Brexit referendum.

According to the Daily Beast, Kremlin-linked trolls began a “final push” and used “a combination of high-profile accounts with large and influential followings and scores of lurking personas established years earlier with stolen photos and fabricated backgrounds” to send “carefully metered tweets and retweets voicing public and contempt for his opponent from the early morning until the last polls closed in the United States.”

As the recent studies commissioned by the Senate Intelligence Committee illustrate, the information warfare campaign against the American people was an extensive, widespread, coordinated effort across many social media platforms, both big and small. The increased sophistication of the troll organization’s techniques on social media provides a low-cost but highly effective method of influencing the American public. For example, these trolls spent only $100,000 on 3,000 ads on Facebook. While this may seem like a small amount compared to the millions of dollars spent on the Presidential campaign, the impact and reach of these Kremlin ads, once amplified through these Russian operations, was extensive.

While Facebook estimates that approximately 126 million Americans saw Kremlin-linked messages, Jonathan Albright, the research director for Columbia University’s Project on Digital Journalism, extrapolated that they could have been shared hundreds of millions and, perhaps, many billions of times. Kathleen Hall Jamieson concluded that the widespread reach of the troll organization’s disinformation “increases the likelihood” that the Russian actions changed the outcome of the election. A study from the Ohio State University on propaganda and disinformation affirmed Hall Jamieson’s assessment and concluded that Russian activity in the months leading up to the election was “most likely did have substantial impact on the voting decisions of a strategically important set of voters those who voted for Barack Obama in 2012. Indeed, given the very narrow margin of victory for the President in key battleground states, this impact may have been sufficient to deprive Hillary Clinton of a victory in the Electoral College.” That is their conclusion.

As with the Brexit campaign, the Russian information warfare campaign during the 2016 election was aided by others who, either unwittingly or unwittingly, helped to advance Russia’s strategic objectives. Among these was a key American news outlets, which covered much of what was in the WikiLeaks disclosures. They treated it as legitimate news without reminding viewers of how the information was obtained, which is provided by a foreign adversary. Thomas Rid, a professor of security studies at King’s College, testified to the Senate Intelligence Committee in March of 2017 that the journalists functioned as “unwittingly agents aggressively covered the political leaks while neglecting or ignoring their provenance” or, as Kathleen Hall Jamieson concludes, the American media “inadvertently helped [the Russians] achieve their goals.”

Further, as in the Brexit campaign, a number of local surrogates appeared to echo the Kremlin messages. This included associates of the Trump campaign and even the President himself. He boasted of his love of WikiLeaks at least 124 times in the last month of the election alone and even tweeted a link to access the stolen disclosures from WikiLeaks. According to the Washington Post, five close Trump associates, albeit perhaps unknowingly, retweeted messages from Kremlin-linked troll accounts, including the account @Ten—GOP, a Russian fake handle that impersonated the Tennessee Republican Party.

The President and his campaign also used talking points that were similar to Russian propaganda and disinformation, including disparaging Secretary Clinton’s health and accusing her repeatedly of being “crooked.” The President encouraged Russia, in many respects, to continue these actions from what he knew from the July indictment from the special counsel, the night that Trump called on the Russians to hack her emails, the GRU did, in fact, attack the server that housed Clinton’s personal accounts. As journalist and legal analyst Jeffrey Toobin characterized it, “All of these separate [Russian] efforts are completely aligned with Donald Trump’s interests, often word for word.”

Some have argued that despite this extensive and sophisticated Russian influence campaign, there was no effect on the outcome of the election because no vote tallies were changed. While we may never know definitively what the actual impact of the Kremlin’s operation was, it is hard to believe that the Kremlin would mount a sustained, multiyear information warfare campaign against our democratic institutions if it had no reason to expect that it would have an impact. To the contrary, based on its experience in Ukraine, Brexit, and elsewhere, the Kremlin had every reason to believe that it could successfully influence the outcome of the 2016 election with minimal risk of being discovered or suffering retaliation.

As I have laid out, Russia is engaged in a sustained information warfare campaign against the United States, our allies, and partners. This Russian interference can’t be dismissed as a one-off operation. As Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein told the Aspen Forum last July, the Russian effort to influence the 2016 Presidential election is just one tree in a growing forest. Russian intelligence officers did not stumble onto the idea of hacking American computers and posting misleading messages because they had a free afternoon. It is what they do every day.” Our intelligence community assessed in January 2017 that the campaign against us represented a “new normal” in Russian influence efforts in which “Moscow will apply lessons from the 2016 Presidential election and even the President himself to Russian propaganda and disinformation efforts.”

Russian information warfare operations have a real and ongoing impact on our national security. Russia has not paused its information warfare operations since the 2016 election, and, in fact, the level of Russian operations has increased since then. As John Kelly, the founder of Graphika, a social media intelligence firm, who testified to the Senate Intelligence Committee in August and who collaborated on one of the reports for the Senate Intelligence Committee, pointed out earlier, stated: “After election day, the Russian government stepped on the gas confirming again that the assault
on our democratic process is much bigger than the attack on a single election.” This idea was confirmed by data in both his report and the other report commissioned by the Senate Intelligence Committee on the Kremlin-linked troll organization.

The report done by New Knowledge, Columbia University, and Canfield research noted that the Kremlin-linked troll organization went after those who are investigating Russian information warfare and other malign influence activities in the United States, including attempts to label Russian interference in the election as “nonsense” and casting former FBI Director James Comey and Special Counsel Mueller as corrupt.

We don’t have to look too far for other examples of Russia’s ongoing campaign against the American people and our allies and partners. Kremlin-linked troll operations flooded Twitter with spam, including division and misinformation in the wake of numerous controversies, including the tragic shootings in Las Vegas and Parkland, FL, and during the Kavanaugh confirmation hearings.

Last September, we learned from an independent report released by the Senate Intelligence Committee on the Kremlin-directed troll operations that appeared to be U.S. persons when they are, in fact, Kremlin-linked trolls that are acting as part of an information warfare campaign.

Last February, in testimony before the Armed Services Cyber Subcommittees, former NSA director and current CEO of FireEye, Healthcare Conley warned that Russian information warfare campaigns in 2018 and 2020 will adapt and “look more American, and [it] will look less Russian.” The New Knowledge, Columbia University, and Canfield research notes that we need to be on the lookout for increasingly sophisticated operations, including “increased human-exploitation tradecraft and narrative laundering.”

The techniques already exist to create “deepfakes,” false videos of real people saying or doing things that are damaging. Advances in artificial intelligence are enabling rapid, automated responses on social media that mimic authentic accounts.

We are still gathering data about information warfare attacks, including the 2018 midterms. Between the indictments I referenced and the additional Kremlin-directed troll operations discussed, we believe that we are还不够 aware of the scale of the activities of the Russian malign influence activities.

It is now clear that Russian information operations also targeted the 2018 midterm elections. The October indictment from the Eastern District of Virginia details an ongoing and advanced operation to influence the American electorate up through 2018. As the indictment states, this campaign “has a strategic goal, which continues to this day, and disrupts the U.S. political system.” The indictment also details how Russian troll operations are using U.S.-based virtual private networks, or VPs, paid for with Bitcoin through multiple bank accounts, to disguise the origin of Russian messaging on social media.

The sophistication of these operations continues to increase. The Internet Research Agency has a dedicated “search engine optimization” department. It is devoted to manipulating social media search algorithms to advance the goals of Russian troll operations. The troll organization spent millions of dollars annually in 2017 and 2018 and is still buying ads on Facebook and Instagram. These operations continue to cover a broad range of divisive issues, and as the indictment details, the organization’s employees are instructed on strategies and guidance for targeting particular audiences with carefully tailored messages. Facebook efforts by Facebook and Twitter to eliminate inauthentic accounts, there are still thousands of active social media and email accounts appearing to be U.S. persons when they are, in fact, Kremlin-linked trolls that are acting as part of an information warfare campaign.

A recent FBI Agent’s Association report highlighted how efforts to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals have been impaired. That includes a lack of resources to pay for wiretaps as well as the large number of FBI agents quoted in the report remarked: “These delays slow down our work to combat criminal activity on the [Internet] and protect the American people.”

All the while, Russia continues to attack with influence warfare. They were not closed for business. With this unnecessary government shutdown, we are fighting blindfolded with one hand tied behind our backs.

I am confident in the ability of our government and our society to come together. I am confident that with the American vision and ingenuity, working across the aisle and across the Atlantic, these are challenges that we can meet and conquer, but we must remember that this is not a Democratic or Republican problem.

This is an attack against the Nation by a foreign power. This is a problem of our national security. We have no time to waste. If we are looking for another reason why we should open this government immediately, it is to continue our protection against the attacks by foreign entities.

With that, let me particularly thank the Senator from Florida for his patience and thank the Presiding Officer for his patience as well.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 48

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today as a voice for the people of Puerto Rico. I intend to be their voice in the U.S. Senate. They are Americans—as American as the people of Florida whom I was elected to represent. They are our brothers and sisters, and they deserve a voice. Their success is America’s success. Their recovery is America’s recovery.

In September of 2017, Puerto Rico was hit by a devastating hurricane. Maria’s landfall changed the landscape of the island forever. As Governor of Florida, I worked to be there for the people of Puerto Rico. I worked with Congresswoman Jennifer Gonzalez Colon, Governor Rossello, Lieutenant Governor Luis Rivera Marin, Senate President Thomas Rivera Schatz, and House Speaker Carlos Johnny Mendez to provide whatever support and aid they needed.

Jennifer has been a tireless advocate for Puerto Rico, and she has been fighting so hard for this funding. I am proud to join her in this fight.

In Florida, we created welcome centers at the airports in Orlando and in Miami to support those coming to Florida from the island. We waived housing and education regulations to make sure families coming from Puerto Rico could easily settle in Florida.
I have visited Puerto Rico eight times since the deadly storm and provided Florida State resources to the citizens of Puerto Rico to aid in rebuilding and recovery, but the island still has a long way to go.

The bill I supported today does many good things. It reopens the government after the longest shutdown in U.S. history. It also provides significant funding to secure our southern border—funding that is long overdue and that is needed to keep American families safe. It extends protections for children who were brought to this country illegally through no fault of their own, and it extends TPS. While I would prefer a permanent solution for the DACA kids and TPS, this is a positive step. Putting protections for the DACA population into law is also long overdue.

The bill also provides significant disaster funding for the State of Florida following the devastation of Hurricane Michael, which hit Florida’s Panhandle just a few months ago. The funding includes resources specifically for Tyndall Air Force Base. I would like to thank Majority Leader MCCONNELL for putting a bill forward to help Florida recover from this horrible hurricane.

On all of these points, I join many of my colleagues in support, but, unfortunately, the Senate version of the government funding bill does not include $600 million in essential disaster funding for our brothers and sisters in Puerto Rico.

I am offering an amendment today that would add the $600 million included in the House bill back to the Senate version.

Puerto Rico’s recovery continues, and the U.S. Congress must do everything we can to support that, with responsible safeguards against fraud and waste. As long as I am a Member of the U.S. Senate, I will fight to make sure the people of Puerto Rico are represented. I am proud that the first amendment I filed and my first speech on the Senate floor is to fight for Puerto Rico.

To the people of Puerto Rico, know this: I will be your voice in the Senate. I will be your voice in the Senate floor is to fight for Puerto Rico.

Mr. President, the amendment is at the desk.

I yield back the balance of my time.
bad. It is none of that. Public safety is at risk.

Air traffic controllers and TSA workers are working without pay. They are stressed out, and they are becoming increasingly understaffed and undersupported, and there is no ability to train new employees, and they are sounding the alarm.

This isn’t my rhetoric. I want you to listen to what the National Air Traffic Controllers Association said yesterday:

We cannot even calculate the level of risk currently at play, nor predict the point at which the entire system will break. It is unprecedented.

The National Transportation Safety Board is being forced to choose which crashes to investigate and which not to, leaving us with unanswered questions and risking lives in the future. As of this week, the NTSB has been unable to investigate 87 crashes, including some for courts so they can adjudicate some of these cases, and some for physical barriers where it is appropriate, to put up a wall where it makes sense. You don’t put up a wall where it doesn’t make sense. We do this all the time. We are going to shut down the government and shut down portions of the Department of Homeland Security itself in order to get to a place where the President of the United States can save face is just absurd.

We have to be the grownups here, and that is going to require some Republicans to craft a border security package with Democrats, as we have over the last 6 or 7 years, and we have to do that after we open the government.

The reason that is so essential is that this President—certainly this President especially, but no President, Democratic or Republican, now or 30 years from now, should ever inflict pain on the American people in order to generate political discussion. When somebody does that—and if it is one of my friends in the Senate and they do this 10 years from now, I want them to read this speech back to me. The answer to the offer, which is, “I am going to hurt Americans unless you do X,” should be “You get nothing in exchange for not hurting Americans.” That is not a cookie for us.

Barack Obama learned that lesson the hard way. Only when he finally said, “You have got to screw with the American economy; you want to mess with the debt ceiling; you get nothing” did they back off, and all that brinksmanship stopped.

Every time we reward hostage-taking, we will get more hostage-taking. As painful as all of this is, we have to stand firm. We are absolutely willing to negotiate a package related to border security, which will no doubt include some physical barrier, because that is what the majority of our citizens want, and in fact, I am not doing any of that until the government is opened. That is not just a political position; that is a matter of principle because we can’t live like this as a country. We cannot function like this. If we do this, if we cut a deal now and we give $2 billion for the wall, the debt ceiling is coming up in March or April, and here we go again. We will never govern. I know the President is a pragmatist. That is no way to run a country. Let this be the last shutdown.

I know the two leaders of the Senate are in what appear to be constructive conversations. I know there are plenty of adults who want to get us out of this. For the first time in several weeks, I have actually felt somewhat hopeful about the trajectory. I don’t think we are going to fix this in the next hour or so, but at least we are talking, and at least there seems to be an openness. But, if we have to do one simple thing first: We have to reopen the government.

People are about to miss their paychecks for the second time tomorrow. It is our obligation to reopen the government. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Scott of Florida). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VENEZUELA

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I wanted to take a moment to address the recent events in the nation of Venezuela, but before I do, I want to take the opportunity to congratulate the Presiding Officer, my colleague from the great State of Florida, who a few moments ago I believe gave his speech on the floor of the Senate—and gave part of it in Spanish, and did it very well—and spoke about the important issue of Puerto Rico. His leadership here on that is going to be critical. It is an issue I know he knows very well from his time as Governor of our State.

I want this is an issue, unless this is an issue he cares about. He took leadership on it as the Governor of the State of Florida. As recently as 2 nights ago, he was with me and some others, and together we met with the President of the United States and talked about what is happening in Venezuela.

The most important answer we have to have for the American people is, Why should it matter to us? Why should America even be involved in this, beyond expressing an opinion or sending a letter or even a vote on an international organism? Why should America lead, and why should America be so intricately involved in something going on in another country? That is always a political question. It is the most important question we have to consistently answer and not take for granted. I think we don’t do that enough anymore in American foreign policy. It has allowed some to argue that perhaps the United States gets too engaged around the world.

We are a nation that should always stand for our principles, and we should defend them and stand with those around the world who share the principles of human liberty and dignity and freedom and respect for human rights. When the United States gets deeply involved in something in another country, it must also be in our national interests.

The only reason why being involved in the issues that are going on in Venezuela can be justified to the men and women of this Nation, for whom we work, is to prove to them and argue to them and convince them that what is happening there is not just about Venezuela, but it is in the national interests of the United States.

Before I can do that, I have to lay out the history of what brings us to
this point, I will not go into great de-
tail because the time does not permit it. Venezuela has a Constitution. In
fact, it has a Constitution that was put
in place during the rule of Hugo Cha-
vés—someone whom I was certainly
not a fan of and who was not a fan of the United States.

Under that Constitution, there was a
parliamentary body of the National As-
sembly, and there was a Presidency and
a supreme court. What happened a
few years ago is that when Chavez died
and Hugo Chavez the younger became
the caretaker of the country—took over, he had
to stand for election. Before he stood
for election, there was an election to
the National Assembly. The party that
was Hugo Chavez’s party and now
Maduro’s party was trounced. They
lost badly. They didn’t just lose the
National Assembly. They lost Gov-
ernors’ seats across the country.

Maduro realized that his party, and
he himself, could not survive in a truly
democratic system. What he did is he
canceled the National Assembly. First,
he started ignoring them. He stopped
following their orders. They would pass
a bill, and he wouldn’t implement it.
He would completely ignore it, as if
they didn’t exist.

Then, he replaced a supreme court
with handpicked people who would do
what he wanted to do. The equivalent
would be if the President of the United States
decided that no matter what law was
passed, even if we overrode a veto, he just wouldn’t implement it
and would refuse to do it.

Then, at some point, he actually
tried to create an alternative to the
National Assembly. He created, out of
thin air, this thing called the Con-
stituent Assembly, which is an idea he
got from the Cubans and from Commu-
nist countries, and gave them ex-
traordinary powers to do all sorts of
things.

One of the things that Constituent
Assembly did is they created an elec-
tion late last spring. People would say
Maduro stood for election, and he
won—theoretically. At least that is
their argument. You can have an elec-
tion and it not be a real election.

For example, every one of the media
outlets in the country is controlled by
the government. All of them have to
run, by law—they are mandated to pro-
vide what they call network coverage
across the board any time he speaks to
the nation.

The opposition party doesn’t have
that same opportunity. He manipu-
lated vote tallies. They were able to go
in and make sure votes were counted in
a certain way. They control votes
through the food program. Forty-two
percent of the people in Venezuela de-
pend on a food program run by the gov-
ernment. To have that food program,
you have to have an identification
card. When you go vote, that same
identification card doesn’t just register
whether you voted or not, they know
whom you voted for. They know whom
you voted for.

If you didn’t show up to vote and you
didn’t vote for whom they wanted you
to vote, meaning Maduro, you got cut
off from your food program. If you had
to choose between voting for someone
you didn’t like or not feeding your
family, you were going to vote for
someone you did like.

Despite all that, the turnout was
abysmally low. The images that came
out—there were two people in line, in
some cases. Sometimes they caught
the same five people making the line
over and over again. It wasn’t a real
election.

By the way, he legally disqualified
every credible opponent he could have
possibly had. Because it was a fake
election, the opposition boycotted it.
So he didn’t even have real opposition.

He won this fake election. Then came
January, and he tried to be sworn in.
He was, through a ceremony, but it was
not legitimate. It would be the same as
if the President of the United States
canceled the National Assembly and
called new elections, not in 2020; we are going
to have them in April of this year. If
he wins, he will get to serve 6 years in
stead of 4.

Everybody here would say that is not
the Constitution. It is not a constitu-
tional election. That is what they did.
It is not a reelection. Under the Con-
stitution of Venezuela, because that
was not legitimate, you have a vacancy
in the Office of the Presidency.

Under the Constitution of Venezuela,
similar to ours, when there is a va-
cancy in the Presidency—and by virtue
of that the Vice Presidency because he
was elected alongside—the President
of the country becomes the equivalent
of our Speaker of the House, the same
line of succession we have here. He be-
comes the President of the National
Assembly.
The President of the National
Assembly assumes that charge as interim
President, and under the Constitution
has to call valid constitutional elections.
That is what happened yesterday. The
valid President of the National As-
sembly called, assumed the responsibility
of interim President, and now within
the next 45 days he will have to sched-
ule and call for elections.

The United States responded to that
by stating the obvious. This is not con-
stitutional. It is not legitimate. We
don’t recognize this fake President.
We recognize the President whom the
Constitution says is in place, this interim
President.

This is not a guy who is trying to be
President himself for 6 years. This is
not a fight between two political par-
ties, not a conflict like we see in
other parts of the world between two
competing bands. This is basically
the person who has been elected, the Presi-
dent of the National Assembly assum-
ing an interim position who is now a
caretaker to guide the country back
toward democracy and toward the rule
of law. The United States recognizes it.

It is stunning to see some of the re-
porting on this here and around the
world; that he basically proclaimed
himself the President. No, he just as-
sumed his constitutional responsi-
bility. The United States did some-
thing unusual in recognizing him. No.
1, it is not unusual. It is the Constitu-
tion of Venezuela. No. 2, it was not
just the United States.

We were immediately joined by 11
countries in the region. That number is
now up to 16 in the Western Hemi-
sphere—Colombia, Chili, Peru, Brazil,
Argentina, Honduras, Guatemala—all
of them, lined up, and more, and re-
lected the same position the United States
has taken on this issue. So did France. Apparently, so did the United
Kingdom, today, and Albania and Kos-
so and a growing number of coun-
tries. Even the European Union says
Maduro is illegitimate. They have not
gone as far as to recognize the interim
President as the interim President, but
they have said he is illegitimate, and
as the President of the National Assembly he is legiti-
mate.

It is not unusual. It happens to be
the global norm. Who disagrees with us
other than Maduro? Cuba, Turkey,
Russia, Iran, Egypt, really? What do they have in common? Think about it.
These are not democracies. They
have their own interests here at heart.

Some might ask: How does this guy
hold on to power if he is so terrible?
No, he controls access to food. I can
tell you, if you control access to food
and medicine and you threaten people
with hunger, you will have a lot of con-
trol. The other thing he has done is, he
uses migration as a relief valve. It is a
very Cuban regime-type tactic of coun-
tries.

It is estimated that over 2.3 million
people—basically 1 out of 12 Ven-
ezuelans—have left the country since
2015. Think about that. One-twelfth
of the population has abandoned
the country, leaving behind, in many cases,
children on their own, leaving behind
catastrophe.

The ability to drive out opponents
and people for whom life has become
terrible is a very effective tool. The
other is just sheer oppression. They put
people in jail. They kill people. People
die in custody. They shoot them in
the streets. That is pretty effective, too,
sometimes.

The second thing that keeps them in
power is the assistance of the Cuban re-
gime. Every time I mention that, peo-
ple think: You are just obsessed with
Cuba. You are from Miami, Cuban
American.

The Cubans, when it comes to intel-
ligence and repression, punch way
above their weight. They are experts
at repression. That is what they basically
assist them with.

Do you know the Cubans basically
run the security apparatus of Ven-
ezuela? The personal security of
Maduro are Cubans, which tells you a
lot about how much trust he has in his
countrymen. The Cubans provide them
with basically all of their intelligence
collection and the capacity to collect
intelligence. They have trained their
National Guard on crowd control.
By the way, none of this is free. These are not free services. This is a country that is poor and low on resources. The Cubans are probably pulling in $1 billion a year for these services they provide.

The other thing people keep mentioning that keeps him in power is the loyalty of military officers. I know you will see the picture of all these guys in a country, by the way, where people are starving, and every single one of these military of them is overfat. Somehow, in a starving country, these people are gaining weight. They have these fancy uniforms on.

Let me tell you, these folks are not truly loyal to Maduro. I saw that picture today. I can tell you for a fact that more than half of the people in that picture at some point in time have expressed serious doubts about Maduro. They are really limited to what they can do right now. Why? First of all, because all of them—every one of them—is connected. Their loyalty is to their families, it is to each other. Their loyalty is not to a government, not to a country, not to an ideology, and it is not personal. It is bought. It is paid for. Every single one of them has access to lucrative corruption opportunities. Some of them have been given the opportunity to raid Venezuelan oil company dollars. They have made millions—hundreds of millions of dollars—by running that company into the ground. Some of them have been given the distribution of consumer goods—watches and phones and gasoline and consumer articles. They give them these things and say: You guys go out and sell them in the black market in the street and take your cut.

Others have been allowed to skim off that food program I mentioned that feeds 42 percent of the people. The military officers get first dibs at some percentage of it, and they get to sell food directly for a profit. Some are participating in currency manipulation. It sounds a lot like an organized crime ring, like some of these old-style Mafia families, where one guy ran the loan-sharking racket and the other guy had the gambling and the other guy had the prostitution and the other guy did the bank heists. This is all this is. These people are loyal because Maduro allows them corruption opportunities. They are also loyal, by the way, because the Cubans are spyng on them. The Cuban intelligence agencies quickly pick up on any of these military officers who are being expressing doubts, and those guys are arrested.

There has been a massive purge of Venezuelan military officers over the last 2 years. I am talking about dozens of high-ranking military officials, either removed from their positions or arrested and are in jail. It wasn’t for corruption, believe me. It was because the Cubans caught them and reported them and were wrapped up. Everybody else was watching that and saying: It ain’t going to happen to me.

That is not really loyalty. That is fear. You can see it in their eyes today. By the way, they resent the Cubans, these military officers. Imagine, for a moment, this is your country, and here comes the smaller country and their guys run everything and tell you what to do and spy on you and pit you against each other. They better be careful about expressing that resentment because they are listening, and they will report you.

Despite all of this, all is not good in the Venezuela regime. It has gotten harder and harder every day. What has happened with the sanctions that have been imposed on these individuals, they have cut off their ability to steal money and enjoy corruption, and it has cut off the ability to enjoy the money they have stolen. They can’t travel. They can’t buy certain things. They have to hide their money. Some have had assets seized here and abroad. That has created resentment, and that has created anger within the inner circle. All these people in the inner circle are now upset because they are not making as much money as they used to make. They start saying to themselves, maybe we have to get rid of Maduro and get a new godfather Mafia head here. Maduro finds out about it, and he eliminates them. So this cycle of corruption is one which actually works to his benefit because with shrinking resources, the less mouths you have to feed with corruption, the better.

There is a real good example of it. There is this guy Diosdado Cabello, who ostensibly is now the president of this fake constituent assembly. He happens to be a drug lord deeply involved in narcotrafficking. I guess that is his part of the corruption deal. That is his take. That is the business line he has been given. But he wants to be President. He wants to be President, not Maduro.

This guy Cabello—when Chavez was removed in a coup that lasted just a couple of days—swung in as President of Venezuela because there was a vacancy, using the exact same provision of the Constitution that they now claim is illegitimate. But here is Cabello, who is a drug dealer, a drug lord, a thug, but he wants to be President. He will never be elected President of Venezuela in a normal election, in a legitimate election, so what is his path to being elected and to becoming President?

First is this constituent assembly he has been put in charge of. This new thing they created outside the Constitution is so powerful that it has the power to remove Maduro today. They could remove Maduro. And this guy hears the whispers. These guys are not blind to what is happening. They can see that the country is in disarray, the economy is collapsing, and there isn’t enough money for them to steal anymore, and there are people saying to him: Hey, why don’t you move on this now? Why because this guy is never going to fix this place.

He is thinking about it, and he has thought about it, but he knows the only way he will ever be President is if he can preserve the outlines of this regime and just get rid of the godfather and declare himself the new godfather, the head of this new criminal syndicate, or he can wait until 2024 and declare himself acting president under the confines of this regime. Even if he doesn’t like Maduro, it is to his benefit that he stay there until he is ready to make his move on him or until 2024, when he can run under this rigged system.

Another thing that is wrong with Venezuela is they are deeply in debt. They have serious problems. These are the things we think about. They owe China about $18 billion, which they don’t have the money to pay. They owe Russia about $3 or $4 billion. Do you know how they are paying that right now? They are paying it with oil. They are sending oil to China and to Russia for cheaper prices than what they are making because they don’t have cash, so they are bartering instead, paying the debts off in oil.

I know you have seen the public pronouncements. The Chinese just want to get paid. They are owed over $18 billion, and they want to get paid, and they want to make sure that Maduro or whoever is in power is going to pay them the $18 billion. But the Russians want to get paid too. Neither one of them believes Maduro is a great leader or is happy with him; they just don’t know what is going to come after him. They are afraid that whoever comes after him will state that the debt is not legitimate because it wasn’t approved by the National Assembly. So they would rather have this guy in place unless it is going to be someone else just like him. But they are not happy.

The corruption in the national oil company is so horrifying that even the Chinese and Russians don’t like it. That is how bad it is. That has to be a pretty high standard. Then there is the mismanagement. They have destroyed this company. Its production has collapsed. It is not run by generals; it is run by owners who don’t have the money to pay. They are owed $18 billion, and they missed payments. Remember, they are supposed to be delivering oil for payment. They have missed deliveries to the Chinese and Russians. They are not happy about it, but what are they going to do? At least they are getting paid something.

Russia has another interest, by the way, which leads me now to why we should care about this.

First and foremost, I can make a very compelling argument, I believe, that what is happening in Venezuela is an international threat to the United States and even potentially a national security threat.

Let me start with this: Maduro has repeatedly and openly invited the Russians to establish both a naval and an air base in Venezuela. Basically he said: Here is the land. We will build it for you. We want to have your airplanes and naval ships stationed here.
Most of us serving here, with a few exceptions, have never served in Congress when—and many people around do not remember a time—when a foreign military, an adversary, was stationed in our own hemisphere, and that is what Maduro wants us to do. Why does Maduro want it? Because he thinks that acts as insurance against ever having an invasion or whatever he thinks is going to happen.

Why does Russia want it? They want it because it is leverage against us. They don’t like how close we are to them in Europe with our allies in NATO, so this gives them an opportunity to have the equivalence of it in our own hemisphere.

So if you think Putin having his military stationed here is a good thing, then I suppose what is happening in Venezuela wouldn’t bother you. But the enormous majority of Americans don’t want Putin’s military anywhere in our hemisphere, and that is precisely where, if Maduro remains in power, that alone is a national security threat to the United States.

There is more. In their own national territory, the Maduro regime hosts a group called the ELN, which is a terroristic narco organization. In fact, last week the ELN detonated a bomb at the police academy in Colombia and killed 20 people. Do you know where they are headquartered? Inside Venezuelan territory, and it is from there that they plot these attacks.

Do you know what else Venezuela does with the ELN from within Venezuelan territory? They help them ship cocaine to the United States of America.

I can state that both of those matters are national security interests to the United States. The first is that drugs are a threat to this country, and anyone who is helping a drug trafficking organization ship it into our country is a threat to us. So if you don’t mind or don’t care about cocaine being shipped to the United States in growing quantities, then I guess Maduro and Venezuela is not something that will bother you. But if you do not want to see people around who are helping drug organizations ship cocaine into the United States under the protection of a government, meaning they are giving them controlled airspace, and they are protecting shipments into the United States and Europe—if that troubles you, then Maduro is a problem.

One of our best partners in fighting drugs in the hemisphere is Colombia, but right now, Colombia is overwhelmed. They don’t have enough money to dedicate to the anti-drug cause at a time when cocaine production—the growth of coca and the production of cocaine, I should say—in Colombia is at historic levels 3 years running. That is cocaine heading? A lot of it is headed to our streets, and that will be on top of fentanyl, heroin, and all the other problems we have. We are going to have a cocaine crisis in this country because all that cocaine is headed here.

Colombia is out there trying to fight against it, but their resources are being drained because they have at this moment at least 1 million or 1.2 million Venezuelan migrants who have had to leave Venezuela and are now in their territory. If the United States suddenly absorbed 1 million migrants over a 12- to 18-month period, we would struggle to do it. We would struggle even more so to handle it because Colombia, whose economy is a fraction of the size of ours—that means that instead of spending money to fight drug cartels to prevent them from bringing drugs here, they have to dedicate resources to the humanitarian cost of housing over 1 million people, and growing.

It is not just Colombia that is being compromised. Ecuador has about 170,000 Venezuelan migrants. Peru has about 250,000 Venezuelan migrants. These are the neighbors, and we are not criticizing the migrants. But these are not big governments. Some of these governments have budgets smaller than most of our States have. They cannot afford this, and it is threatening the smooth functioning of the health and food system, which means we may not have a humanitarian catastrophe just in Venezuela; we may soon have a growing economic catastrophe in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia—multiple countries in our hemisphere that geographically matter. It would be a terrible thing if it were happening in Africa or halfway around the world, but it would directly impact Americans and our economy and well-being because of how close it is to our country, in multiple ways.

So if you think that having a humanitarian crisis in multiple countries in our hemisphere—including countries aligned with us in the war against drugs—is a problem, then you should care about what is happening in Venezuela.

What is the road forward now? I hope everybody have people been compelled to at least understand that this is about more than just caring about democracy. That is a big part of it. We do care, and we are proud of it. But it is a lot more than just that. This is in the national interest of the United States. We are a big country, and we should be not just of the bipartisan support for the interim President, and of democracy in Venezuela, we should be proud of the job the National Security Council, the White House, and the State Department have done. Unlike 25 or 30 years ago, this wasn’t some unilateral American action where we went in and told everybody what to do; this is international organizations, like the OAS.

Today, the Secretary of State appeared at the OAS personally to argue the American case, and he was joined by other countries that voted in favor of the resolution agreeing with our principles on this and their principles. The leadership of these countries under the auspices of the Lima Group has been extraordinary. The United States is an equal partner to them in this endeavor.

What will probably happen now is that Maduro, instead of being the one who arrests the interim President, will turn it over to the Maduro regime to decide. Well, he controls the courts. They are all his cronies. They are also corrupt, by the way, sanctioned by the U.S. Government. He could very well move to try to arrest the interim President, Juan Guaido or the next day, although the eyes of the world are upon him, and the consequences for that would be extraordinary and severe.

They are now saying: Let’s have negotiations. This is a tactic they have used repeatedly, and they use it because they all know we like negotiations. Everybody—anytime there is an international crisis, why don’t we all just sit down and negotiate our way through this? Ideally, that would be the outcome. But they don’t want negotiations. He wants a delay tactic. He has done this multiple times. There were negotiations from the Vatican, and they gave up. Then the former Prime Minister of Spain was involved in the interim government. Those were a total catastrophe. He is just doing this to bide time. Now he is talking about Mexico and Uruguay being the host of the negotiations. I wouldn’t be surprised if he soon says: Let Russia be involved. Putin would love it. He fancies agreements in the Western Hemisphere. Putin would love it. He fancies himself a great global leader. You are going to see him do something like that, all in an effort to bide time. He has no intention of negotiating anything.

It bides him time to do what? It bides him time for his fake constituent assembly to change the Constitution towards one-party rule or even potentially to call on new flash elections at some point for a new national assembly under this fraudulent election system he set up. To many people, he will say: We had an election, and the opposition lost. But it won’t be a real election if the people who could win are not allowed to run, are not allowed to advertise, have no access to the media. They control the ballot box, and they extort people with access to food.

At some point, I wouldn’t be surprised to see him declare a state of emergency, maybe go out there and trigger some false incident, a false flag, where agitators go out and commit violence and he will say: The protesters are out of control; declare a state of emergency. Why would he do that? So he can paralyze the streets. No one can be out there protesting. And if the opposition tries to leave their homes, they have a pretext to arrest them.

There is really only one way forward, and that is to do everything we can to
strengthen the legitimate interim government, and that began today. The interim President's first request was for humanitarian aid to help bring food, medicine, and medical supplies to the people inside Venezuela.

The Secretary of State of the United States immediately announced that as an initial step, we will provide, immediately, $20 million. I know they are working on how to deliver that into Venezuela, and how they can position so that the Venezuelan people have access to it. This is on top of and apart from the aid we are already providing the migrants in Colombia and other places.

That is a good first step. On day one, on the job, the interim President, Juan Guaido, made a request of the international community, and America immediately stepped forward. And I believe very shortly, in a matter of days, there will be significant humanitarian aid—food and medicine—awaiting the people of Venezuela, either within their own territory and distributed through the Red Cross or some other non-governmental organization or just across the border, where they can access it.

We have to continue to make clear to the elites in that country that there is no future for Maduro, that there is no way he can hold on, and that they need to begin thinking about who their loyalties should be to—the Constitution they swore an allegiance to, the people they live among, or some guy whose future is about to come to an end. I think it is important that the National Guard know that not only should they not repress the people but that they will be held accountable if they do. Ultimately, I believe this deeply. I know the generals and all the guys in conference fancy uniforms have sworn allegiance—you know how nervous they were—but I can state that the rank-and-file fighters did not. Do you know why? Because the rank-and-file soldier and the mid-level military don't have corruption deals; they are going just as hungry as everybody else. They have massive rates of desertion, people just abandoning posts.

When you saw the images yesterday of the hundreds of thousands of people in the streets, you know that many of those soldiers have mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and loved ones, wives, and children in that crowd. Do you know what it is to be steeped in the military brass? I know for a fact that they have significant doubts. In fact, they probably do not even believe that if they ordered the military to act against their own people, the military would do it because there is no way the rank-and-file soldiers are going to shoot on their brothers and sisters and mothers and fathers and other loved ones.

So we need to step forward and continue with the humanitarian aid. We need to help use the leadership of the United States to put together reconstruction aid.

We need to help the interim President with whatever he needs to carry out a legitimate free and fair and internationally supervised election, which he should call for in the next 45 days. This is the path forward. It is in our national interest. It is just a few things to do. It reflects our values, but it also reflects our interests as a nation. That is why this matters. That is why we should care. This is not halfway around the world. This is in our own hemisphere. It is just a few hours flight away, and it impacts more than just one country. It impacts an entire hemisphere.

I will close with this. There has been a lot of criticism historically over the U.S. role in the Western Hemisphere. During the Cold War, the criticism was that we were supporting rightwing dictators, fighting off communism, but we were involved in some coups, and we had a heavy hand and got in and imposed ourselves onto the total opposite way, and for many years—in fact, up until recently, no one talked about the Western Hemisphere, and to the extent we did, it was about migration and drugs. It was almost, frankly, a complete abandonment of the portfolio.

What you are seeing now is the potential birth of a new Latin America—a new Western Hemisphere, one in which the United States is an important player, a partner. When you see 16 countries in this hemisphere come together in an economic and diplomatic way, from Peru to Chile, Colombia, Argentina, and Brazil, when you see the OAS come alive after years of—frankly, when is the last time any of us here discussed anything of the things happening at the OAS? You start to see the beginning of not just a way to confront the crisis in Venezuela but of a hemispheric partnership whose impetus may have been this crisis but is greater than that in our national interest. Imagine if, in fact, democracies and free people of this region came together not just to tackle dictatorships but to tackle drugs, to tackle the root cause of migration. Imagine a hemispheric 16-18-regionalization response to what is happening in El Salvador and Honduras and Guatemala to cause these people to undertake this dangerous journey with their children, in many cases; imagine if it were the states but states working in partnership with all these other countries to tackle these hemispheric challenges. I will tell you, that is in our national interest.

Not only is this an opportunity to do the right thing in Venezuela, it is an opportunity to give a start to a new hemispheric reality, a new Latin American reality that serves the national interest in this country and allows us to live in a hemisphere that is free and prosperous, where people do not have to abandon their homelands, where people can stay in their countries, if they so choose, and raise their families and not have to undertake dangerous journeys to other countries for fear of their lives.

We have to start somewhere. I can think of no better place to start than on behalf of the people of Venezuela who have suffered terribly for far too long under a dictatorial, corrupt regime that tortured and murdered their fathers and mothers and denied a once-prosperous country the future they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I come to the floor to implore my colleagues and the President to end the shutdown and reopen the Federal Government.

We are now on day 34 of this shutdown, which is well past being the longest in American history. When you think about what our country has been through: the Civil War, World War I, World War II; you think about the protests we had; what we had with the country in the Depression; what we had a decade ago with the largest downturn since the Depression—through all of that, even through a few shutdowns, we somehow, in this Chamber and in the House and in the White House, were able to get our act together and were somehow able to keep our governments on.

Now is the time to open the government, Mr. President. The 800,000 Federal employees who are not being paid are keenly aware that this is the longest shutdown on record. Another sad milestone is coming if the shutdown continues through tomorrow. These workers will miss yet another paycheck. These are workers, like a Federal prison worker in Rochester, MN, who noted to me that the inmates were getting paid but there were prison workers that were not. She was so excited to get this job a few months ago. Her child was in daycare. She is a single mom, and now she has to decide between taking some other job and moonlighting. What does she do about the daycare if she takes another job and takes her child out of daycare and stays home with her child, which would make some sense, except she wouldn’t have enough money, and then she would lose her spot in the daycare. It is very hard to get daycare in Minnesota.

Instead of working on those kinds of what I would call opportunities, at a time when our economy has been stable after we had gotten out of the downturn, we have been working out of chaos. Instead of helping her to afford childcare and figuring out smart solutions, or doing something about pharmaceutical prices, or doing something about college costs, or training our workers for the jobs of today and tomorrow, or enacting comprehensive immigration reform in areas in my State, where we don’t have enough workers on our farms and in our fields and in our factories—we
should be working on those opportunity issues—instead, we are trying to crawl out of chaos.

We need to reopen the government and get these workers back on the jobs providing vital services for the American people. Once it is open, as my colleagues have made clear and as leadership has made clear, we can continue negotiations with the President about border security. I am someone, as is my colleague from Pennsylvania, who voted for a bill that had over $40 billion in it that was part of a comprehensive immigration reform. We did this, but was it a wall through the entire border? No, it was not. It allowed the experts to decide where there should be technology, where there should be fences, where there should be barriers, where there should be personnel. That is the way to do this.

There is no reason our Federal workers and the American taxpayers who rely on the vital services provided by the Federal Government should be held hostage while these policy negotiations take place. The pain that this shutdown is causing is real, and it is getting worse.

The administration has implemented many cutback measures to try to blunt the public outcry against the shutdown, but these measures are being held together by duct tape. We use duct tape a lot in Minnesota. We try to put things together, but we shouldn’t be using duct tape to tape together our entire government.

Our Agencies are running out of money, and many are reaching the breaking point. Earlier today, the five former Secretaries for the Department of Homeland Security, including our first DHS Secretary, Tom Ridge, and John Kelly, President Trump’s former Chief of Staff, wrote a letter urging an end to this shutdown and full funding for the Department of Homeland Security. In their letter, the former Secretaries for the Department of Homeland Security prioritize funding of the Defense Department as a matter of national security.

Congress does so because putting national security at risk is an option we simply can’t afford. DHS should be no different.

The administration continues to explore ideas like a national emergency declaration to bypass Congress. The irresponsibility of all of this is breathtaking. Yesterday, the presidents of the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, the Air Line Pilots Association, and the Association of Flight Attendants released a terrifying joint statement pointing out the risk the shutdown presents to air travel:

In our risk-averse industry—that is putting it mildly—

we cannot even calculate the level of risk currently at play, nor predict the point where the entire system will break. It is unprecedented.

I have talked to the TSA workers who sit there every day and do their job without pay. In this letter, they go on to state that the “air safety environment . . . is deteriorating by the day.”

Reading this statement does not give me confidence, nor does the fact that a full 10 percent of our Transportation Security Administration agents are now missing work because of financial limitations—meaning they can’t cover the daycare and transportation expenses required to come to work. Those who can come to work are surely distracted by worries about how they will pay their bills.

As a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, I worked with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle last year to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration. We were rightly proud of the law, including the third title, simply titled, “Safety,” which had 90 individual provisions designed to maximize the safety of air travel for the American people. We required updated safety training procedures for airline professionals, sought to improve safety on our Nation’s runways and in rural areas, and updated the laws regarding engine safety. This matters a lot in my State. We are a major hub in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. We have what manufactur- ers jets up in Duluth at Cirrus. We are the State that has major Minnesota National Guard facilities that train flight inspectors and aviators and people all over the country. Aviation is incredibly important to us. This is why we can’t afford the disruption.

In our bill, we required updated safety training procedures for airline professionals, sought to improve safety in our Nation’s runways and rural areas. As the Senator from Pennsylvania and Florida know, rural air service in our States are key, and we updated those laws.

We are hearing the entire system of air travel may break, and for what?

What does air travel have to do with border security? The short answer is, air travel has nothing to do with border security, except when we are checking our airports and making sure they are safe when there are border flights. If we are talking about a wall across the southern border, that has nothing to do with our airports in Minnesota and in Pennsylvania and in Florida. I have long favored increasing our border security through smart technology.

As I mentioned, our 2013 immigration bill, which passed this Chamber with a number of Republican votes—many of whom are still here—including money for an additional 40,000 Border Patrol agents. As we know, most drugs come into this country through our ports of entry. If we want to do something about the various problems with the drugs coming into our country, things like heroin from Central America and from Mexico and things like other opioids, then we should be doing something about those ports of entry.

As has been the case all along, there are proposals on the table that will reopen the government and end this senseless shutdown. The House has now passed legislation that will fund the government under any number of arrangements. It includes bills that fund all remaining government Agencies through the end of the fiscal year—bills that fund individual Departments and Agencies, which absolutely nothing to do with this debate that is raging in the White House.

The last bill that was passed through February 8, a short-term basis that would have taken us through February 15, would have allowed the President and Congress to negotiate a longer term proposal. That was the bill we passed in the Senate. This last bill was even coupled with additional funding for disaster relief—a priority for both parties that wish to help Americans in States that have suffered through hurricanes and wildfires.

Earlier this afternoon, the Senate voted on the short-term funding proposal. While the proposal did not gain the requisite 60 votes to gain consideration, I was encouraged by the fact that 5 Republican Senators joined Democrats in voting to consider this bill. This is progress, and we need to build on that momentum by working together to do the right thing for the American people.

On Monday, we celebrated Martin Luther King’s life. One of the things Martin Luther King once said was that “the time is always right to do what is right.” This is the right time. We can’t just keep waiting while government Agencies remain shuttered. There are 6,100 Federal workers in the State of Minnesota who are not receiving their paychecks. Farmers, small business owners, and taxpayers are going without vital services from their government, major portions of which have been closed for 34 days. It is time to reopen the government.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to talk about the shutdown, as my colleague, the senior Senator from Minnesota, just did. I am grateful for her comments on what is happening to people in Minnesota, the direct adverse impact of this shutdown on their lives. We have all seen it. We have all experienced it.

I will be referring to specific testimony from people who wrote me letters, but let me just highlight one experience I had the other day at a food bank in Central Pennsylvania, just miles from our State capital—a food bank that serves 27 of our 67 counties.

I was talking about how this shutdown is affecting the food bank and others in that region. These people are doing vital work providing food to Federal workers, especially TSA agents, who cannot afford food because they are working but are not being
paid. It is hard to comprehend that. It is hard to comprehend that so many veterans around the country are, once again, serving their country by serving in the government as they served in combat or in the military; yet they are being left out in the cold, so to speak. Sometimes, literally—but are, obviously, being left out when they don’t have paychecks.

So this is real life. We debate bills and budgets and appropriations here in Washington. We have debates on the floor and debates and discussions in the hallways, but for these folks, this is real life. I will just point to, maybe, five examples in Pennsylvania.

Adams County, which is in the southeastern part of our State, where Gettysburg is—just on the Maryland border—is not a big county by population. Here is what one individual who is married to a Federal worker wrote. I will just quote her in part.

Sincerely,

We are expecting our first child this summer and, prior to December 22, were excited about the future and potential of 2019. Now we are anxious, sad, and angry, not knowing where the money will come from to buy necessities for this child, let alone medical expenses related to birth and daycare.

She goes on to write later in the letter:

We are now in real and serious danger of losing our home and our vehicles. We will soon have to choose between buying groceries or paying for the electric bill.

She goes on from there. She is one Pennsylvanian in Adams County. Here is one from Cambria County, which is in the southwestern part of our State.

This individual wrote: “My husband is a Federal employee who has been furloughed.”

She goes on to write:

We have a son in elementary school. It is about time for spring sports sign-ups, but we don’t know how we are going to pay our bills or buy groceries. In our son’s birthday is in less than 2 weeks. We canceled his birthday party to save some money.

That was from Cambria County, PA. The third one I will highlight is from Delaware County, which is one of the big, suburban Philadelphia counties. It is a big population county.

Here is, in part, what this individual wrote:

My in-laws are selling their home and cannot go to settlement because the FHA will not close a mortgage in some cases—so they can pay their mortgages—or to even have a mortgage in some cases—so they can pay for basic necessities, and so they can sometimes even just pay for birthday parties for their sons. Over and over again, we hear stories.

As my colleague from Minnesota made reference to, I was encouraged that, today, we had two votes. There was a likely expectation prior to the votes that they wouldn’t get enough to pass, but at least we were voting. At least we were voting on one measure that one side favored and were voting on another measure that my side of the aisle favored. I was also encouraged that five Republicans voted for the Democratic proposal, which is very unusual in the current environment, to open the government, and add disaster assistance for emergencies from natural disasters. The lives of people are adversely affected by so many natural disasters, but this is also, of course, an emergency—funding the government so as to make sure that workers have their pay and to make sure people are served by important programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Of course, we could make a long list of those that are important to people’s lives.

In the case of the so-called SNAP program—what we used to call food stamps—you are talking basically about children, seniors, and people with disabilities. These are most of the people who get benefits from the SNAP program. They are only guaranteed help from that program through February. There is no certainty about March. There is no certainty about April or the forthcoming months. It is not just one million of Americans that has already been adversely impacted because of the shutdown.

That word “stress” keeps coming up either directly in these letters or by implication. Over and over again, we hear of the stress this shutdown is putting on families across America.

The last one I will highlight is from Warren County, which is in the northwestern corner of our State. It is a much smaller population county than were the two suburban Philadelphia counties I just mentioned of Montgomery and Delaware.

Here is what one individual wrote from Warren County:

Both my wife and I are federal employees working for the U.S. Forest Service. We are also both veterans. We will be using our savings to live off of and charging food to our credit cards if we must.

It goes on and on, and I know the Presiding Officer has seen the same thing. We have all seen and heard much about this. There is not enough time tonight to go through every letter.

This is what has to be the priority of all of ours. We have to be responsive to these cries for help, to be responsive to Americans who are just asking us to open the government so they can be paid, so they can make ends meet, so they can even pay their mortgages—or to even have a mortgage in some cases—so they can pay for basic necessities, and so they can sometimes even just pay for birthday parties for their sons. Over and over again, we hear stories.

Mr. President, I conclude tonight with some brief remarks. We are going to have several occasions to amplify these remarks in the coming days regarding the passing of Senator Harris Wofford, the Senator from Pennsylvania from 1991 to the early days of 1995. I just want to offer some personal remarks. In a short timeframe, it was difficult to encapsulate the life of any individual, obviously, but in this case, it is impossible in a few short minutes to encapsulate the life, the contributions, and the achievements of Senator Harris Wofford, so I will just highlight a few high points.

To give you some highlights, he was an early advocate for civil rights. He was someone who stuck his neck out to march with Dr. King, his good friend, and to advocate on behalf of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

He then worked for President Kennedy as a special assistant for civil rights and prepared the way for the great breakthroughs of the mid-sixties, of the civil rights legislation of the sixties. He worked with Sargent Shriver in the Peace Corps, and I think he was the first African American to serve in a cabinet-level position. He worked with Sargent Shriver in the formation of the Peace Corps, and he served in that capacity overseas.

As I mentioned, he was a good friend of mine. Martin Luther King, Jr. participated in the Selma to Montgomery civil rights marches in 1965 in support of voting rights for African Americans. He was the President of two different colleges—one in Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr, which is a great college. It is one of the best in the country.

I got to know Harris Wofford before he was Senator Wofford. It was when he worked for the new Casey administration, when my father was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1986. He put together a cabinet in the early part of 1987, and he appointed Harris as the Secretary of Labor and Industry—one of the big departments in State government.

It was from that position that he was chosen to be a U.S. Senator. It was after the tragic and untimely death of Senator John Heinz, who passed away in April of 1991. Harris was named that next month. He was elected in 1991 to complete that term and then lost his reelection in 1994, but Harris was not done with service.
After serving in the Kennedy administration and in the Senate—after doing such great work on education and civil rights in the interest of justice—he continued his work. He worked very hard to make sure that the Martin Luther King holiday was not just a holiday but a day of service. So he and others came together in the midnineties—after Harris was out of office and after he had left the Senate—to make sure that day would be a day of service. Now, all of these years later, more than 20 years later—hundreds of thousands of people across the country perform acts of service, engage in service, on that day.

We will spend more time highlighting his life here on the Senate floor and in other places around the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and, I am sure, across the country, but let me just conclude with these words: Harris Wofford was a champion for justice. In the Scriptures, they tell us that those who pursue justice would be blessed. Blessed are they who will hunger and thirst for justice for they shall be satisfied.

Harris Wofford was never satisfied when it came to justice. He was always trying to move forward. He was always urging us to do more in the interest of justice, in the interest of civil rights, and of equal rights. He was a champion for justice. That is probably an understatement. He was also a person of courage to stand up as he did on civil rights when it was not easy—when, at times, it was literally dangerous.

In addition to his courage, he was a person of integrity and decency. He always wanted to know what others were doing, what other’s lives were like, what they hoped for our country. He was always curious about other people’s lives and what he could learn from them.

To me, what he lived a life of service is, again, an understatement. I don’t know of anyone who served in so many different capacities, whether it was in the Army Air Corps in World War II, whether it was in leading the way on civil rights for President Kennedy, or whether it was here in the Senate in his helping to create opportunities for service. He not only lived that life of service, but he challenged all of us. Whether we were public officials or citizens, he challenged us to serve. He lived the words of Dr. King, the words of service. Dr. King said that everyone can be great because everyone can serve. Harris Wofford was great for lots of reasons, but he was also great, of course, because he served.

We have opportunities to amplify this small measure of commendation to Harris Wofford, but on a night like tonight, we are thinking of him. We are inspired by him, and we are grateful for his service and for that of his family.

I had a chance to talk to his son Dan, who has been a friend of mine for a long time, just hours before his father passed away. I was honored to talk to him in those difficult hours.

Mr. President, in remembering Harris Wofford, as we will do more formally in the next number of days, I want to thank him for his service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and for his service to America.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO THE SENATE PAGES

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, today is the last day for the Senate pages who are here with us today. This is a little known fact—I didn’t even realize this until it was presented to me—but the 115th Congress, which we just concluded, had more session days than any Congress since 1981. That goes to tell you that these pages worked incredibly hard, and we are grateful. We hope their experience here was rewarding. They should know that there are several Members here serving on this side who once sat there.

I shouldn’t be here by the time the pages get here, I hope, but we look forward to their service to our country in the years to come in whatever they decide to do.

Thank you for all of your work.

We truly appreciate the time they have put in.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that their names be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:


MORNING BUSINESS

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, on January 24, I was not present due to an injury sustained on January 21 and a resulting surgery from which I am still recovering. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on rolcall vote 6, motion for attendance, and rolcall vote 10, Schumer amendment No. 6. I would have voted nay on rolcall vote 9, Shelby amendment No. 5.

TRIBUTE TO LAINY LEBOW-SACHS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Lainy LeBow-Sachs, a Baltimore icon who rightly has become synonymous with public service and philanthropy. After 23 years at the Kennedy Krieger Institute and 16 years before that as one of then-Governor William Donald Schaefer’s key special assistants, Lainy has announced she is retiring. My wife Myrna and I are proud to have Lainy as one of our dearest friends and closest advisors. So today, I would like to pause to reflect on the remarkable legacy she has created.

Lainy was born in Newton, MA, but moved to Baltimore in 1970, where she spotted a flyer for someone who was running to be the city’s next mayor. Intrigued and looking for a way to engage in his campaign, Lainy volunteered by his side throughout it all, serving as one of his closest advisers and confidants. She became known around Maryland for her strength of character, work ethic, and uncanny ability to foment meaningful connections between State and local officials with shared goals and ideas for making Maryland a better place in which to live and work.

After Governor Schaefer’s retirement, Lainy’s talents were widely sought-after. She was approached regularly by public officials, businesses, and nonprofits, all of them eager to have one of Maryland’s most influential and effective public servants on their team. None of the opportunities resonated until she was approached by Dr. Gary Goldstein, the president and chief executive officer of the Kennedy Krieger Institute. For those outside of Maryland who may be unfamiliar with Kennedy Krieger, the institute is, as its website states, “an internationally recognized institution dedicated to improving the lives of children and young adults with pediatric developmental disabilities and disorders of the brain, spinal cord and musculoskeletal system, through patient care, special education, research, and professional training.”

The chance to work on behalf of children with developmental disabilities, to raise their profile, to put their needs and care in the spotlight and devote her time to something so worthwhile and meaningful, the opportunity called to Lainy. She began directing Kennedy Krieger’s external relations, leading the institute’s philanthropy, public relations, and government efforts into a new and prosperous era. Her penchant for inspiring others to care as deeply as she did, combined
with her famous Rolodexes full of contacts and friends from across the State, made her an indomitable force of good will. Kennedy Krieger’s fundraising skyrocketed under her leadership, as did the institute’s profile, allowing it to invest in groundbreaking medical research and, above all, to care for more children. Over the course of her tenure, she led three capital projects that raised a combined total of more than $117 million, all in the name of improving and expanding healthcare for our children and grandchildren. She built the institute’s new external relations department from the ground up; it started with only her; today, it employs a staff of 31 like-minded philanthropists dedicated to keeping Kennedy Krieger growing. Dr. Goldstein, the man who convinced Lainy to join Kennedy Krieger, says it best: “She has been phenomenally successful. We are quiet, nerdy academics around here. She took us up a step by a factor of ten.”

Lainy has been so successful throughout her career both because she works hard and because her compassion and empathy shine through in all that she does. When she asks someone for help or for resources, it is always clear that the “ask” comes from a place of deep, heartfelt sincerity. When she uses her influence to connect people, it is because she genuinely believes in them and in the work they are trying to do. She has always understood Lainy to be extraordinarily thoughtful, earnest, effective, and empathetic, and that character has inspired immediate trust from everyone she meets; that trust has been her currency, and she has spent it on helping others.

What makes Lainy so remarkable isn’t just that she is so talented; many people are. Rather, it is that she has always used her talents to improve others. In his book “Wiseful Thinking,” Frederick Buechner wrote, “The place God calls you to is the place where your deep gladness and the world’s deep hunger meet.” From the day Lainy first arrived in Baltimore nearly 50 years ago, she has found that place in her life, and all of our lives have been enriched.

When I say that Lainy is retiring, I need to add some caveats. She currently serves on the boards of Beth Am Synagogue, the Associated: Jewish Federation of Baltimore, the Baltimore Jewish Council, the BB&T advisory board, and the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. Serving for more than a decade, Lainy previously oversaw the construction of the Baltimore Jewish Community Federation of Baltimore, the Baltimore Jewish Council, the BB&T advisory board, and the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. Serving for more than a decade, she has found that place in her life, and all of our lives have been enriched.

TRIBUTE TO VERNON ODOM

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Vernon Odom, a highly regarded television news anchor for 6ABC—WPVI— in Philadelphia. Vernon Odom retired in December 2018 after more than 40 years of bringing breaking news into the living rooms of Philadelphia area residents.

Odom was born in Atlanta, GA, and grew up in Akron, OH. His father, Vernon Odom, Sr., was a social worker and his mother, Sadie Harvey Odom, a scientist. Odom was raised with a passion for journalism, as his maternal grandfather was the second African American to publish a daily newspaper. Odom’s great-grandfather, B.T. Harvey, Sr., launched the Nation’s first African-American-owned newspaper, the “Columbus Messenger.” Odom’s sister, Malinda, is also a journalist and served as a veteran reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer.

After graduating from Morehouse College in Atlanta, GA, Odom began his reporting career with the civil rights struggle. As an inspiration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Odom completed his postgraduate studies in broadcast journalism at Columbia University in New York.

Since his arrival in Philadelphia, coinciding with the celebration of America’s Bicentennial, Odom has covered some of the biggest stories of a generation and neighborhood milestones throughout every section of Philadelphia and the suburbs.

Odom also had the opportunity to travel the globe, bringing news stories from Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe to Philadelphia area residents. Notably, Vernon Odom covered the release of Nelson Mandela from prison as the first free election in South Africa in 1994. More recently, he was live as Pope Francis visited Philadelphia for the 2015 World Meeting of Families, as well as for the 2016 Democratic National Convention.

Odom is passionate about politics and he memorably reported live from the Ballroom of the Lackawanna Hilton in downtown Scranton when my father, Bob Casey, Sr., was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in November 1986.

In 2004, Odom was inducted into the Philadelphia Broadcast Pioneers Hall of Fame and, in 2018, was honored as the Broadcast Pioneers of Philadelphia Person of the Year.

I wish to express gratitude to Vernon Odom for more than four decades of dedication to broadcast journalism and to 6ABC. I wish him well in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDMUND O. SCHWEITZER III

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, along with my colleagues Senator James E. Risch, Representative Mike Simpson, and Representative Russ Fulcher, I congratulate Edmund O. Schweitzer III, Ph.D., on his induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

The National Inventors Hall of Fame selected Dr. Schweitzer for honor in recognition of him bringing “the first microprocessor-based digital protective relay to market, revolutionizing the performance of electric power systems with computer-based protection and control equipment, and making otherwise impractical electric power utility industry.” Dr. Schweitzer has received many recognitions for his contributions to the development of digital protection and electric power systems worldwide. He is an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IEEE. Fellow, who was honored with IEEE’s Medal in Power Engineering in 2012. In 1982, he founded Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, Inc., SEL, to develop and manufacture digital protective relays and related products and services.

Characterizing Dr. Schweitzer as creative and inventive is an understatement. This month, he will receive his 260th patent pertaining to electric power systems protecting, monitoring, and control. He turns his ideas into practical tools that meet the demands of our ever-changing and modernizing society. By protecting power grids, the technology he has developed and disseminated is helping to ensure that Americans and people around the world can access needed safe, more reliable, and more economical electric power to live and fuel growth.

Congratulations, Dr. Schweitzer, on this recognition, and thank you for lending your talents, ideas and know-how to furthering our communities and Nation.

REMEMBERING J. HAROLD SHEPHERD

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, today I wish to honor an incredible man and an incredible Georgian. J. Harold Shepherd passed away earlier this month, but his legacy will far outlast his time on earth. If you have spent time in Georgia or anywhere in the Southeast you may have heard of his family’s work at the Shepherd Center. The Shepherd Center, located in Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the rehabilitation hospitals in the country and the result of Harold’s lifetime of passion for others and the disabled community.

A fourth generation Atlantan, Harold was the youngest of six children. He started in construction with his father at age 15, and as a young man started Shepherd Construction Company with his three brothers. Harold and his family members oversaw the construction of thousands of miles of interstate highways and city and country streets, and managed it all but one section of I-35 in Georgia.

Harold’s proudest achievement, however, was the Shepherd Center. The
hospital was founded after James, Harold, and his wife Alana’s son, sustained a serious spinal cord injury on a beach trip. James spent six months at a rehabilitation hospital in Colorado, where he ultimately regained his ability to walk. When James returned home to Atlanta, his parents grew frustrated with the lack of rehabilitation care options in the Southeast and developed a plan to open the Shepherd Center.

What started as a six-bed rehabilitation unit is now a world-renowned, 152-bed research and rehabilitation facility spread across three campuses. Until his passing earlier this month, Harold spent nearly every day volunteering at the hospital and developed a reputation for being an incredible storyteller and historian. He was beloved by the staff at the Shepherd Center, and dedicated his life to them, his family, and the disabled community in Georgia.

Harold is survived by his wife, Alana Smith Shepherd; his sons James H. Shepherd, Jr. and Thomas C. Shepherd; and his grandchildren Julie Shepherd, James H. Shepherd III (Sarah), and Thomas C. Shepherd, Jr. He is also survived by four great grandchildren, James E. Smith, Shepherd IV, Josephine Shepherd, Virginia Shepherd, and Annie Shepherd.

Mr. Shepherd will be greatly missed, and I thank him for his service to our community.

RECOGNIZING BAILEY’S GENERAL STORE

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, today I wish to highlight the hard work and unique entrepreneurial spirit found in small businesses across my home State of Florida. Each week I recognize a small business that exemplifies perseverance and dedication to the local community. Today, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, it is my distinct pleasure to name Bailey’s General Store in Sanibel, FL, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Bailey’s General Store has a long history of providing essential goods to the people of Sanibel Island. Founded in 1899 by Frank P. Bailey, the Sanibel Bridge to the island. Three generations of the Bailey family have continued to expand the business, one of the oldest in Lee County, while still honoring their roots. In a nod to its heritage, the original 1926 Model-T that was used as a delivery vehicle in Bailey’s early days is still displayed in the store today.

Today Bailey’s General Store has two locations on Sanibel Island and serves as a one-stop shopping solution, providing their customers with a plethora of supplies, from groceries and hardware to delivery and catering services. Bailey’s is now owned by Richard and Mary Bailey Johnson, who continue the high standard of service to which Sanibel Island residents and visitors have grown accustomed. In addition to the general store, the Bailey Johnsons’ team operates Bailey’s Coffee Bar. Located just inside the entrance to the store, the coffee bar serves as a gathering place for tourists and locals alike to enjoy all types of drinks, including their unique “Bailey’s Blend,” in the store’s historic atmosphere. In September 2018, as part of their annual Best of the Islands banquet, the Island Reporter and Sanibel-Captiva Islander recognized Bailey’s for the best chocolate shop, coffee bar, grocery store, general store, and wine selection on Sanibel and Captiva Islands.

Bailey’s General Store is not only a great place for those on Sanibel Island to shop and relax, it is an integral part of the community. In addition to his role as owner, Richard also works to make Sanibel Island a better place for both residents and tourists. He currently serves as the chair of the capital campaign committee for the renovation of the Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum. The museum held a ground-breaking ceremony earlier this month and is on track to open to the public in early 2020. The family-owned business is committed to giving back to their community. Bailey’s holds an annual fundraiser for the local FISH food pantry, supports the local Kiwanis Club, and sponsors a hole at the annual miniature golf event to raise money for the Community House on Sanibel. Additionally, Bailey’s has been recognized by the Lee County Economic Development Council for their contributions to the local economy.

Like many Floridian small businesses, Bailey’s General Store is an outstanding example of resiliency. Bailey’s has overcome a number of disasters outside of their control, from multiple hurricanes to the recent red tide bloom. Regardless of circumstance, the team at Bailey’s has remained steadfast in times of adversity again and again. Their contributions to the Sanibel Island Community were especially noble in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma in 2017. Despite damage to the store, Bailey’s reopened the day after the storm to provide island residents with much needed food and supplies. The store became a lifeline for residents and helped to reestablish normalcy in the midst of chaos, while Bailey’s employees worked for 10 days to clear debris. Bailey’s General Store’s contributions to their community are an outstanding example of corporate citizenship, and I commend them for continuing to rise to the occasion when their community is in need of help.

Bailey’s General Store serves as a model for any small business wishing to provide superior service to their customers, while serving as a gathering place and pillar of the community. The team at Bailey’s routinely goes above and beyond to ensure their customers’ needs are met, while also trying to improve their beachside community.

Again, I would like to congratulate Richard, Mary, and all of the employees at Bailey’s for being named the Senate Small Business of the Week. I wish you continued success in your future endeavors.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:11 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 648. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.


MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 648. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

The following joint resolutions were read the first time:

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.


EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication was laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and was referred as indicated: EC–162. A communication from the Executive Director, Office of Congressional Workforce Rights, transmitting, pursuant to Section 201(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act, a report relative to amounts previously paid with public funds in connection with violations of sections 201(a) or 207 of the Congressional Accountability Act, received in the office of the
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S. 199. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain Federal land in the State of Minnesota for the benefit of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WAREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MEREKLY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 200. A bill to prohibit the conduct of a first-use nuclear strike absent a declaration of war by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WAREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 201. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to make clear that each decennial census, as required for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, shall tabulate the total number of persons in each State, and to provide that no information regarding United States citizenship or immigration status may be elicited in any such census; to the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPAO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 202. A bill to provide that silencers be treated the same as firearms accessories; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAPAO (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. THUNE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CASEY, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad tracks and vehicles crediting to Indian Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAIN (for himself, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JONES, Mr. BENNET, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. WAREN, Mr. DUCKWORTH, Mr. COONS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WARNER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. SHERAK, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DUKIN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. HINICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 204. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to waive certain penalties for affected Federal employees receiving a distribution from the Thrift Savings Plan during a lapse in appropriations or other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. CRAPAO):

S. 205. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent the misclassification of drugs for purposes of the Medicaid drug rebate program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mrs. SANCHEZ):

S. 206. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 207. A bill to enhance tribal road safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BALKIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MADER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 208. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 209. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

S. 210. A bill to amend the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2005 to provide for the development and implementation of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancement in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. SMITH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 211. A bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to secure urgent resources and other expenses to aid victims of crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

S. 212. A bill to amend the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000, the Buy Indian Act, and the Native American Economic Development Act of 1994 to provide for self-governance by Indian communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. SMITH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 213. A bill to amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to secure urgent resources and other expenses to aid victims of crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 214. A bill to amend the SOAR Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. GARDNER:

S. 215. A bill to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by the current lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CRAPAO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HORVEN, Ms. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ISAACSON, Mr. KENEY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YEAKEL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RUBY, and Mr. KEMP):

S. 216. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 217. A bill to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Grand Coulee Dam for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 218. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, to provide for the maintenance of databases on awards of fees and other expenses to prevailing parties in certain administrative proceedings and court cases in which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 219. A bill to authorize the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on expenses to enter into or perform a contract with low-wage employees; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 220. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for distributions from 529 programs to pay apprenticeship and qualified early education expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 221. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Under Secretary of Health to report major adverse personnel actions involving certain health care employees to the National Practitioner Data Bank and to applicable State licensing boards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JONES (for himself, Mr. CAIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 222. A bill to amend section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, to require payment of overtime compensation for employees affected by a lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 223. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to entities that hire for Patriot employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 224. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, and to the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation located in Dillingham, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 225. A bill to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional agencies, and the Department of the Interior to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 2. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that the Federal budget be balanced; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. Book, Mr. Brown, Mr. Coons, Ms. Cortez Masto, Mr. Durbin, Ms. Klobuchar, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Reed, Ms. Smith, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Harris, Ms. Duckworth, and Mr. Hirono):


By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Risch, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Sasse, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Murphy, Ms. Baldwin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Braun, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Carper, Mr. Casey, Ms. Collins, Ms. Coons, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Daines, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Enzi, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Graham, Mr. Grassley, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Hoeven, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Kennedy, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Moran, Mr. Peters, Mr. Portman, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Saske, Mr. Schatz, Ms. Smith, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Thune, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Young, Mr. Manchin, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Perdue, Mr. Isakson, and Ms. Murkowski):

S. Res. 28. A resolution designating January 19, 2019, as “National Mentoring Month”; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 12

At the request of Mr. Rubio, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. Murkowski) was added as a cosponsor of S. 12, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve access to health care through expanded health savings accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 21

At the request of Mr. Thune, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Gardner), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Tillis), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Manchin), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Moran), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Portman) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden) were added as cosponsors of S. 21, a bill making continuing appropriations for Coast Guard pay in the event an appropriations act expires prior to the enactment of a new appropriations act.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. Grassley, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Shaheen), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brown), the Senator from Maine (Mr. King) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) were added as cosponsors of S. 61, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada.

S. 69

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Hawley) was added as a cosponsor of S. 69, a bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 91

At the request of Mr. Gardner, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Bennett) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 104

At the request of Mr. Portman, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Alexander) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Sasse) were added as cosponsors of S. 104, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 133

At the request of Mr. Cruz, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 113, a bill to appropriation funds for pay and allowances of excepted Federal employees, and for other purposes.

S. 162

At the request of Ms. Smith, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Cortez Masto) was added as a cosponsor of S. 162, a bill to provide back pay to low-wage contractor employees, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. Blumenthal, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin), the Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden) were added as cosponsors of S. 165, a bill to amend chapter 85 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify that Federal employees excepted from a furlough are eligible for unemployment compensation.

S. 169

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Boozman) were added as cosponsors of S. 169, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption from gross income for civil damages as recompense for trafficking in persons.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. Risch, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brown) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

S. 182

At the request of Mr. Kennedy, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune) was added as a cosponsor of S. 182, a bill to prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 191

At the request of Ms. Klobuchar, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 191, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals, and for other purposes.

S. 197

At the request of Mr. Heinrich, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Blackwell), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Romney) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhofe) were added as cosponsors of S. 113, supra.
Thus shutdown hurts these workers. I have talked about the personal stories of Virginians who serve our Nation in the Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Forest Service. This shutdown means families that have just paid their mortgages or rent. They cannot buy food to feed their families. They cannot afford to refill prescriptions critical to the health of their children. This shutdown threatens Federal workers with financial ruin. Again, we must reopen the government immediately.

We have passed legislation to provide retroactive pay to these workers when the shutdown ends, but we do not know when that will happen. So today, I am happy to join my colleagues to introduce the Emergency Relief for Federal Workers Act. This legislation would allow federal employees who are in desperate financial straits directly because of this shutdown to borrow from what it is for many, their largest financial asset, their retirement account.

This legislation would allow Federal workers in the Thrift Savings Plan to access their savings without immediate penalty to meet the financial hardships caused by the government shutdown. It would allow them to pay for basic necessities during the shutdown and allow them to replenish their savings after the shutdown ends. I do not know how much longer 800,000 families will have to wait to be made whole after this manufactured crisis. And I do not advocate irresponsibly borrowing from retirement savings. But I believe we must act to help the people who make our federal government function in this time of need they are in through no fault of their own.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Thank you, Mr. President.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKHURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERSKINE HAWKINS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. Risch, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. FYRES).

S. 215. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the confidential treatment of certain requests for deferred action under the provisions of the Development of Children Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

S. 204. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to waive certain penalties for affected Federal employees receiving a distribution from the Thrift Savings Plan during a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KAIN, Mr. President, today is day 34 of the longest shutdown of government in United States history. We must end this shutdown. We must re-open government right away. Today, I want to talk about legislation that would provide some assistance to the Federal workers who are suffering from this unnecessary shutdown, the Emergency Relief for Federal Workers Act of 2019.

Tomorrow, 800,000 Federal workers who work hard and just want to serve their Nation will not receive a paycheck. They have not received a paycheck since December 28th, 2018. However, more than 400,000 hold positions so essential to our Nation that they must go to work regardless of their pay status.

**If the amount with respect to which the tentative tax to be computed is:**

Not over $10,000

Over $10,000 but not over $20,000

Over $20,000 but not over $40,000

Over $40,000 but not over $60,000

**The tentative tax is:**

18% of such amount.

$1,800, plus 20% of the excess over $10,000.

$3,800, plus 22% of the excess over $20,000.

**Amount equal to the excess of:**

$10,000.

$20,000.

**Over $10,000 but not over $20,000:**

$3,800.

**Over $20,000 but not over $40,000:**

$7,800.

**Over $40,000 but not over $60,000:**

$11,800.
S. 223. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to Patriot employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 223

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Patriot Employer Tax Credit Act.”

SEC. 2. PATRIOT EMPLOYER TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, the employer credit determined under this section with respect to any taxpayer who is a Patriot employer for any taxable year shall be equal to 10 percent of the qualified wages paid or incurred by the Patriot employer.

(2) LIMITATION.—The amount of qualified wages which may be taken into account under paragraph (1) with respect to any employee for any taxable year shall not exceed $15,000.

(b) PATRIOT EMPLOYER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subchapter D of chapter 12 of such Code relating to section 2505 is amended by striking the last sentence.

(2) ROUNDING.—If any amount as adjusted under paragraph (1) is not a multiple of $10,000, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $10,000.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2505(a) of such Code is amended by striking ‘calendar year 2010’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subsection (a)(1), and by striking the last sentence.

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 2502(a) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(I) provides compensation for at least 90 percent of the hours of services performed during the taxable year by an amount not less than the percentage increase in such services during the taxable year after 2011, the dollar amount in subparagraph (A)(ii) for the taxable year or any preceding taxable year, reduced by”—

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS IN TRUST.—Section 2511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS IN TRUST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and except as provided in subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1—

“(1) Section 2511(b) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(2) ROUNDING.—If any amount as adjusted under paragraph (1) is not a multiple of $10,000, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $10,000.

(c) LIFETIME GIFT EXEMPTION.—

(1) Paragraph (1) of section 2503 of such Code is amended by striking the last sentence.

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 2502(a) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) The heading for section 2505 of such Code is amended by striking ‘UNIFIED’.

(3) The item in the table of sections for subchapter D of chapter 12 of such Code relating to section 2505 is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 2505. Credit against gift tax.”

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to gifts made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) TRANSITION RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying sections 1015(d), 2502, and 2505 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the calendar year in which this Act is enacted shall be treated as one preceding calendar period.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

(II) meets the retirement plan requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2), or

(III) any other taxpayer, which meets the requirements of subparagraphs (I) or (II) of clause (i) for the taxable year.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE EMPLOYERS.—

“(A) UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT.—The requirements of this subparagraph are met for any taxable year if—

(i) in any case in which the taxpayer increases the number of employees performing substantially all of their services for the taxable year outside the United States, the taxpayer—

(II) has a percentage increase in such employees outside the United States which is not less than the percentage increase in such employees outside the United States, and

(III) there is a decrease in the number of employed employees performing substantially all of their services for the taxable year inside the United States by reason of the reassignment of such employees to positions outside the United States.

(2) OVER $250,000.—

Over $250,000 but not over $500,000 ... $70,800, plus 34% of the excess over $250,000.

Over $150,000 but not over $250,000 ... $38,800, plus 32% of the excess over $150,000.

Over $100,000 but not over $150,000 ... $23,800, plus 30% of the excess over $100,000.

Over $80,000 but not over $100,000 ... $18,200, plus 28% of the excess over $80,000.

Over $40,000 but not over $60,000 ... $8,200, plus 24% of the excess over $40,000.

Over $20,000 but not over $40,000 ... $3,200, plus 20% of the excess over $20,000.

Over $10,000 but not over $20,000 ... $1,200, plus 18% of the excess over $10,000.

Over $5,000 but not over $10,000 ... $500, plus 16% of the excess over $5,000.

Over $2,000 but not over $5,000 ... $100, plus 14% of the excess over $2,000.
(A) minimum wage requirements—

(i) for the exemption of 2 percent multiplied by the average federal wages which would have been paid by the employer during such period if the employee had not been providing service in the uniformed services.

(ii) if a taxpayer meets the requirements of paragraph (2)(B)(i) with respect to providing wage payments to any employee for any period (without regard to whether such requirements apply to the taxpayer), the hourly rate (or equivalent thereof) for paragraph (2)(B)(i) shall be determined on the basis of the wages which would have been paid by the employer during such period if the employee had not been providing service in the uniformed services.

(B) Retirement Plan.—In determining whether the retirement plan requirements of paragraph (1)(D)(i)(II) are met with respect to 90 percent of a taxpayer’s employees for any taxable year, a taxpayer may elect to exclude from such determination—

(i) employees not meeting the age or service requirements described in section 410(a)(11) (or such lower age or service requirements as the employer provides), and

(ii) employees described in section 410(b)(3).

(c) Retirement Plan Requirements.—

(1) In General.—The requirements of this subsection are met for any taxable year if—

(A) a defined contribution plan which—

(i) includes an eligible retirement plan which meets the requirements of paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 414(u)(2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,

(ii) which is an applicable defined benefit plan (as defined in section 411(a)(1)),

(iii) is either—

(I) a qualified plan under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(ii) if the plan is a qualified plan under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the plan meets the requirements of section 401(k) (as defined under the rules of paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of section 414(u)(2)),

(iv) which is an applicable defined benefit plan (as defined in section 411(a)(1)) or through a combination of defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans described in paragraph (1) or through a combination of both such types of plans.

(B) Plans Must Meet Requirements Without Taking Into Account Social Security and Similar Contributions and Benefits.—A rule similar to the rule of section 416(e) shall apply to plans which meet the requirements of this subsection.

(d) Qualified Wages and Compensation.—

(1) In General.—The term ‘qualified wages’ means wages (as defined in section 51(c), determined without regard to paragraph (4) thereof) paid or incurred by the Patriotic employer during the taxable year to employees.—

(i) who perform substantially all of their services for such Patriotic employer inside the United States, and

(ii) with respect to whom—

(A) who perform substantially all of their services for such Patriotic employer inside the United States, and

(B) is an employee, as defined in section 3121(a), for taxable years beginning after March 4, 2003, then all persons treated as single taxpayers for any taxable year ending after March 4, 2003, shall be disregarded in determining the amount of such wages.

(e) Aggregation Rules.—For purposes of this section—

(1) In General.—All persons treated as a single employee under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 shall be treated as a single taxpayer.

(2) Special Rules for Certain Requirements.—For purposes of applying paragraphs (1)(A) and (1)(B) of this subsection—

(A) the determination under subsections (a) and (b) of section 52 for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be made without regard to section 1563(b)(2)(C) (relating to exclusion of foreign corporations), and

(B) if any person treated as a single taxpayer under this subsection (after application of subparagraph (A)), or any predecessor of such person, was an expatriated entity (as defined in section 7874(a)(2)) for any taxable year ending after March 4, 2003, then all persons treated as a single taxpayer with such person shall be treated as expatriated entities.

(f) Election To Have Credit Not Apply.—

(1) In General.—A taxpayer may elect to have this section not apply for any taxable year.

(2) Time for Making Election.—An election under paragraph (1) for any taxable year may be made (or revoked) at any time before the expiration of the 3-year period beginning on the last date prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (determined without regard to extensions).

(3) Definitions and Special Rules.—

(A) Eligible Retirement Plan.—

The term ‘eligible retirement plan’ has the meaning given by section 411(b)(4)(B), except that in the case of an account or annuity described in clause (i) or (ii) thereof, such term shall only include an account or annuity with qualified income, annuity, or pension (as defined in section 408(k)).

(B) Final Average Pay.—

For purposes of paragraphs (2)(b)(1)(II), final average pay shall be determined during the period of 5 consecutive years (not exceeding 5) during which the employee had the greatest compensation from the taxable year.

(C) Alternative Plan Desks.—The Secretary may prescribe regulations for a taxpayer to meet the requirements of this subsection. Such regulations may include the definition of contribution plans or defined benefit plans described in paragraph (1) or through a combination of both such types of plans.

(D) Plans must meet requirements without taking into account social security and similar contributions and benefits.—A rule similar to the rule of section 416(e) shall apply to plans which meet the requirements of this subsection.

(E) Definitions and Special Rules.—For purposes of this section—

(A) Patriot Employer.—The term ‘Patriot employer’ has the meaning given by section 45S(a), after ‘45S(a),’

(B) Taxable Years.—The term ‘taxable years’ has the meaning given by section 45T(a), after ‘45T(a),’

(2) Special Rules for Certain Requirements.—

(A) a qualified plan under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if the plan meets the requirements of section 401(k).

(B) Denial of Double Benefit.—

(Section (a) of section 280C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ‘45S(a),’ after ‘45S(a).’

(e) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 24, 2019

S591

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2019 AS “NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH”

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. WHITHOUSER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOYMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, MRS. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYNN, Mr. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, MRS. FEINSTEIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMACHER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. VON HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, MS. COLLINS, and MR. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas the goals of National Mentoring Month are to raise awareness of mentoring, recruit individuals to mentor, celebrate the powerful impact of caring adults who volunteer time for the benefit of young people, and encourage the appropriate policies to deter the Russian Federation from further aggression.

Whereas the most effective way to deter the Russian Federation is to encourage the appropriate policies to deter the Russian Federation from further aggression.

Whereas mentoring can play a role in helping young people make positive choices.

Whereas mentoring programs have been shown to be effective in helping young people make positive choices.

Whereas the United States who make everyday choices that lead to the big decisions in life without the guidance and support on which many other young people rely;

Whereas there are young people across the United States who make everyday choices that lead to the big decisions in life without the guidance and support on which many other young people rely;

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Whereas mentoring programs have been shown to be effective in helping young people make positive choices.

Whereas the United States has important national interests in the Black Sea region, including access to three NATO littoral states, the promotion of European energy market diversification by ensuring unfettered European access to energy exporters in the Caspian and central Asia, and combating the region by smugglers as a conduit for trafficking in persons, narcotics, and arms;

Whereas the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is a proposed underwater natural gas pipeline project that would provide an additional

55,000,000,000 cubic meters of pipeline capacity from the Russian Federation to the Federal Republic of Germany through the Baltic Sea;

Whereas the Russian Federation’s state-owned oil and gas company, Gazprom, is the sole shareholder of the Nord Stream 2 project;

Whereas, in 2017, there was spare capacity of approximately 55,000,000,000 cubic meters in the Russian gas transit system;

Whereas Gazprom cut off natural gas exports to Europe via Ukraine in 2006, and again in 2009, over and supply and pricing disputes with Ukraine’s state-owned oil and gas company, Naftogaz;

Whereas transit of Russian natural gas to Europe via Ukraine declined precipitously after the completion of Nord Stream 1 in 2011, falling from 85 percent to between 35 and 50 percent of Russia’s total exports to Europe;

Whereas, in 2017, Russian gas accounted for 37 percent of Europe’s gas imports, an increase of 5 percent over 2016;

Whereas, on December 12, 2018, the European Parliament overwhelmingly passed a resolution condemning the Russian Federation’s aggression in the Kerch Strait and the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and:

(1) calls upon the President to work with the United States allies to promptly lead a robust multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea to help demonstrate support for internationally recognized borders, bilateral agreements, and safe passage through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov and to push back against excessive Russian Federation claims of sovereignty;

(2) calls upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to enhance allied maritime presence and capabilities, including maritime domain awareness and coastal defense in the Black Sea in order to support Freedom of Navigation Operations and allied interests;

(3) urges the President to use the authorities provided under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Pub. L. No. 115–91; 131 Stat. 1659) to enhance the capability of the Ukrainian military;

(4) urges the President, through the Departments of State and Defense, to provide additional security assistance to Ukraine, including funding for Ukrainian maritime capabilities, in order to improve deterrence and defense against further Russian aggression;

(5) reiterates that the President is required by statute to impose mandatory sanctions on the Russian Federation under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44);

(6) stresses that sanctions against the Russian Federation are a direct result of the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation and will continue and increase until there is an appropriate change in Russian behavior;

(7) calls upon United States allies and partners to cease permitting vessels with access to their ports to resupply and refuel;

(8) notes the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on December 11, 2018, calling on the President to support European energy security through a policy of reducing reliance on the Russian Federation;

(9) applauds and concurs with the European Parliament’s December 12, 2018, resolution calling on the President to work with Congress and our allies to ensure the appropriate policies to deter the Russian Federation from further aggression.

The Senate—

WHEREAS transit of Russian natural gas to Europe via Ukraine declined precipitously after the completion of Nord Stream 1 in 2011, falling from 85 percent to between 35 and 50 percent of Russia’s total exports to Europe;
research shows that students who meet regularly with a mentor are, as compared with the peers of those students—
   (1) 52 percent less likely to skip a full day of school;
   (2) 37 percent less likely to skip a class.

   Whereas youth development experts agree that mentors positively impact development and smart daily behaviors, such as finishing homework and having healthy social interactions, and has a positive impact on the growth and success of a young person;

   Whereas mentors help young people set career goals and use the personal contacts of the mentor to help young people meet industry professionals and train for and find jobs;

   Whereas each of the benefits of mentors described in this preamble serves to link youth to economic and social opportunity while also strengthening communities in the United States; and

   Whereas, despite those described benefits, an estimated 9,000,000 young people in the United States feel isolated from meaningful connections with adults outside the home, constitute a “mentoring gap” that demonstrates a need for collaboration and resources:

   Now, therefore, be it
   Resolved, That the Senate—
   (1) recognizes January 2019 as “National Mentoring Month”;
   (2) recognizes the caring adults who serve as staff and volunteers at quality mentoring programs serving young people of the United States find inner strength and reach their full potential;
   (3) acknowledges that mentoring is beneficial because mentoring supports educational achievement and self-confidence, supports young people in setting career goals and expanding social capital, reduces juvenile delinquency, and promotes positive social, professional, and academic outcomes, and strengthens communities;

   (4) promotes the establishment and expansion of quality mentoring programs across the United States to equip young people with the tools needed to lead healthy and productive lives; and

   (5) supports initiatives to close the “mentoring gap” that exists for the many young people in the United States who do not have meaningful connections with adults outside the home.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 21. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 288, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 22. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SHLEY) to the bill H.R. 288, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 53. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. Kaine, Ms. EMILYSON, Mr. KING, Ms. MUSKOVITZ, Mr. LEVINSON, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 288, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

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Sec. 304. Modification of appointment of Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Sec. 305. Director of National Intelligence review of placement of positions within the intelligence community on the Executive Schedule.

Sec. 306. Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force.

Sec. 307. Consideration of adversarial telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure when sharing intelligence with foreign governments and entities.

Sec. 308. Cyber protection support for the personnel of the intelligence community in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack.

Sec. 309. Modification of authority relating to management of supply-chain risk.

Sec. 310. Limitations on determinations regarding certain security classifications.

Sec. 311. Joint Intelligence Community Council.

Sec. 312. Intelligence community information technology environment.

Sec. 313. Report on development of secure mobile voice solution for intelligence community.

Sec. 314. Policy on minimum insider threat standards.

Sec. 315. Submission of intelligence community policies.

Sec. 316. Expansion of intelligence community recruitment efforts.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Authority for protection of current and former employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Sec. 402. Designation of the program manager-information sharing environment.

Sec. 403. Technical modification to the executive schedule.

Sec. 404. Chief Financial Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Sec. 405. Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 411. Central Intelligence Agency subsistence for personnel assigned to austere locations.

Sec. 412. Special rules for certain monthly workers' compensation payments and other payments for Central Intelligence Agency personnel.

Sec. 413. Expansion of security protective service jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 414. Repeal of foreign language proficiency requirement for certain senior level positions in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of Department of Energy

Sec. 421. Consolidation of Department of Energy Offices of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

Sec. 422. Establishment of Energy Infrastructure Security Center.

Sec. 423. Repeal of Department of Energy Intelligence Executive Committee and budget reporting requirement.


Sec. 432. Notice not required for private entities.

Sec. 433. Framework for roles, missions, and functions of Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 434. Establishment of advisory board for National Reconnaissance Office.

Sec. 435. Colocation of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS


Sec. 502. Review of intelligence community's posture to collect against and analyze Russian efforts to influence the Presidential election.

Sec. 503. Assessment of foreign intelligence threats to Federal elections.

Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.

Sec. 505. Assessment of significant Russian influence campaigns directed at foreign elections and referenda.

Sec. 506. Foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to Federal election campaigns.

Sec. 507. Information sharing with State election officials.

Sec. 508. Notification of significant cyber intrusions and active measures campaigns directed at elections for Federal offices.

Sec. 509. Designation of counterintelligence officer to lead election security matters.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

Sec. 601. Definitions.

Sec. 602. Reports and plans relating to security clearances and background investigations.

Sec. 603. Improving the process for security clearances.

Sec. 604. Goals for promptness of determinations regarding security clearances.

Sec. 605. Security Executive Agent.


Sec. 607. Report on clearance in person concept.

Sec. 608. Budget request documentation on funding for background investigations.

Sec. 609. Reports on reciprocity for security clearances inside of departments and agencies.

Sec. 610. Intelligence community reports on security clearances.

Sec. 611. Periodic report on positions in the intelligence community that can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities.

Sec. 612. Information sharing program for positions of trust and security clearances.

Sec. 613. Report on protections for confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATION.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) of section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Account for fiscal year 2019 shall be reduced by 10 percent of the amounts specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATION.

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Appropriations Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in paragraph (1) to the appropriate committees or parts of such Schedule, as determined by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and the President.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2006 (50 U.S.C. 3306);

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $222,424,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2019 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 202. COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 221 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2053) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ‘‘two years’’ and inserting ‘‘two years’’;

(B) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ‘‘one year’’ and inserting ‘‘two years’’;

(C) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ‘‘one year’’ and inserting ‘‘two years’’;

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ‘‘one year’’ each place such term appears and inserting ‘‘two years’’;

(E) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) as subsections (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and

(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

‘‘(b) Conditional Election of Insurable Interest Survivor Annuity by Participant Married at the Time of Retirement.—

‘‘(1) Authority to Make Designation.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and section 222, at the time of retirement a married participant found by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced in accordance with subsection (f)(1)(B) and designate in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant’s death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant’s spouse shall only be effective if the participant waives the spouse’s right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 55 percent of the participant’s reduced annuity.

‘‘(2) Reduction in Participant’s Annuity.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of the annuity computed under section (a) and by an additional 5 percent for each full 5 years the designated individual is younger than the participant. The total reduction under this subparagraph may not exceed 40 percent.

‘‘(3) Commencement of Survivor Annuity.—The annuity payable to the designated individual shall begin after the retired participant dies and terminate on the last day of the month before the designated individual dies.

‘‘(4) Recomputation of Participant’s Annuity on Death of Designated Individual.—An annuity that is reduced under this subsection shall, effective the first day of the month following the death of the designated individual, be recomputed and paid as if the annuity had not been so reduced.’’.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2053 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 232(b)(1) (50 U.S.C. 2053(b)(1)), by striking ‘‘221(h),’’ and inserting ‘‘221(i),’’;

(ii) in section 252(h)(4) (50 U.S.C. 2052(h)(4)), by striking ‘‘221(k)’’ and inserting ‘‘221(l),’’;

(B) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1985.—Subsection (a) of section 14 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1985 (50 U.S.C. 3514) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ‘‘221(i),’’;

(ii) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ‘‘221(i),’’;

(iii) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ‘‘221(i),’’;

(iv) in subsection (b)(4), by striking ‘‘221(k),’’;

(C) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1996.—Subsection (a) of section 14 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 3514) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ‘‘221(i),’’;

(ii) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ‘‘221(i),’’;

(D) OTHER VARIOUS PROVISIONS.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 221(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2052(b)(2)) is amended by striking ‘‘one year’’ and inserting ‘‘two years’’.

(E) PRIOR SERVICE CREDITS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 225(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2052(b)(5)) is amended—

(i) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

‘‘(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:}
(b) Part-Time Reemployed Annuitants. —The Director shall have the authority to reemploy an annuitant on a part-time basis in accordance with section 8344(h) of title 5, United States Code.

(e) Effective Date and Application. —The amendments made by subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (c) shall take effect as if enacted on October 20, 2009, and shall apply to computations or participants, respectively, as of such date.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division does not constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in pay or compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR PERSONNEL.

(a) In General.—The United States Office of Personnel Management, the head of each element of the intelligence community, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Readiness, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Readiness, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Readiness may establish a special rate of pay or maximum pay for positions that perform a specific function or functions, to attract and retain qualified employees.

(b) Establishing Special Rates of Pay. —A special rate of pay or maximum pay for positions that perform a specific function or functions shall be established by the head of the intelligence community of the United States, the head of the element of the intelligence community, or the head of any other element of the intelligence community specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) Other Rates of Pay. —The head of the element of the intelligence community, or the head of any other element of the intelligence community specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code, may, for 1 or more categories of positions in or under such element that require expertise in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics—

(1) establish higher minimum rates of pay; and

(2) make corresponding increases in all rates of pay of the pay range for each grade or level, subject to subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

(2) Treatment.—The special rate supplementary to the Executive Schedule shall be basic pay for the same or similar purposes as those specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code.

(3) The Director of National Intelligence shall—

(A) establish a special rate of pay for positions that perform a specific function or functions, to attract and retain qualified employees;

(B) establish a special rate of pay for positions that perform a specific function or functions, to attract and retain qualified employees; and

(C) submit to the applicable congressional committees an annual report that describes the activities of the Task Force during the previous year, including identification of the supply chain and counterintelligence risks shared with the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

(d) Annual Report.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall submit to the applicable congressional committees an annual report that describes the activities of the Task Force during the previous year, including identification of the supply chain and counterintelligence risks shared with the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

(e) Consideration of Adversarial Telecommunications and Cybersecurity Infrastructure When Sharing Intelligence with Foreign Governments.

Whenever the head of an element of the intelligence community enters into an intelligence sharing agreement with a foreign government or any other entity, the head of the element shall consider the perversiveness of telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure, equipment, and services provided by any entity of the United States, particularly China and Russia, or entities of such adversaries in the country or
(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to a determination by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director may provide cyber protection support for the personal technology devices of the personal accounts of the Director, the Joint Intelligence Community Council, and the Joint Intelligence Community—

(A) who the Director determines to be highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the position occupied by such personnel in the intelligence community; and

(B) whose personal technology devices or personal accounts are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(c) NATURE OF CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(d) LIMITATION ON SUPPORT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to encourage personnel of the intelligence community to use personal technology devices for official business; or

(2) to authorize cyber protection support for personnel outside the intelligence community using personal devices, networks, and personal accounts in an official capacity.

(2) OVERSIGHT.—The Director shall—

(a) oversee the provision of cyber protection support to personal accounts of the Director, the Joint Intelligence Community Council, and the Joint Intelligence Community; and

(b) oversee the performance of each core service provider.

SEC. 311. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 101a(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking “regular”; and

(2) by inserting “appropriate after” after “Council.”

(b) REPORT ON FUNCTION AND UTILITY OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Executive Office of the President and members of the Joint Intelligence Community Council, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the function and utility of the Joint Intelligence Community Council.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the Council and its goals.

(B) An analysis of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including testing with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(C) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(D) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

SEC. 312. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) CORE SERVICE.—The term "core service" means a capability that is available to multiple elements of the intelligence community and required for consistent operation of the intelligence community information technology environment.

(b) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating the performance of elements of the intelligence community within the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) Ensuring compliance with all applicable environment rules and regulations of such environment.

(B) Ensuring measurable performance goals exist for such environment.

(C) Setting standards and practices of such environment.

(D) Acting as an arbiter among elements of the intelligence community related to any disagreements arising out of the implementation of such environment.

(E) Delegating responsibilities to the elements of the intelligence community and carrying out other responsibilities as are necessary for the effective implementation of such environment.

(2) CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Providers of core services shall—

(A) providing core services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence; and

(B) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services when such services are necessary for the effective implementation of such environment.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Director determines there is a compelling financial need or mission need for such exception.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain one or more accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(1) management, financial control, and integration of such environment; and

(2) overseeing the performance of each core service, and—

(B) establishing measurable service requirements and schedules.

(d) DEGREE OF DEPENDENCY.—Each element of the intelligence community information technology environment shall be responsible for—

(1) management, financial control, and integration of such environment;

(2) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;
evaluate performance against measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and
(4) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts for service environments, including phase-out of legacy systems.
(d) SECURITY PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop and maintain a security plan for the Intelligence community information technology environment.
(e) LONG-TERM ROADMAP.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:
(1) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including
(A) key performance parameters; and
(B) an assessment of current, measured performance.
(2) implementation milestones for the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:
(A) A schedule for expected deliveries of core service capabilities during each of the following phases:
(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration.
(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration.
(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment.
(iv) System retirement.
(B) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.
(C) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.
(D) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.
(3) Such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.
(f) BUSINESS PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:
(1) A systematic approach to identify core service capabilities for the intelligence community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).
(2) A uniform approach by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the cost of legacy information technology environments and any associated core service capabilities where services of the intelligence community information technology environment will also be available.
(3) A uniform effort by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment, as well as services of such environment that have changed designations as a core service capability.
(g) QUARTERLY PRESENTATIONS.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees quarterly updates regarding ongoing implementation of the intelligence community information technology environment compared to the requirements in the most recently submitted security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).
(h) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide in a timely notification to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the plan as required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).
(i) SUNSET.—The section shall have no effect on or after September 30, 2024.
SEC. 313. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURE MOBILE VOICE SOLUTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the National Security Agency, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, cost, and required schedule associated with the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.
(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:
(1) The benefits and disadvantages of a secure mobile voice solution.
(2) Whether the intelligence community could leverage commercially available technology for classified voice communications that operates on commercial mobile networks in a secure manner and identifying the accompanying security risks to such networks.
(3) A description of any policies or community guidance that would be necessary to govern the potential solution, such as a process for determining the appropriate use of a secure mobile telephone and any limitations associated with such use.
SEC. 314. POLICY ON MINIMUM INSIDER THREAT STANDARDS.
(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written policy respecting such matters as the Director deems necessary to ensure that:
(1) All personnel working for the intelligence community must respect and comply with policies that are consistent with the minimum standards for executive branch insider threat standards that are in effect as of the date of the submission.
(2) An information sharing environment and拟的要塞是日本的东面。
SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXCUTIVE SCHEDULE. Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center;"

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. Section 1030(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3030(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. Section 1030(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3030(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBSISTENCE FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS. Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506) is amended by striking "'(50 U.S.C. 403–4a)" and inserting "'(50 U.S.C. 403–4a)"; and (2) in paragraph (6), by striking "and" at the end;

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting '; and'; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (8):

"(8) Upon the approval of the Director, provide, during any fiscal year, with or without reimbursement, subsistence to any personnel assigned to overseas location designated by the Agency as an austere location.".

SEC. 412. SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN MONTHLY WORKERS' COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AND OTHER PAYMENTS FOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PERSONNEL. (a) In General. — The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 19 the following new section:

"SEC. 19A. SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS INJURED BY REASON OF WAR, INTELLIGENCE, HOSTILE ACT, OR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. "(a) Definitions. — In this section:

"(1) Covered Dependent. — The term 'covered dependent' means the following:

"(i) the covered employee of the intelligence community who, on or after September 11, 2001—

"(A) accompanies the covered employee to an assigned duty station in a foreign country; and

"(B) becomes injured by reason of a qualifying injury.

"(2) Covered Employer. — The term 'covered employer' means an officer or employee of the Central Intelligence Agency who, on or after September 11, 2001, becomes injured by reason of a qualifying injury.

"(3) Covered Individual. — The term 'covered individual' means an individual who—

"(A)(i) is detailed to the Central Intelligence Agency from other agencies of the United States Government or from the Armed Forces; or

"(ii) is affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency, as determined by the Director; and

"(B) who, on or after September 11, 2001, becomes injured by reason of a qualifying injury.

"(4) Qualifying Injury. — The term 'qualifying injury' means the following:

"(A) With respect to a covered dependent, an injury incurred—

"(i) during war, insurgency, hostile act, or terrorist activities occurring during a period in which the covered dependent is accompanying the covered employee to an assigned duty station in a foreign country; and

"(ii) that was not the result of the willful misconduct of the covered employer; and

"(B) With respect to a covered employee or a covered individual, an injury incurred—

"(i) during war, insurgency, hostile act, or terrorist activities occurring during a period of assignment to a duty station in a foreign country; and

"(ii) that was not the result of the willful misconduct of the covered employee or the covered individual.

"(b) Adjustment of Compensation for Certain Injuries. — (1) The Director may increase the amount of monthly compensation paid to a covered employee under section 8105 of title 5, United States Code. Subject to paragraph (2), the Director may determine the amount of each such increase by taking into account—

"(A) the severity of the qualifying injury;

"(B) the circumstances by which the covered employee became injured; and

"(C) the seniority of the covered employee.

"(2) Maximum. — Notwithstanding chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, the total amount of monthly compensation increased under paragraph (1) may not exceed the monthly pay of the maximum rate of basic pay for GS–15 of the Federal Schedule under section 5332 of title 5.

"(c) Costs for Treating Qualifying Injuries. — The Director may pay the costs of treating a qualifying injury of a covered employee, a covered individual, or a covered dependent, or may reimburse a covered employee, a covered individual, or a covered dependent for such costs, that are not otherwise covered by the Armed Forces, the United States Code, or other provision of Federal law.

"(d) Treatment of Amounts. — For purposes of section 109 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, amounts paid pursuant to this section shall be treated as amounts paid under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code.

"(e) Regulations. — Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director may promulgate such regulations as the Director deems necessary to implement this section.

"(f) Repeal. — Subsection (a) of section 19A of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

"(1) payments made to covered employees (as defined in such subsection) under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

"(2) treatment described in subsection (b) of such section occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 413. EXPANSION OF SECURITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE JURISDICTION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Central Intelligence Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3515(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking "POLICEMEN" and inserting "POLICE OFFICERS"; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "500 feet," and inserting "500 feet;"; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking "500 feet," and inserting "500 yards.

"(a) Repeal of Foreign Language Proficiency Requirement for Certain Senior Level Positions in the Central Intelligence Agency. — (a) In General. — Section 215 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 1714b) is amended to read as follows:

"OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

"SEC. 215. (a) Definitions. — In this section, the terms 'intelligence community' and 'National Intelligence Program' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3008).

"(b) In General. — There is in the Department—

"(1) an Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence;

"(2) an Office of the Director, which shall—

"(A) be an employee in the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Intelligence Service, the Senior National Intelligence Service, or any Service that the Director determines; and

"(B) be the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

"(c) Director. — (1) The Head of the Office shall be the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

"(2) The Secretary shall select an individual to serve as the Director from among individuals who have substantial expertise in matters relating to the intelligence community, including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.

"(d) Duties. — Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Director shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(e) Energy Infrastructure Security Center. — (1) A President shall establish an Energy Infrastructure Security Center, taking into account all appropriate government tools to analyze and disseminate intelligence relating to the security of the energy infrastructure of the United States.

"(2) The Secretary shall appoint the Head of the Energy Infrastructure Security Center.

"(C) The Energy Infrastructure Security Center shall be located within the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

SEC. 414. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. — (a) In General. — Section 215 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 1714b) is amended by striking subsection (g).
“(2) In establishing the Energy Infrastructure Security Center, the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence shall address the following missions and objectives: to analyze and disseminate intelligence relating to the security of the energy infrastructure of the United States;”

“(A) a primary organization within the United States Government for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the United States pertaining to the security of the energy infrastructure of the United States;

“(B) designate the appropriate agencies or elements thereof, if the President determines that such joint or combined organizations are necessary to perform its mission; and

“(C) establish the appropriate software or other resources needed for such mission; and

“(D) perform any other functions as may be necessary or advisable.

Section 431 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

“(2) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

“(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Secretary to provide notice to any private entity before the Secretary issues a binding operational directive under subsection (b)(2).”

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENT.

(a) In General.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the appropriate balance of resources for the roles, missions, and functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an element of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reevaluation of the responsibilities and resources of the Defense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbalanced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission parameters.

(b) Matters for Inclusion.—The framework required under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

“(1) A definition of consistent terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:

(A) Defense intelligence enterprise.

(B) Executive agent.

(C) Mission.

(D) Function.

(E) Mission manager.

(F) Mission.

(G) Rotation.

(H) Responsibility.

(I) Role.

(J) Service of common concern.

(2) An assessment of the necessity of maintaining separate designations for the intelligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enterprise management constructs.

(3) A repeatable process for evaluating the addition of new missions, roles, and functions, currently performed or to be performed in the future by the Defense Intelligence Agency, which includes each of the following:

(A) A justification for the addition, transfer, or elimination of a mission, role, or function.

(B) The identification of which, if any, element of the Federal Government performs the considered mission, role, or function.

(C) In the case of any new mission, role, or function—

(i) an assessment of the most appropriate agency or element to perform such mission, role, or function, taking into account the resource profile of responsibilities, primary customers, and existing infrastructure necessary to support such mission, role, or function; and

(ii) a determination of the appropriate resource profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed source of such resources over the future years.

(D) A description of how determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program, including—

(i) which programs or activities are funded under each such Program;

(ii) which programs or activities should be jointly funded under both Programs and how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and

(iii) the thresholds and process for changing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program.

SEC. 434. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

(a) Establishment.—Section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(4) ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the National Reconnaissance Office an advisory board (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’).”

“(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

“(A) study matters relating to the mission of the National Reconnaissance Office, including with respect to promoting innovation, competition, and resilience in space, overhead reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and

(b) advise and report directly to the Director with respect to such matters.

“(3) MEMBERS.—

“(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed by the Director from among individuals with demonstrated academic, government, business, or other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconnaissance Office.

“(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Board appoints a member to the Board, the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appointment.

“(B) Terms.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years. Except as provided by subparagraph (C), a member may not serve more than 3 terms.

“(C) VACANCY.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office.

“(D) CHAIR.—The Board shall have a Chair, who shall be appointed by the Director from among the members.

“(E) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

“(F) EXECUTIVE SECRECY.—The Director may appoint an executive secretary for the Board, who shall be an employee of the National Reconnaissance Office, to support the Board.

[Signature]

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“(4) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than quarterly, but may meet more frequently at the call of the Director.

“(5) REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Director and to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the activities and significant findings of the Board during the preceding year.

“(6) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Board.

“(7) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.

“(b) Instrumentalities.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Homeland Security shall develop a whole-of-government strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber threats against critical infrastructure, and shall include in such strategy:

“(1) a plan to develop a whole-of-government strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber threats against critical infrastructure;

“(2) a plan to develop a whole-of-government strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber threats against critical infrastructure related computer networks, and the networks and systems of the States and other localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments, and shall identify the States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks that under the Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify the States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against voter registration databases, voting machines, voting-related computer networks, and the networks and systems of the States and other localities affected by such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks.

“(8) PREDECESSOR.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the functions transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 151 et seq.).

“SEC. 502. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY’S POSTURE TO COLLECT AGAINST AND ANALYZE RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

“(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

“(1) complete an after action review of the posture of the intelligence community to collect, maintain, and disseminate information about the Government of the Russian Federation’s efforts to interfere in the 2016 Presidential election in the United States; and

“(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to such review.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

“(1) An assessment of whether the resources of the intelligence community were properly aligned to detect and respond to the efforts described in subsection (a)(1);

“(2) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred within elements of the intelligence community;

“(3) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred between elements of the intelligence community;

“(4) An assessment of applicable authorities necessary to collect on any such efforts and any deficiencies.

“(5) A review of the use of open source material to inform analysis and warning of such efforts.

“(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“SEC. 505. STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING RUSSIAN CYBER THREATS TO UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

“(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:

“(1) The congressional intelligence committees;

“(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs;

“(3) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

“(4) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

“(b) REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Executive Director of the United States Intelligence Community, shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian cyber attacks and attacks by foreign governments against electoral systems and processes in the United States, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and equipment and processes for the secure transmission of election results.

“(c) ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

“(1) A whole-of-government approach to protecting United States electoral systems and processes that includes the agencies and departments indicated in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined by the appropriate congressional committees and the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security.
(2) Input solicited from Secretaries of State of the various States and the chief election officials of the States.

(3) Technical security measures, including auditing for voting machines, securing wireless and Internet connections, and other technical safeguards.

(4) Detection of cyber threats, including attribution of cyber attacks by Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(5) Improvements in the identification and attribution of Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(6) Deterrence, including actions and measures that could or should be undertaken against or communicated to the Government of such foreign state in defense of the United States or the United States against or interfering with, United States election systems and processes.

(7) Reports in Federal Government communications with State and local election officials.

(8) Public education and communication efforts.

(9) Benchmarks and milestones to enable the measurement of concrete steps taken and progress made in the implementation of the strategy developed under subsection (b).

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director and the Under Secretary shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

SEC. 505. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT FOREIGN ELECTIONS AND REFERENDA.

(a) RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Russian influence campaign” means any effort, covert or overt, of the Government of Russia or other entities attributable to the Russian Federation directed at an election, referendum, or similar process in a country other than the Russian Federation or the United States.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an analytical assessment of the most significant Russian influence campaigns conducted during the 3-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, as well as the most significant current and planned such influence campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum, the specific means by which such campaigns were conducted, are being conducted, or likely will be conducted, as appropriate, and the specific goal of each such campaign;

(2) a summary of any defenses against or responses to such Russian influence campaigns by the foreign state holding the elections referenced;

(3) a summary of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community undertaken for the purpose of assisting the government of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns; and

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of such defensive and responsive actions described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form, but if so submitted, shall contain an unclassified summary.

SEC. 506. FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND CYBER SECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided in paragraph (2), for each Federal election, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall make publicly available on an Internet website an advisory report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices. Each such report shall include, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, each of the following:

(A) A description of foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices.

(B) A summary of best practices that election campaigns for Federal offices can employ in seeking to counter such threats.

(C) An identification of any publicly available resources, including United States Government resources, for countering such threats.

(2) SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTAL.—A report under this subsection shall be made available as follows:

(A) In the case of a report regarding an election held for the office of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives during 2018, not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) In the case of a report regarding an election for a Federal office during any subsequent year, not later than the date that is 1 year before the date of the election.

(3) INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(4) INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall support the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, and any other official of the Department of Homeland Security designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in sponsoring a security clearance up to the top secret level for each eligible chief election official of a State or the District of Columbia, and additional eligible designees of such election official as appropriate, at the time that such election official assumes such position.

(2) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION.—When applicable policies and directives, the Director of National Intelligence may issue interim clearances, for a period to be determined by the Director of National Intelligence, to eligible chief election officials as described in paragraph (1) and up to 1 designee of such official under such paragraph.

(c) INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assist the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H)) with sharing any appropriate classified information relevant to the integrity of the election process with chief election officials and such designees who have received a security clearance under subsection (b).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) to facilitate the sharing of information to the affected Secretaries of State or States.

SEC. 508. NOTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTUAL MEASURES CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT FEDERAL OFFICES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.—The term “actual measures campaign” means a campaign that includes a foreign semi-covert or covert intelligence operation.

(2) CANDIDATE, ELECTION, AND POLITICAL PARTY.—The terms “candidate”, “election”, and “political party” have the meanings given those terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term “congressional leadership” includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the House of Representatives.

(B) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the Senate.

(E) The Speaker of the Senate.

(F) The Under Secretary of Homeland Security.

(G) The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

(H) The National Counterintelligence Executive.

(4) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term “cyber intrusion” means an electronic occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the protection of critical infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(5) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term “electronic election infrastructure” means an electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) A State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) An election campaign of a candidate.

(E) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term “Federal office” has the meaning given that term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(7) HIGH CONFIDENCE.—The term “high confidence”, with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on high-quality information from multiple sources.

(8) MODERATE CONFIDENCE.—The term “moderate confidence”, with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on information that is credibly sourced but plausible but not of sufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher level of confidence.

(9) OTHER APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “other appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly determine appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners the following:

(1) A risk framework for granting and renewing access to classified information.

(2) A discussion of the use of technologies to prevent, detect, and monitor threats.

(3) A discussion of efforts to address reciprocity and portability.

(4) A discussion of the characteristics of effective insider threat programs.

(5) Analysis of how to integrate data from continuous evaluation, insider threat programs, and human resources data.

(6) Recommendations on interagency governance.

(3) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the appropriate congressional committees and appropriate industry partners a plan to implement this report's framework and recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary to Lead Election Security Matters shall make available to the public a report regarding the status of the disposition of requests received from department and agency heads, the Federal Government for a change to, or approval under, the Federal investigative standards, the national adjudicative guidelines, continuous evaluation, and other national security regulations.

SECTION 601. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNERS.—The term “appropriate industry partner” means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Intelligence Program)) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(3) CONTINUOUS VETTING.—The term “continuous vetting” has the meaning given such term by section 5 of Executive Order 13048 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program) and the term “reforming processes” has the meaning given such term by section 1 of Executive Order 13168 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program).

(4) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the Security Executive Agent to Lead Election Security Matters.

(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term “Security Executive Agent” means the offcer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 805.

(6) SUITABILITY AND CREDENTIALING EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term “Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent” means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management acting as the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to personnel security and screening of employees, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information).
industry partners a report that includes the following:

1. A review of whether the information requested on the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and by the Federal Investigative Standards prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence appropriately represents the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the "National Security Adjudicative Guidelines") shall include identification of whether any such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

2. The development of whether such Questionnaire, Standards, and guidelines should be revised to account for the prospect of a holder of a security clearance becoming an insider threat.

3. Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by:
   - Simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and increasing customer support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;
   - Using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;
   - Using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;
   - Building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector;
   - Replacing periodic re-investigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate circumstances.

(b) Policy, Strategy, and Implementation—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the members of the Council, establish the following:

1. A policy and implementation plan for the issuance of interim security clearances.

2. A policy and implementation plan to ensure contractors are treated consistently in the security clearance process across agencies and departments of the United States as compared to employees of such agencies and departments. Such policy shall address:
   - Simplifying the process of determining whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.
   - Gazette of background investigations across agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic re-investigation;
   - Tracking of clearances files as individuals move from employment with an agency or department of the United States to employment in the private sector;
   - Collection of timelines for movement of contractors across agencies and departments;
   - Reporting on security incidents and job performance, consistent with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Freedom of Information Act of 1974"), that may affect the ability to hold a security clearance;
   - Any recommended changes to the Federal Regulations (FAR) necessary to ensure that information affecting contractor clearances or suitability is appropriately and expeditiously shared between and among agencies and contractors; and
   - Portability of contractor security clearances between or among contracts at the same or different agencies and contracts at different agencies that require the same level of clearance.

3. A strategy and implementation plan that—
   - Provides for periodic re-investigations as part of a security clearance determination only on an as-needed, risk-based basis;
   - Includes actions to assess the extent to which automated records checks and other continuous evaluation methods may be used to expedite or focus re-investigations; and
   - Provides for certain populations if the Security Executive Agent—
     - Determines such populations require re-investigations at regular intervals; and
     - Provides written justification to the appropriate congressional committees for any such determination.

4. A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States, as a part of the security clearance process, to accept automated records checks generated pursuant to a security clearance applicant’s employment with a prior employer.

5. A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

6. Uniform standards for agencies conducting continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous vetting program as a substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOALS FOR PROMPTNESS OF DETERMINATIONS REGARDING SECURITY CLEAricences.

(a) Reciprocity of clearance.—In this section, the term "reciprocity" means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) In General.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the objective that, by December 31, 2021, 90 percent of all determinations, other than determinations regarding populations identified under section 803(b)(3)(C), regarding—
   - Security clearances at the secret level are issued in 30 days or fewer; and
   - Security clearances at the top secret level are issued in 90 days or fewer.

(c) Certain Re-Investigations.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the goal that by December 31, 2021, re-investigations on a set periodicity is not required for most of the population that holds a security clearance.

(d) Equivalent Metrics.—The Council shall develop a set of performance metrics that it certifies to the appropriate congressional committees should achieve substantially equivalent outcomes as those outlined in subsections (b) and (c), the Council may use those metrics for purposes of compliance within this provision.

(e) Notice.—If the Council uses the authority provided by paragraphs (1) to (3) above, the Council shall notify the appropriate congressional committees that it is using such authority.

(f) Plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommendations for interim milestones for the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

SEC. 605. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) In General.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended—
   (1) by redesigning sections 803 and 804 as sections 804 and 805, respectively; and
   (2) by inserting after section 802 the following:

SEC. 803. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) In General.—The Director of National Intelligence, or such other officer of the United States as the President may designate, shall serve as the Security Executive Agent for all departments and agencies of the United States.

(b) Duties.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

1. To direct the oversight of investigations, re-investigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraph for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position made by any Federal agency or agency.

2. To review the national security background investigation and adjudication programs of Federal agencies to determine whether such programs are being implemented in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as applicable.

3. To develop and issue uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, timely, and secure completion of investigations, polygraphs, and adjudications relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

4. Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to conduct investigations of persons who are proposed for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as applicable.

5. Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to determine whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

6. To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position among Federal agencies, including acting as the final authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes among such agencies involving the reciprocity of investigations and adjudications of eligibility.

7. To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent.

(c) Authorities.—The Security Executive Agent shall—
   (1) issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of Federal agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, timeliness, and security in processes relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, including such matters as investigations, polygraphs, adjudications, and reciprocity;
(solely or jointly) any of the duties of the Security Executive Agent described in subsection (b) or the authorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), provided that the exercise of such duties or authorities is subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including such terms and conditions (including approval by the Security Executive Agent) as the Security Executive Agent determines appropriate; and

“(4) define and set standards for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.”.

(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVIEWING AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by section 602(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman may have for revising the authorities of the Security Executive Agent.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1010(h)(1)(A) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 306(d)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “in section 805” and inserting “in section 805 and section 808.”

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by striking the item relating to sections 803 and 804 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 803. Security Executive Agent.

“Sec. 804. Exceptions.

“Sec. 805. Definitions.”

SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNIFIED, SIMPLIFIED, GOVERNMENTWIDE STANDARDS FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the other members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to no more than 3 industry partners a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to no more than 3 tiers for positions of trust and security clearances.

SEC. 607. REPORT ON CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methodologies to achieve greater flexibility for individuals moving in and out of positions that require access to classified information, while still preserving security.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to no more than 3 tiers for positions of trust and security clearances.

SEC. 608. BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENTATION ON FUNDING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submitted to Congress pursuant to section 110(a) of title 31, United States Code, the President shall include exhibits that identify the resources expended by each agency during the prior fiscal year for processing background investigations and continuous evaluations.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each exhibit submitted under subsection (a) shall include details on—

(1) the costs of background investigations or reinvestigations;

(2) costs associated with background investigations for government or contract personnel;

(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person for whom a background investigation or reinvestigation was conducted, other than costs associated with continuous verification;

(4) the average person cost for each type of background investigation; and

(5) a summary of transfers and reprogrammings that were executed in the previous year to support the processing of security clearances.

SEC. 609. REPORT ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

(a) RECIPROCALLY RECOGNIZED DEFINED.—In this section, the term “reciprocally recognized” means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) REPORTS TO SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(1) identifies the number of individuals whose security clearances take more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and

(2) breaks out the information described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delay.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report that details the information reported pursuant to subsection (b) during the period covered by such report.

(d) C ONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall address—

(1) requirements for an individual to voluntarily remain in a continuous evaluation program validated by the Security Executive Agent even if the individual is not in a position requiring access to classified information;

(2) appropriate safeguards for privacy;

(3) advantages to government and industry;

(4) the costs and savings associated with implementation;

(5) the risks of such implementation, including security and counterintelligence risks;

(6) an appropriate funding model; and

(7) fairness to small companies and independent contractors.

SEC. 610. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Section 506(b) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by adding “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “and” and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS.—

(1)(A) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives regarding the security clearances processed by each Intelligence Community during the preceding fiscal year:

(i) The Director shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives such portions of the report submitted under subparagraph (A) as the Director determines address elements of the intelligence community that are within the Department of Defense.

(ii) (C) Each report submitted under this paragraph shall separately identify security clearances processed for Federal employees and contractor employees sponsored by each such element.

(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the total number of initial security clearance background investigations sponsored for new applicants;

(B) the total number of security clearance periodic reinvestigations sponsored for existing employees;

(C) the total number of initial security clearance background investigations for new applicants that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the prospective applicant, including—

(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance;

(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance;

(D) the total number of pending security clearance background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated as of the last day of such year and that remained pending, categorized as follows:

(i) For 180 days or shorter.

(ii) For longer than 180 days, but shorter than 12 months.

(iii) For 12 months or longer, but shorter than 18 months.

(iv) For 18 months or longer, but shorter than 24 months.

(v) For 24 months or longer.

(F) For any security clearance determinations completed or pending during the year preceding the year for which the report is submitted that have taken longer than 12 months to complete—

(i) an explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report; and

(ii) the number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.
"(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic reinvestigations, that resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

"(H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete information.

"(1) The percentage of security clearance investigations that do not result in enough information to make a decision on potentially adverse information.

"(2) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

"(3) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

"(4) In subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking (a)(1) and inserting paragraphs (a)(1) and (b).

SEC. 611. PERIODIC REPORT ON POSITIONS IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, NETWORKS, OR FACILITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that reviews the intelligence community for which positions can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities, or may only require a security clearance at the secret level.

SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Program Required.—

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a program that describes the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent to include programs described in such plans.

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such agreement that includes the elements required by subsection (c).

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGREEMENTS.—


(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a report under subsection (b) with respect to an agreement, such report shall include a description of each of the following:

(1) The purpose of the agreement.

(2) The nature of any intelligence to be shared pursuant to the agreement.

(3) The expected value to national security resulting from the implementation of the agreement.

(4) Such counterintelligence concerns associated with the agreement as the Director may have and such measures as the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to affect any existing authority of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or another head of an element of the intelligence community, to share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 702. REPORT ON RETURNING RUSSIAN COMPOUNDS.

(a) COVERED COMPOUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘covered compounds’’ means the real property in New York, the real property in Maryland, and the real property in San Francisco, California, that were under the control of the Government of Russia in 2016 and were removed from such control in response to various transgressions by the Government of Russia, including the interference by the Government of Russia in the 2016 election in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, and the Committee
on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (only with respect to the unclassified report), a report on the intelligence community’s determinations and recommendations described in paragraph (1), prepared by the Director of National Intelligence; and shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and other relevant committees of jurisdiction, each time the Director of National Intelligence determines that a foreign power has, is, or will at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements that a foreign power has, is, or will at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements under subsection (b), notify the appropriate congressional committees, and other relevant committees of jurisdiction, each time the Director of National Intelligence determines that a foreign power has, is, or will at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements under subsection (b), is capable of preventing the advance notification requirements imposed by this section shall be submitted in classified and unclassified forms.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall notify the congressional intelligence committees of the assessment conveyed in the outreach. (c) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required by subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a summary of leading examples from the 5-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—

(A) officials of the Government of Russia;

(B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;

(C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or

(D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global and regional money laundering using any Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordination with international partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.

(5) An identification of any resource and collection gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(A) entry points of money laundering by Russia and associated entities into the United States;

(B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specific sectors, which have been exploited in connection with Russian threat finance activities; and

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by Russian military intelligence and other forms of threat finance, as well as the threat to the United States financial system and United States assets to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 706. NOTIFICATION ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN STRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the Senate.

(B) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to contractors, companies and universities, and other organizations described in section 1231 of title 10, United States Code, and their respective boards of trustees, to the extent that such outreach was conducted under section 1232 of title 10, United States Code, and their respective boards of trustees.

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN STRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the Senate.

(B) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to contractors, companies and universities, and other organizations described in section 1231 of title 10, United States Code, and their respective boards of trustees, to the extent that such outreach was conducted under section 1232 of title 10, United States Code, and their respective boards of trustees.

SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after obtaining the behest of—

(a) THREAT FINANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘threat finance’ means—

(1) the financing of cyber operations, global influence campaigns, intelligence service activities, and weapons proliferation; terrorism; transnational crime and drug organizations; and

(2) the methods and entities used to spend, store, move, raise, conceal, or launder money or values on behalf of threat actors;

(3) sanctions evasion; and

(4) other forms of threat finance activity domestically or internationally, as defined by the President.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, and other relevant committees of jurisdiction, a report on the intelligence community’s determinations there is credible information that a foreign power has, is, or will attempt to employ a covert influence or active measures campaign with regard to the modernization of the strategic nuclear posture of the nuclear deterrent or missile defense.

(c) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required by subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a summary of leading examples from the 5-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—

(A) officials of the Government of Russia;

(B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;

(C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or

(D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global and regional money laundering using any Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordination with international partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.

(5) An identification of any resource and collection gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(A) entry points of money laundering by Russia and associated entities into the United States;

(B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specific sectors, which have been exploited in connection with Russian threat finance activities; and

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by Russian military intelligence and other forms of threat finance, as well as the threat to the United States financial system and United States assets to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 705. NOTIFICATION OF TRAVEL BY ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In carrying out the advance notification requirements set out in section 502 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division N of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 825; 22 U.S.C. 254a note), the Secretary of State shall—

(1) ensure that the Russian Federation provides notification to the Secretary of State at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States, and take necessary action to secure full compliance by Russian personnel and address any noncompliance; and

(2) provide notice of travel described in paragraph (1) to the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 1 hour of receiving notice of such travel.
(B) ballistic or cruise missile weapons or materials or components of such weapons; (C) destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons; (D) for defense services, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, of section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794); (E) defense Information, as that term is defined in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2331); or (F) items designated by the President for purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on Iranian support for or transfer of such capabilities to Hizballah.

(c) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include information relating to the following matters with respect to both the strategic and tactical implications for the United States and its allies:

(1) A description of arms or related material transferred by Iran to Hizballah since March 2011, including the number of such arms or related material and whether such transfer was by land, sea, or air, as well as financial and additional technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(2) A description of Iranian and Iran-backed personnel, including Hizballah, which are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(3) An assessment of Hizballah's operational lessons learned based on its recent experiences in Syria.

(4) A description of any rocket-producing facilities in Lebanon for Hizballah or for any other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(5) A description of arms or related material transferred by Iran to Hizballah since 2001, including the number of such arms or related material and whether such transfer was by land, sea, or air, as well as financial and additional technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(6) An assessment of the provision of goods, services, or technology transferred by Iran or its affiliates to Hizballah to indigenous manufacturers to produce missiles.

(7) An identification of foreign persons that are based on credible information, facilitating the transfer of significant financial support or arms or related materiel to Hizballah.

(8) A description of the threat posed to Israel and other United States allies in the Middle East by the transfer of arms or related material or other support offered to Hizballah and other proxies from Iran.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to a private technology company that has elected to receive the details; and
(2) an employee of a private technology company with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to an element of the intelligence community that has elected to receive the details.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:
(1) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing the exchange program described in such subsection.
(2) Identification of any challenges in establishing the exchange program.
(3) An evaluation of the benefits to the intelligence community that would result from the exchange program.

SEC. 714. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.

(a) REVIEW OF WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.—

The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the inspectors general for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office, shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, investigatory standards, and other practices and procedures relating to intelligence community whistleblower matters, with respect to such inspectors general.

(b) OBJECTIVE OF REVIEW.—
The objective of the review required under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, that frustrate the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees and the fair and expedient investigation and resolution of such matters.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall take such measures as the Inspector General determines necessary in order to ensure that the review required by subsection (a) is conducted in an independent and objective fashion.

(d) REPORT.—
Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community determined appropriate by the Director, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report containing the reviews required under subsection (a), along with recommendations to improve the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees and the fair and expedient investigations and resolution of such matters.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.

(a) REPORT.—
Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community determined appropriate by the Director, shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees providing an analysis, and explanation of the following:
(1) Information to any recipient.
(2) An identification of the most significant benefits and drawbacks of such process with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such reports.
(3) Recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.

(a) APPROXIMATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:
(1) The congressional intelligence committees.
(2) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.
(3) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT.—
Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, report to the appropriate congressional committees a reporting describing:
(1) Any attempts known to the intelligence community by foreign governments to exploit cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United States telecommunications networks (including Signaling System No. 7) to target for surveillance United States persons, including employees of the Federal Government; and
(2) Any actions, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, taken by the intelligence community to protect agencies and personnel of the United States Government from surveillance conducted by foreign governments.

SEC. 717. BIENNAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish an intelligence community interagency working group to prepare such reports.

(b) B IENNIAL REPORT.—
Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the preceding 6-month period, the following:
(1) Information to any recipient.
(2) An identification of the most significant benefits and drawbacks of such process with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such reports.
(3) Recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 718. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding to the end the following new section:

"SEC. 719. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this section:
(1) COVERED OFFICIAL.—The term 'covered official' means:
(A) the heads of each element of the intelligence community; and
(B) the inspectors general with oversight responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.
(2) INVESTIGATION.—The term ‘investigation’ means any inquiry, whether formal or informal, into the existence of an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.
(3) UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘unauthorized disclosure of classified information’ means an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information to any recipient.
(4) UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘unauthorized public disclosure of classified information’ means the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, each covered official shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on investigations of unauthorized public disclosures of classified information.
(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the preceding 6-month period, the following:
(A) The number of investigations opened by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.
(B) The number of investigations completed by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.
(C) The number of such completed investigations identified under paragraph (B), the number referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation.
(D) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Assistant Attorney General for National Security of the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of Representatives a report on foreign investigation risks prepared by the intelligence community working group established under subsection (a).
(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include identification, analysis, and explanation of the following:
(A) Any current or projected major threats to the national security of the United States with respect to foreign investment.
(B) Any foreign country that such interagency working group has identified to be a country of special concern to use foreign investment to target the acquisition of critical technologies, critical materials, or critical infrastructure.
(C) Any economic espionage efforts directed at the United States by a foreign country, particularly such a country of special concern.
element of the intelligence community regarding an unauthorized disclosure of classified information made during the most recent 365-day period or any referral that has not yet been closed, regardless of the date the referral was made.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each referral by the Department of Justice to the report, at a minimum, the following:

(A) The date the referral was received;

(B) A statement indicating whether the alleged unauthorized disclosure described in the referral was substantiated by the Department of Justice;

(C) A statement indicating the highest level of the intelligence community that was revealed in the unauthorized disclosure;

(D) A statement indicating whether an open criminal investigation related to the referral is active;

(E) A statement indicating whether any criminal charges have been filed related to the referral; and

(F) A statement indicating whether the Department of Justice has been able to attribute the unauthorized disclosure to a particular entity.

(3) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may have a classified annex.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

Sec. 1105. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

SEC. 720. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DESIGNATION OF COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AS PERSONA NON GRATA.

(a) COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term "covered intelligence officer" means—

(1) a United States intelligence officer serving in a post in a foreign country; or

(2) a known or suspected foreign intelligence officer serving in a United States post.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—Not later than 72 hours after a covered intelligence officer is designated as a persona non grata, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing, with respect to the previous year:

(A) the number of vulnerabilities submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

(B) the number of vulnerabilities described in subparagraph (A) disclosed to each vendor responsible for correcting the vulnerability, or to the public, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(C) the aggregate number, by category, of the vulnerabilities excluded from review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, as described in paragraph 5.4 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall include an unclassified appendix that contains—

(A) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(B) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process known to have been patched.

(3) NON-DUPLICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence may forgo submission of an annual report required under this subsection for a calendar year, if the Director notifies the intelligence committees in writing that, with respect to the same calendar year, an annual report required by paragraph 4.5 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document already has been submitted to Congress, and such annual report satisfies the criteria contained in this section for a calendar year, if the Director otherwise be required to be included in an annual report under this subsection.

SEC. 722. INSPECTORS GENERAL REPORTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than October 10, 2019, each Inspector General listed in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes, with respect to the department or agency of the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of intelligence reports, including such reports that are compartmented;

(2) Compliance with declassification procedures;

(3) The effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review;

(b) INSPECTORS GENERAL LISTED.—The Inspectors General listed in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community;

(2) The Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency;

(3) The Inspector General of the National Security Agency;

(4) The Inspector General of the Defense Intelligence Agency;

(5) The Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office;

(6) The Inspector General of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SEC. 723. REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER insecurity and national security implications and Briefing on emerging infectious disease and pandemics.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the implications of water insecurity on the national security interest of the United States, including consideration of social, economic, agricultural, and environmental factors.

(1) ASSESSMENT SCOPE AND FOCUS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of water insecurity described in such subsection with a global scope, but focus on areas of the world—

(A) of strategic, economic, or humanitarian interest to the United States—

(i) that are, as of the date of the report, at the greatest risk of instability, conflict, human insecurity, or mass displacement; or

(ii) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to emerge and become significant during the 5-year or the 20-year period beginning on the date of the report; and

(B) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to impact the national security interests of the United States or allies of the United States.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In researching a report required by paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with—

(A) such stakeholders within the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State as the Director considers appropriate; and

(B) such additional Federal agencies and persons in the private sector as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified appendix.

(b) BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.—
(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—
(A) the congressional intelligence committees;
(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of theSenate.
(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the anticipated geopolitical effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats) and pandemics, and their implications on the national security of the United States.
(3) CONTENT.—The briefing under paragraph (2) shall include an assessment of—
(A) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic; and
(B) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system;
(4) EXAMINATION OF RESPONSE CAPACITY.—In examining the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine in the briefing under paragraph (2) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—
(A) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;
(B) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic; and
(C) contributing trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).
(5) EXAMINATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL—In examining the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine in the briefing under paragraph (2) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—
(A) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;
(B) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic; and
(C) contributing trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).
(6) FORM.—The briefing under paragraph (2) may be classified.

SEC. 724. ANNUAL REPORT ON MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND OTHER ENTITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDING SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR POLICY.
Section 311 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (50 U.S.C. 3313) is amended—
(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and
(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:
(a) IN GENERAL.—Each year, concurrent with the annual budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each head of an element of the intelligence community shall—
(1) for intelligence community purposes, submit a memorandum of understanding or other agreement regarding significant operational activities or policy entered into during the most recently completed fiscal year between or among such element and any other entity of the United States Government.
(b) PROVISION OF DOCUMENTS.—Each head of an element of an intelligence community who receives a request for the Select Committee on Intelligence or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives for a copy of a memorandum of understanding or other document in a report submitted by the head under subsection (a) shall submit to such committee the requested copy as soon as practicable after receiving such request.

SEC. 725. FEASIBILITY OF ENCRYPTING UNCLASSIFIED WIRELINE AND WIRELESS TELEPHONE CALLS.
(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete a study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls between personnel in the intelligence community.
(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Director completes the study required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings with respect to such study.

SEC. 726. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.
(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF REPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 114 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3050) is amended by inserting "and the preceding 5 fiscal years" after "fiscal year".
(b) CLARIFICATION ON DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking "disaggregated data by category of covered person from each element of the intelligence community" and inserting "data, disaggregated by category of covered person and by element of the intelligence community."

SEC. 727. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT AND RETENTION PROGRAMS.
(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) there should be established, through the issuance of an Intelligence Community Directive or otherwise, an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, for employees of the intelligence community;
(2) creating such a program would enhance the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions;
(3) such a program, including with respect to eligibility requirements, should be designed so as to maximize the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions; and
(4) to the extent possible, such a program should be uniform throughout the intelligence community and publicly promoted by each element of the intelligence community to both current employees of the element as well as to prospective employees of the element.
(b) REPORT ON POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-WIDE PROGRAM.—(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community and the heads of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on potentially establishing and carrying out an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

SEC. 728. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
(a) CORRECTING LONG-STANDING MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.—Section 368 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–305; 50 U.S.C. 3051 note) is hereby repealed.
(b) INTELLIGENCE THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION GROUP.—Section 210D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k) is amended—
(1) by striking subsection (g); and
(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and
(3) section (c), as so redesignated—
(A) in paragraph (8), by striking "and" and inserting a period; and
(B) by striking paragraph (9).
(c) INSPECTION REPORT.—Section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—
(1) by striking subsection (g); and
(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.
(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Senior Executive Service position" has the meaning given such term in section 5319 of title 5, United States Code, and includes any position above the GS-15, step 10, level of the
(b) Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) Matters Included.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) The number of required Senior Executive Service positions for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

(2) Whether such requirements are reasonably based on the mission of the Office;

(3) A discussion of how the number of the Senior Executive Service positions in the Office compare to the number of senior positions at comparable organizations;

(d) Cooperation.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community any information requested by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community that is necessary to carry out this section by not later than 14 calendar days after the date on which the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community makes such request.

SEC. 730. BRIEFING ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFERING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO SOURCES AND COOPERATORS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees a briefing on the ability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer, as an inducement to assisting the Bureau, permanent residence within the United States to foreign individuals who are sources or cooperators in counterintelligence or other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make such offers, whether independently or in conjunction with other agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(S)), section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403b), and any other provision of law under which the Bureau may make such offers;

(2) An overview of the policies and operational protocols of the Bureau with respect to making such offers;

(3) The sufficiency of such policies and practices with respect to inducing individuals to cooperate with, serve as sources for, or otherwise assist the Bureau in counterintelligence efforts of the Bureau.

SEC. 731. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF NORTH KOREAN RENDEZVOUS SOURCES.

(a) Assessment Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall produce an intelligence assessment of the revenue sources of the North Korean regime. Such assessment shall include revenue from the following:

(1) Trade in coal, iron, and iron ore.

(2) The provision of fishing rights to North Korean territorial waters.

(3) The provision of services, including banking and exchange, and services located in the Russian Federation, China, and Iran.

(4) The provision and sale of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services by other countries.

(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) Secretaries.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(2) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term "security vulnerability" means any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(d) Secretaries.—In this section:

(1) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a 2-year implementation plan in consultation with the National Laboratories for the purposes of—

(a) Partnering with covered entities in the energy sector (including critical component manufacturers in the supply chain) that voluntarily participate in the Program to identify new classes of security vulnerabilities to covered entities and to evaluate technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities, including—

SEC. 732. REPORT ON POSSIBLE EXPLOITATION OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES BY TERRORIST ACTORS.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the "Stop Terrorist Use of Virtual Currencies Act".

(b) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to Congress a report on the possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the means and methods by which international terrorist organizations and States sponsor of terrorism use virtual currencies.

(2) An assessment of the use by terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism of terrorist actors. Such report shall include the following:

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.—The term "industrial control system" means—

(b) Pilot Program.—The term "Pilot Program" means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(c) Report.—The term "report" means—

(d)鎖定 SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term "security vulnerability" means—

(e) COVERED ENTITY.—The term "covered entity" means—

(f) Certification.—The term "certification" means—

(g) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(h) CERTIFICATION.—The term "certification" means—

(i) CATEGORY.—The term "category" means—

(j) Report.—The term "report" means—

(k) CERTIFICATION.—The term "certification" means—

(l) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(m) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(n) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(o) CERTIFICATION.—The term "certification" means—

(p) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(q) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(r) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(s) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(t) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(u) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(v) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(w) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(x) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(y) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(z) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(aa) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(bb) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

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(dd) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(ee) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(ff) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(gg) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(hh) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(i) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(jj) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(kk) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" means—

(ll) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
SEC. 743. BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS.

(b) Bug Bounty Program Plan.—

(1) CONTENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (2) shall include—

(A) a description of the objectives of the Program; and

(B) an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; or

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(c) Pilot Program.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).

(2) WORKING GROUP AND REPORT.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 to carry out subsection (c) (1) and (d).

(d) Availability.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 744. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATED TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) Civilian Faculty Members; Employment and Compensation.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A cause of action against a covered entity for engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b) shall not lie or be maintained in any court; and

(2) Voluntary Activities.—Nothing in this section subjects any covered entity to liability for not engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b).

(b) New Regulatory Authority for Federal Agencies.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government to issue new regulations.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).

(2) Working Group and Report.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).

(e) Protection From Liability.—

(1) In general.—A cause of action against a covered entity for engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b) shall not lie or be maintained in any court; and

(2) Voluntary activities.—Nothing in this section subjects any covered entity to liability for not engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b).

SEC. 745. Bug Bounty Programs.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; or

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) Bug Bounty Program.—The term "bug bounty program" means a program under which an approved computer security specialist or computer researcher is temporarily authorized to identify and report vulnerabilities within the information system of an agency or department of the United States in exchange for compensation.

(3) Information System.—The term "information system" has the meaning given that term in section 8302 of title 44, United States Code.

(b) Bug Bounty Program Plan.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan for a bug bounty program to assess the feasibility and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(2) Duration.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

(c) Existing Program.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) Number of Participants.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(e) Diplomas and degrees.—Upon successful completion of the program in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree under section 2161 of title 10, United States Code.

(f) Eligible Private Sector Employees.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible private sector employee is an individual employed by a private firm that is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government departments or agencies significant and substantial intelligence or defense-related systems, products, or services or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy.

(2) LIMITATION.—Under this subsection, a private sector employee admitted for instruction at the National Intelligence University pursuant to this section, an eligible private sector employee is an individual employed by a private firm that is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government departments or agencies significant and substantial intelligence or defense-related systems, products, or services or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy.

(g) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).
section during that year will further the national security interests of the United States.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—
(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not readily available through other academic channels or universities on national security-related issues; and
(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University are determined by the needs of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

(5) TUITION.—The President of the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—
(A) is at least the rate charged for employees of the United States outside the Department of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and
(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.

(6) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.—While receiving instruction at the National Intelligence University, students enrolled under the pilot program, to the extent practicable, are subject to the same regulations governing academic performance, attendance, norms of behavior, and enrollment as apply to Government civilian employees receiving instruction at the university.

(7) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by the National Intelligence University for instruction of students enrolled under the pilot program shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(8) REPORTS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(9) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(10) REPORTS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(11) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(12) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(13) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(14) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(15) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(16) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(17) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(18) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(19) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(20) USE OF FUNDS.—
(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning classified information covered by the notification.
(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.
SEC. 748. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT TO PROVIDE VISA TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO A UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to a foreign individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—

(1) known and suspected intelligence activities, espionage activities, including activities constituting precursors to espionage, carried out by the individual against the United States, foreign allies of the United States, or foreign partners of the United States; and

(2) the status of an individual as a known or suspected intelligence officer for a foreign adversary.

SEC. 749. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIKILEAKS.

It is the sense of Congress that WikiLeaks and the senior leadership of WikiLeaks resemble a nonstate hostile intelligence service often aligned by statute with foreign actors and should be treated as such a service by the United States.

SA 22. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHEPHERD) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 416, beginning on line 8, strike “Provided,” and all that follows through “this provision:” on line 12.

SA 23. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHEPHERD) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. 109. CREDIBLE FEAR INTERVIEWS.**

Section 235(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking “claim” and all that follows through the end and inserting “claim, as determined pursuant to section 208(b)(1)(B)(iii), and such other facts as are known to the officer, that the alien could establish eligibility for asylum under section 1158(a)(1)(A) or (B), is more probable than not that the statements made by, and on behalf of, the alien in support of the alien’s claim are true.”

SA 27. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHEPHERD) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1298, strike lines 1 through 8 and insert the following:

**SEC. 110. CREDIBLE FEAR INTERVIEWS.**

Section 235(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking clause (v) and inserting the following:

“(v) CREDIBLE FEAR OF PERSECUTION.—

(1) CREDIBLE FEAR OF PERSECUTION DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘credible fear of persecution’ means that there is a significant possibility, taking into account the credibility of the statements made by the alien, in support of the alien’s claim, as determined pursuant to section 208(b)(1)(B)(iii), and such other facts as are known to the officer, that—

208(b)(1)(B)(iii) the alien is able to establish eligibility for asylum under section 208; and

208(b)(1)(B)(iii) it is more probable than not that the statements made by, and on behalf of, the alien in support of such claim are true.

(II) LIMITATION.—An alien shall be determined not to have a credible fear of persecution, and ineligible for asylum under section 208(b)(1)(B), if he or she is subject to a limitation or exclusion under subsection (a)(9)(C), as defined with particularity; and

(C) socially distinct within the applicable society.”

SA 29. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHEPHERD) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 30. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHEPHERD) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. . ELIMINATION OF DIVERSITY VISA PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—

The Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 101(a)(15)(V) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(V)), by striking “section 203(d)” and inserting “section 203(c),”

(B) in section 201 (8 U.S.C. 1151)—

(i) in subsection (a),

(II) by striking paragraph (3); and

(III) by striking paragraph (4); and

(ii) in subsection (b),

(II) by striking subsection (b)(1)(B) and inserting “section 203(b)(2)(B),”

(C) in section 234 (8 U.S.C. 1225A)—


(ii) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(iii) in subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking “subsection (a) or (b)”;

(iv) by striking paragraph (3), by striking “;” and inserting “and”; and

(v) by inserting a period after “subsection (a);”.

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SEC. 102. FAMILIES OF EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the term ‘‘family member’’ means a parent, child, or spouse of an alien;

(2) the term ‘‘Central American National’’ means an American national who is a citizen of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras; and

(3) the term ‘‘designated nongovernmental organization’’ means an organization designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(F)(i)(I).

SEC. 103. ADMISSION OF ELIGIBLE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS AS ASYLEES.

(a) Applications.—Section 208(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(F) AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONALS TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may grant asylum to an alien who is a citizen of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras and who is outside of the United States as of the date of the enactment of the Central American National Protection Act of 2019 shall be ineligible for asylum unless—

(I) the alien submits an application for asylum outside of the United States at a Designated Application Processing Center in Central America;

(II) the alien enters into the United States on or after the date on which the alien was referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the designated nongovernmental organization under subclause (II), the alien files an asylum application at a Designated Application Processing Center, in accordance with the requirements and procedures established by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to this section; or

(III) the alien has not been convicted of a Federal, State, or local criminal offense (excluding a State or local offense for which an alien would be deemed deportable or excludable) punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year or a similar foreign offense;

(2) the alien has not been removed from the United States;

(3) the alien is not subject to an outstanding order of removal;

(4) the alien has not had an application for asylum denied; and

(5) the alien is not inadmissible for failure to comply with any removal order or with any rule or order of an immigration judge issued in removal proceedings.

(b) Eligibility.—Section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence (I)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘Central American National or United States national’’;

(III) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(c) Family Members.—Section 208(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

SEC. 104. FAMILIES OF EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS TO APPLY FOR NUNIVERSAL PROTECTION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the term ‘‘family member’’ means a parent, child, or spouse of an alien;

(2) the term ‘‘Central American National’’ means an American national who is a citizen of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras; and

(3) the term ‘‘Designated Nongovernmental Organization’’ means an organization designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(F)(i)(I).

(b) Eligibility.—Section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(III) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(4) in paragraph (1)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(5) in paragraph (2)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

(c) Duration.—Section 208(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(5)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

(d) Federal, State, and Local Assistance.—Section 208(b)(12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(12)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

(e) Termination.—Section 208(b)(13) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(13)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

SEC. 105. ADMISSION OF ELIGIBLE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS AS ASYLEES.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the term ‘‘family member’’ means a parent, child, or spouse of an alien;

(2) the term ‘‘Central American National’’ means an American national who is a citizen of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras; and

(3) the term ‘‘Designated Nongovernmental Organization’’ means an organization designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(F)(i)(I).

(b) Eligibility.—Section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence (I)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(III) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(4) in paragraph (1)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(5) in paragraph (2)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(d) Duration.—Section 208(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(5)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

(e) Termination.—Section 208(b)(13) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(13)) is amended by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’.

SEC. 106. ADMISSION OF ELIGIBLE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS AS ASYLEES.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the term ‘‘family member’’ means a parent, child, or spouse of an alien;

(2) the term ‘‘Central American National’’ means an American national who is a citizen of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras; and

(3) the term ‘‘Designated Nongovernmental Organization’’ means an organization designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(F)(i)(I).

(b) Eligibility.—Section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence (I)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(III) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(4) in paragraph (1)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;

(5) in paragraph (2)—

(II) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘Central American National’’ and inserting ‘‘United States national’’;
(I) the alien is otherwise eligible for asylum under subparagraph (A), except that the alien does not need to be outside of his or her country of nationality;

(II) the alien is not unlawfully enter the United States after submitting an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(F)(i)(I)) for the purpose of receiving asylum, custody and care, and adjudicating such application; and

(II) a grant of asylum to the alien would not cause the number of asylum grants in a fiscal year to exceed the number set forth in clause (iii)(II); and

(IV) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that—

(aa) the alien warrants a grant of asylum; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

‘‘(ii) LOCATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, shall select the location of each Designated Application Processing Center, within the consent of the country in which such centers will be located, if necessary.

(B) ELIGIBILITY.—The purpose of this division is to establish an asylum processing program outside of the United States.

(1) establishes a grant of asylum outside of the United States to the alien—

(aa) the alien warrants a grant of asylum;

(bb) the cost of processing the application.

(2) the alien did not unlawfully enter the United States after submitting an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(F)(i)(I)) for the purpose of receiving asylum, custody and care, and adjudicating such application; and

(3) shall deposit all fees collected under paragraph (1) into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under section 286(m) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1356m)).

(b) AMOUNT.—The fee required under sub- paragraph (a) shall be based upon—

(aa) the amount necessary to deter frivolous applications; and

(bb) the cost of processing the application.

SA 34. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SHELBY) to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

‘‘SEC. 120. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Sections 101 through 104 of Division L shall have no effect.

SEC. 121. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ‘‘Central American Nationals Protection Act of 2019.’’

SEC. 122. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this division is to establish an asylum processing program outside of the United States.

(a) establishes a grant of asylum outside of the United States to the alien—

(aa) the alien warrants a grant of asylum;

(bb) the alien did not unlawfully enter the United States after submitting an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I);

(cc) the alien is present in the United States as of the date of the enactment of the Central American Nationals Protection Act of 2019; and

(dd) the alien is not subject to an outstanding removal order.

(b) SELECTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to this section; to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

‘‘SEC. 123. ADMISSION OF ELIGIBLE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS AS ASYLUMS.

(a) APPLICATIONS.—Section 208(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(F) AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including paragraph (1), and except as provided in clause (ii), a national of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras who is otherwise eligible to apply for asylum under subparagraph (C); and

(2) the alien is present in the United States as of the date of the enactment of the Central American Nationals Protection Act of 2019 shall be ineligible for asylum unless—

(aa) the alien warrants a grant of asylum; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(bb) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

‘‘(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this sub- paragraph; and

(bb) if the alien applying for asylum is an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 424(c)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002), to have legal counsel present at any interview at no expense to the United States Government.

‘‘(C) ELIGIBILITY.—

(aa) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(iv) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including paragraph (1), and except as provided in clause (ii), a national of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras who is otherwise eligible to apply for asylum under subparagraph (C); and

(bb) the alien applies for asylum outside of the United States at a Designated Application Processing Center in Central America.

‘‘(1) the alien submits an application for asylum outside of the United States at a Designated Application Processing Center in Central America;

(a) the alien is otherwise eligible for asylum under subparagraph (A), except that the alien does not need to be outside of his or her country of nationality;

(b) the alien did not unlawfully enter the United States after submitting an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I); and

(bb) the alien is otherwise eligible to apply for asylum under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I).

(bb) the alien is otherwise eligible for asylum under paragraph (A), except that the alien does not need to be outside of his or her country of nationality;

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

(ii) LOCATIONS.—

The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Centers, established in each of the following countries:

(A) to apply to a Designated Application Processing Center for asylum under this subparagraph; and

(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.
him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after section 1101 and insert the following:

TITLE XII—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1201. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–254) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’, there is appropriated $5,700,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the conditions set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 230 of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–114) shall apply during fiscal year 2019 to the amounts made available in the clause preceding this proviso.”.

SA 39. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after section 1101 and insert the following:

TITLE XII—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1201. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–254) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’, there is appropriated $5,700,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the conditions set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 230 of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–114) shall apply during fiscal year 2019 to the amounts made available in the clause preceding this proviso.”.

SA 40. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

TITLE XII—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1201. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–254) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’, there is appropriated $765,205,479 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the conditions set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 230 of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–114) shall apply during fiscal year 2019 to the amounts made available in the clause preceding this proviso.”.
SA 41. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strikes out the enacting clause and inserts the following:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Sec. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–256) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 103(g) and inserting “February 8, 2019”;

and

(2) by adding after section 103 the following:

“Sec. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’, there is appropriated $765,205,479 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023.”.

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019.”

DIVISION B—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sections in this division are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS
PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, $3,065,420,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael or Florence, other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible states and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for past or future crop insurance premiums, forest restoration, and poultry and livestock losses: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1501(c) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9901(c)) to orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2020: Provided further, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crop land, or access to crop land, the Secretary shall waive fees and/or make crop insurance available, to bring replacement land into production: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading may not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses may include compensation to the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary. That, not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and distribution of the assistance provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $480,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities provided in section 607 and described in section 381(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

Sec. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 137 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, $25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for flood mitigation, disaster relief, and long-term measures for necessary expenses related to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sec. 102. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Sec. 103. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to section 381(d)(1) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter (15 U.S.C. 714q(d)(1)) if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than $900,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

The person or legal entity may not receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program described in subsection (a)(1), directly or indirectly, of more than $125,000.

“Average adjusted gross income” has the meaning given in section 7(h) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Risk Reduction Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 7916(h)).

Sec. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, make available under subsection (a) payments under the Market Facilitation Program established by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for “emergency assistance programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, and long-term
recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and wildfires, $120,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, as follows: (1) $3,000,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment; (2) $11,000,000 for marine debris assessment and removal; (3) $11,570,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services; (4) $25,000,000 to improve: (a) hurricane intensity forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; (b) flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities; and (c) wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting; and (5) $50,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $120,570,000 shall be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $3,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, initiating or continuing fishery disaster assistance to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $8,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, $15,000,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses, up to 2 percent of funds may be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended, for flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce flood and storm damage risk; and for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.
in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That $1,000 of such funds made available under this heading shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the U.S. Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended, that such funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the following limitations: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS
Coast Guard
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $46,977,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION
For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR–8565, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, $82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES
For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance for financial management ex- penses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND
For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to implement activities required by section 50106 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to address: Provided, That such grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH
For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, $65,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving preparedness of the water sector, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, $1,560,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For additional amounts for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and calendar year 2018 wildfires for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of these funds shall be subject to section 301(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address impacts of Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “Forest Service” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $38,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $38,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, $720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildland fire suppression operations: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression for fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

For an additional amount for “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to section 301(b) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $50,000,000, for necessary expenses to assist workers impacted by the 2018 wildfires, including necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, earthquakes and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, to remain available through September 30, 2020: Provided, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer to not more than $1,000,000, if necessary, to any other Department of Labor account for construction and recovery needs, including worker protection activities: Provided further, That the transfer of such grant funds previously obligated to the impacted areas: Provided further, That of the
amount provided, up to $500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities related to such consequences. For an additional amount for this purpose, that such amount shall be for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Health Surveillance and Program Support”, $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for grants and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, earthquakes and wildfires in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191); provided further, That such amount shall be available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That such amount may be obligated under any of the programs authorized under this heading in division B of title VIII of Public Law 115–123 (as amended by Public Law 115–141), as determined by the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except that references to dates and school years in Public Law 115–123 shall be deemed to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the Secretary of Education may determine the amounts to be used for each such program and shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the amounts proposed to be obligated under this heading. That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, $60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for Head Start programs, including making payments under the Head Start Act, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and earthquakes and wildfires in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641(b)(1)(B), or 645(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or provided, after enactment of this Act, under a direct Federal grant: Provided further, That up to $2,000,000 shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION RECOVERY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Education Recovery” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires in 2018, or the volcanic eruption and earthquakes in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to as a “covered disaster or emergency”), $165,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2019: Provided, That such amount may be provided through any of the programs authorized under this heading in division B of title VIII of Public Law 115–123 (as amended by Public Law 115–131), as determined by the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except that references to dates and school years in Public Law 115–131 shall be deemed to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, and other disasters declared by the President to be major disasters or emergencies by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, to be the costs of audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying funding estimates or carryover balances, if any, that may be available for obligation under the Senate and investigations of any other such declared disasters: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations and a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and earthquakes and wildfires in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, and up to $1,000,000 of the funds available under this heading shall be for program administration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

Sect. 701. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall provide a detailed plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

TITLES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps, $115,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations and a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMED FORCES GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $32,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary, after consultation with the affected States, agencies, and other appropriate authorities, may use such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary and the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee shall submit notice thereof to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE X
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $10,542,900 to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5304 and 5306(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS

(airport and airway trust fund)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 122 of title 23, United States Code, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and their subrecipients) that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and in the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019,” and in addition to the general limitations on administrative costs contained in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Secretary may use administrative costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–254 and the amounts made available under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–254 without limitation: Provided further, That such amount may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to the disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

Sect. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including amounts provided under this division or in section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223, section 102 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development” in this division or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. Provided further, That the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for any of the same such purposes specified under this heading or the same heading in Public Law 115–254 without limitation: Provided further, That such amount may be used interchangeably and without limitation for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

Sect. 1101. Each amount designated in this division as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President designates such amounts for emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SA 42. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

Sect. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–245) is further amended:

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”;

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’, there is appropriated $5,700,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for purposes authorized by section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208) as amended by section 564 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161), to include activities authorized under section 1103(b) of title 8, United States Code.”.

This Act may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019.”

SA 43. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019.”
For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in subsection (a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**Rural Development**

**RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in subsection (a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE**

Sec. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, $2,500,000 shall be available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $25,200,000 shall be available for crops under section 2, $150,000,000 shall be available for the Economic Development Assistance Program, and $300,000,000 shall be available for the Economic Development Assistance Program for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in subsection (a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**

**EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $400,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**

**WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS**

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $300,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", $200,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Marshals Service

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" for salaries and expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds shall be used to mitigate the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct consequence of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Fisheries Disaster Assistance" for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $1,336,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $1,336,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the completion of on-going construction projects not be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cost sharing for on-going construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", $400,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigations" for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high priority studies of projects in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" for necessary expenses, $740,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of the construction projects shall be financed using funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That the completion of on-going construction projects not be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cost sharing for on-going construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Mississippi River and Tributaries

For an additional amount for "Mississippi River and Tributaries" for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by natural disasters, $225,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance" for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in river and intercoastal waters, $245,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That projects receiving funds provided under this heading are necessary to cover the Federal share of the construction projects, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the completion of on-going construction projects not be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cost sharing for on-going construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Legal Services Corporation

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for "Payment to the Legal Services Corporation" to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $39,400,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Related Agencies

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and Facilities" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $29,400,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Federal Prison System

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and Facilities" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $29,400,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
CONSTRUCTION  
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disasters, major and 'calendal year 2018 earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.  

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND  
For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, including costs to States and territories to administer historic preservation activities required by section 306106 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program: Provided, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION  
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.  

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT  
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT  
For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, $350,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES  
For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, $15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.  

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS  
COAST GUARD  
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT  
For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Yutu, $46,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCURMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS  
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Yutu, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH  
For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION  
For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
CONSTRUCTION  
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disasters, major, and calendal year 2018 earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
CONSTRUCTION  
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disasters, major, and calendal year 2018 earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "National Forest System" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $84,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Wildland Fire Management (including transfer of funds)" for wildfire suppression in fiscal year 2018, $720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildfire suppression, operations, and research, including administrative and operational support: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Scientific and Technical Services" for wildfire suppression, operations, and research, including administrative and operational support: Provided, That the funds appropriated herein shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability of communities and to reduce susceptibility to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to $10,400,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu: Provided further, That the funds appropriated herein shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability of communities and to reduce susceptibility to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to $10,400,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu: Provided further, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildfire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For an additional amount for "National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences" for construction and recovery needs, including obligations to date, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $36,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Public Health, including administrative and operational support: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildfire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Behavioral Health" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Behavioral Health" for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General" for oversee of activities responding to such consequences: Provided further, That such amounts designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That up to $2,000,000 shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such obligations may be charged to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan specifying funding estimates for audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying funding estimates or carryover balances, if any, that may be available for audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDUCATION RECOVERY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For an additional amount for “Education Recovery” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires in 2018, or the volcanic eruption and earthquakes in 2018 in those areas for which a disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to as the “disaster or emergency”), $165,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2019: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such assistance may be provided through any of the programs authorized under this heading in division B of title VIII of Public Law 115–123 as amended by Public Law 115–141, and as amended by section 103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, or for obligation or expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations affected and a funding plan: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, or for obligation or expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations affected and a funding plan: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM
For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management and such funds shall be subject to the provisions of sections 3334 and 3338(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, $5,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such heading, including the obligation of new grants, for activities authorized under section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all such funds, including information on how and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254 that remain available, after the funds under such headings have been allocated for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such headings, shall be allocated to grantees, for mitigation, the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That such allocations shall be made in the same manner as under section 112 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That that amount the Secretary may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery purposes under this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery purposes in future appropriations under this heading: Provided further, That that amount the Secretary shall allocate to grantees, for activities authorized under such heading, for activities authorized under section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all such funds, including information on how and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the proviso on the Secretary: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) may receive disaster relief funds for disaster recovery purposes under this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery purposes in future appropriations under this heading: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development”—for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of funds provided under this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery purposes in future appropriations under this heading: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development Fund (including transfers of funds)” for necessary costs (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302 et seq.) related to disaster relief and emergency assistance activities designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS) For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such heading, including the obligation of new grants, for activities authorized under section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief and emergency assistance activities designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS) For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such heading, including the obligation of new grants, for activities authorized under section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief and emergency assistance activities designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
and Development—Community Development Fund’ of Public Law 115–123, that were allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew, may be used interchangeably and without limitation for some activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. In addition, any funds provided under the heading ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund’ in this division or in division I of Public Law 115–294 that are made available in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes the Federal Register Notice implementing this provision, grantees may submit for HUD approval revised plans for the use of funds related to Hurricane Matthew that expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by Hurricane Florence. Approval of any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary. Once the implementing Notice is published, the related provisions shall follow the requirements contained therein.

SEC. 1101. Each amount designated in this title of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas related to this division or any future Act, and amounts previously provided under section 420 of division L of Public Law 114–133, section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223, section 704 of division C of Public Law 114–221 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and under the heading ‘Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund’ of division B of Public Law 115–56, Public Law 115–123, and Public Law 115–254, shall be available for eligible administrative costs of the grantees related to any disaster relief funding identified in this subsection without regard to any disaster relief appropriation from which such funds originated.

The additional uses pursuant to this section for amounts that were previously designated in an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE XI**

**GENERAL PROVISION—THIS DIVISION**

**Sec. 1101.** Each amount designated in this division by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DIVISION A—ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019**

**Title I. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019**

The following sums in this division are appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was ordered to the table; as follows:

**Title V—Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019**

For an additional amount for ‘Office of the Secretary’, $3,005,422,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary. That the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1501(e) of title 8, United States Code, and (9081(e)) to eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and is less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 2018; Provided further, That the amount of payments received under this heading and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss amount approved by the Secretary; Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary; Provided further, That payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary; Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**

**EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for the ‘Emergency Forest Restoration Program’, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $480,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,
That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in subdivision 1 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

Sec. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $25,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies occurring in calendar year 2018 and other natural disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That sections 361E-H and 361N of the Consolidated Appropriations Acts are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $120,570,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.


That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Typhoon Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018 under the Stafford T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $600,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be used during the 60 days after the date of enactment of this division, and of wildfires, fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $1,336,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $28,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out...
the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Wusen, and natural disasters during the calendar year 2018, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, $15,000,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105-119, and all funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104-134 (referred to by Public Law 105-119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading. Provided further, That for projects receiving funds provided under this heading, the provisions of section 502 of the Water Resources Act of 1965 and applicable to these funds: Provided further, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funds provided under this heading shall be at full Federal rate with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99-662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project, except for those projects having construction and design completed prior to July 1, 1995: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not make payments under this heading until the appropriation for the fiscal year has been enacted into law: Provided further, That funds transferred to the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government for purposes of this division, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government:

TITLE III
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, $250,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, $490,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY INVESTIGATIONS
For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, study, and compilation of information on flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high priority studies by the States and coastal areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects and rehabilitate and repair damages due to the construction or operation of Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, $225,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, $245,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as may be necessary to carry out the plans of the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT
For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, $350,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for the purposes of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for the purposes of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to be used for necessary expenses in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, $15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS
COAST GUARD
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $46,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $476,755,000, to remain
available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR–4905, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance” for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LINKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael,calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For additional amounts for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $56,000,000, to remain available until expended for the forest inventory and the potential threat to at-risk communities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For additional amounts for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $56,000,000, to remain available until expended for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended; for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance program and for other solid waste management activities, $36,000,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of these funds shall be subject to subsection (b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f) of section 106: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, $349,400,000, to remain available until expended, of which $53,300,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which $296,100,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1526 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities under section 3606 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program: Provided, That such amount shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, and Mangkhut, and calendar years 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires and volcanic eruptions, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires and volcanic eruptions, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

For an additional amount for “Health Surveillance and Program Support” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Health Services Administration” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Food and Nutrition Assistance Program” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “DEPARTMENT OF LABOR” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “General Provisions—This Title” (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
such plans shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

**TITLE VIII**

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

**GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for “SALARIES and Expenses”, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, and other disasters occurring in 2018 and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying fundings or carryover balances, if any, that are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $115,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations, provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations and a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLES IX, X**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan and future mission requirements for installations significantly damaged by Hurricane Michael: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FEDERAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $12,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

**VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such actions necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION**

**EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: That none of the funds made available for “Community Development Fund” under section I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That such funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general or special purpose, or tribe that has been designated as the (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That such funds shall be available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254 that remain available, after the funds under such headings have been allocated to grantees, for expenses for activities authorized under such headings, shall be allocated to grantees, for mitigation activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That such allocations shall be made in the same proportion that the amount of funds each grantee received under this division bears to the amount of funds made available for the same heading in division I of Public Law 115-254 bears to the amount of all funds provided to all grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under the text preceding the first proviso under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, the Secretary shall allocate to all such grantees an aggregate amount not less than 33 percent of the sum of such amounts of funds within 120 days after the enactment of this division: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of funds made available under this heading.
and the same heading in Public Law 115–254 for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306(a)(9)); Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading, grantee may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in the process of recovery. Provided further, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial control processes and that such grantee has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 321 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding recovery activities, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall act in accordance with section 1210 of Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common report to be submitted by the grantee that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of contracts, procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts, and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds. Provided further, That the Secretary shall follow the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the project or its components: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306)): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That the first proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2016 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or unit of general local government” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe” (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)): Provided further, That the sixth proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or subdivision thereof” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe” (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)): and Provided further, That to the extent that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary determines that the requirements for a waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading in Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101 of division A of Public Law 114–223), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately waive or provide an alternative requirement for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately waive or provide an alternative requirement for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That the Secretary shall satisfy with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds. Provided further, That the Secretary shall follow the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the project or its components: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306)): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and their subrecipients) that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–234, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery activities: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–234, up to $5,000,000 shall be available to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–234 and any mitigation funding provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101 of division A of Public Law 114–223), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of division B of Public Law 115–56, Public Law 115–234, and Public Law 115–254, shall be available for eligible administrative costs of the grantee related to any disaster relief funding identified in this subsection without regard to the particular disaster appropriation to which such funds are directed: (c) The additional uses pursuant to this section for amounts that were previously designated by the Congress, respectively, as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101 of division A of Public Law 114–223), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and as defined by section 101 of division A of Public Law 114–223 in the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of division B of Public Law 115–56, Public Law 115–234, and Public Law 115–254, shall be available for activities that are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

TITLE XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 1101. Each amount designated in this division for activities that are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and
Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescheduled or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently designates such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress. This division may be cited as the “Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019”.

SA 46. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 298, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Strike all after title section 1101 and insert the following:

TITLE XII—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1201. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, as amended by Public Law 115–245 is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“Sec. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Proclamation, Construction, and Improvements’ there is appropriated $765,200 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the conditions set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 230 of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) shall apply during fiscal year 2019 to the amounts made available in the clause preceding this proviso.”

SA 47. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 298, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after section 1101 and insert the following:

TITLE XII—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1201. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–245) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“Sec. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts made available by this Act for ‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Proclamation, Construction, and Improvements’ there is appropriated $765,200 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That the conditions set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 230 of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) shall apply during fiscal year 2019 to the amounts made available in the clause preceding this proviso.”

SA 48. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 298, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1159, after line 23, insert the following:

“SEC. 104. (a) In addition to other amounts made available by section 302(a) of title II of division A of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–72; 131 Stat. 1229), $300,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for disaster nutrition assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency designated by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

(b) The funds made available to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under subsection (a) shall—

(1) remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020; and

(2) be in addition to funds otherwise made available.

SEC. 105. The amount made available under this section is designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)).

SA 49. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 298, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division L, insert the following:

SEC. 120. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Sections 101 through 104 of this division shall have effect as follows:

(1) at the place in division L, insert the following:

SEC. 121. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Central American Nationals Protection Act of 2019”.

SEC. 122. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this division is to establish an asylum processing program outside of the United States that—

(1) provides an alternative method of seeking protection in the United States for persecution of nationals of El Salvador, of Guatemala, and of Honduras; and

(2) reduces the incentive for such persons to make the dangerous journey to the United States southern border to request asylum.

SEC. 123. ADMISSION OF ELIGIBLE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALIENS AS ASYLUMISTS.

(a) APPLICATIONS.—Section 208(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158a(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONALS TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM.—

“(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including paragraphs (1) and (a) of section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, the Secretary of Homeland Security has referred the alien to a Designated Application Processing Center designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to apply for asylum under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158a(a)(2)), then such grant is consistent with the national policy of the United States.

“(2) Exception.—Notwithstanding subsection (1), paragraph (1) shall apply to a national of El Salvador, Guatemala, or of Honduras if the alien is present in the United States before the date of the enactment of the Central American National Protection Act of 2019.

“(iii) Time limit.—The time limit under subsection (b)(2) shall not apply to nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, or of Honduras who are described in clause (i).

“(aa) In general.—Section 208(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) EIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONALS FOR ASYLUM AND PAROLE.—

“(i) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may grant asylum to a national of El Salvador, Guatemala, or of Honduras who submits an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I) if—

“(1) the alien is otherwise eligible for asylum under subparagraph (A), except that the alien does not need to be outside of his or her country of nationality;

“(II) the alien did not unlawfully enter the United States after submitting an application under subsection (a)(2)(F)(i)(I); and

“(III) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that—

“(aa) the alien warrants a grant of asylum; and

“(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

“(bb) such grant is consistent with the national interest.

“(a) Designated Application Processing Centers.—

“(1) Establishment.—Not later than 360 days after the date of the enactment of the Central American National Protection Act of 2019, the Secretary of State shall establish Designated Application Processing Centers, with the consent of the country in which such centers will be located, if necessary.

“(aa) In general.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that not fewer than 1 Designated Application Processing Center is established in each of the following countries:—

“(AA) Belize.

“(BB) Costa Rica.

“(CC) El Salvador.

“(DD) Guatemala.

“(EE) Honduras.

“(FF) Mexico.

“(GG) Nicaragua.

“(HH) Panama.

“(II) Designated Application Processing Centers.—

“(1) Designated Application Processing Centers shall be located in consultation with the Secretaries of Homeland Security, which shall select the location of
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(ii) Maximum number of referrals and grants of asylum.—

(A) Title I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SEC. 102. For purposes of administering title II of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–121), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from the record Storm Ida and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2021 due to extreme cold:

Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $2,850,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, $15,000,000, to remain available until such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 106–119, and all funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referred to by Public Law 106–119) shall not apply to the amount appropriated under this heading:

Provided further, That, for the purposes of this division, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (25 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, Typhoon Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $900,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

Provided further, That the amount appropriated, up to 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, $200,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, $1,336,000:

Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
January 24, 2019

TITLE V
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS
COAST GUARD
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT
For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $46,777,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $476,755,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION
For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $48,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Historic Preservation Fund
For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $36,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities required by the National Historic Preservation Act: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, $15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
January 24, 2019

Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquake damage associated with emergency declaration EM–4310, and in those areas impacted by a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires or volcanic eruptions, $72,310,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, $72,310,000 is for costs related to the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged by disasters in 2018: Provided further, That, not later than 90 days after enactment of this division, the Survey shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 volcano disaster along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to at-risk communities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance” for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving the effectiveness of the water sector, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 wildfires, and Typhoon Yutu, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and calendar year 2018 wildfires for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program and for other solid waste management activities, $500,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of these funds shall be subject to section 301(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, $594,100,000 to remain available until expended, of which $53,300,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which $296,100,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1423 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount of this $12,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount $21,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, $720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildland fire suppression operations: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For an additional amount for “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for necessary expenses in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 related to the consequences of major disasters or emergencies declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

Sec. 601. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this division, the agencies receiving funds appropriated by this title shall submit a detailed operation plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title by State and Territory, and by program, project, and activity, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such funds shall be obligated before the operating plans are provided to the Committees: Provided, That such plans shall be updated on a quarterly basis: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VII
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $50,000,000, for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and hurricanes in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641(a)(1)(B), or 641(b)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may not be subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That up to $2,000,000 shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Secretary of Labor may be charged to any such declared disaster areas: Provided further, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall have submitted a detailed expenditure plan for funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Education Recovery” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Health Surveillance and Program Support”, $30,000,000, for necessary expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, and other related behavioral health services, and for other similar programs to provide support for individuals impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

years in Public Law 115–123 shall be deemed to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the Secretary of Education, or his designee, shall determine the amounts to be used for each such program and shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of those determinations: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

Sec. 701. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall provide a detailed plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such amounts shall be spent within 60 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Government Accountability Office shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $2,000,000, for the construction of facilities for the Navy, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for design and related contracts: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a detailed expenditure plan for funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air National Guard”, $42,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and provided: That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a report from the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, that the funds are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a report from the Secretary of the Army, or his designee, that the funds are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Florence and Michael and provided: That any funds made available under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-CHIP program that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including cases of all relevant public documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That such amounts appropriated under this heading shall be available only if funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this division are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Block Grant Local”, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Florence and Michael: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such action is necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Florence and Michael, may transfer funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit a written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a report from the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, that the funds are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, $33,000,000, to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That not more than $20,000,000 of the funds made available for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5324 and 5338(c)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), $10,542,000 to remain available until expended, for federal share grants made under section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and the same heading in division B of Public Law 115-254 that remain available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall not be considered relevant to the non-CHIP program, to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall consolidate all such data and information in accordance with section 1201 of Public Law 115-254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common recovery criteria establishing the department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including cases of all relevant public documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That such amounts appropriated under this heading shall be available only if funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this division are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under title 23, United States Code, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
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Division Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses”—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of the particular funding. Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose for the fiscal year 2019 and for the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for any of the same such purposes specified under this heading or the same heading and for the same purpose for the fiscal year 2018.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)— Provided further, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements or the provision of a statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds or requirements relating to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading that have prior environmental review, approval or permit under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development” in this division or in division I of Public Law 115-254 that are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Secretary may waive any environmental review, approval or permit related to any disaster relief, long-term recovery, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 114-223 (as added by section 305(j) of division C of Public Law 115-254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115-31, and any mitigation funding provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” in this division or in division I of Public Law 115-254 that are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transfers such designated amounts.

This division may be cited as the “Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019”.

SA 51. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year Ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115-254) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 160(a) and inserting “February 8, 2019”;

and—

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for “U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”, there is appropriated $3,700,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019”.

DIVISION B—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FLOOD AND DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sums in this division are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLe I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Processing, Research and Marketing

Office of the Secretary

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, $3,005,422,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for...
necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael or Florence, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may provide such assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible states and territories: Provided further, That such assistance may include compensation to producers of crops or livestock, or for preparedness and response activities: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading, and for any losses or disasters occurring in calendar year 2018 and 2019, shall not exceed $400,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations,” for necessary expenses related to the Emergency Watershed Protection Program pursuant to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies of the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(b)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies of the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, $25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of crops occurring on December 1, 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program,” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies of the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
provided fur-[406x210]ther. That the Assistant Secretary of[444x284]for,That the Assistant Secretary of[444x154], That such amount is des-[431x154], That such amount is des-[458x114], That such amount is des-[412]ized by the Congress as being for an emer-[412]gency requirement pursuant to section[412]251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Bu-[412]dget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the[412]Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

TITLE IV
CORPS OF ENGINES—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high priority studies of projects in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V
MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses for flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which have signed Chief’s Reports as of the date of enactment of this division, at full Federal expense, $225,000,000, to remain available until expended, for construction and operation of projects receiving funds provided under this heading:

Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, $2,450,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 volcanic disaster along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to aircraft communities. That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, $350,000, to be derived from the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, $15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, $46,977,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, $2,210,000,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLES II, III AND VII

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Florence, Lane, and Michael: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Program” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

FOR INSPECTIONAL USE

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $1,500,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $49,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $1,500,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $49,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
activities, $56,000,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of these funds shall be subject to section 301(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address impacts of Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and other natural disasters occurring in 2018, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $84,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount $21,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance (including transfer of funds)” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $38,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount $21,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, $720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Health Surveillance and Program Support”, $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019, for grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, and other human services, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, and Typhoon Yutu, wildfires and earthquakes occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): Provided, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the California wildfires, earth-quakes, and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.). Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations: Provided, That none of the funds to be made available for any such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $24,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except as required by law: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration.

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except as required by law: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration.
in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declarations of disaster in fiscal year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary shall allocate to all grantees that received allocations under this heading and under the same heading in division B of the Bipartisan Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Emergency Relief Program

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Community Planning and Development

Community Development Fund (Including Transfers of Funds)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this division:

Establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall require that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent waste, fraud or abuse of such funds: Provided further, That in determining the amount of any grant under this heading: Provided further, That such funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this division:

Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued

Emergency Planning and Development

Emergency Planning and Development Fund

For an additional amount for “Emergency Planning and Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), that funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading and under the same heading in division B of the Bipartisan Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 that remain available after any required allocation of amounts under this heading to the extent that the amount of funds each grantee received under this division and the same heading in division I of Public Law 115–254, the Secretary shall allocate to all grantees that received allocations under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Emergency Planning and Development Expenses—Community Planning and Development” to support the same projects for which such funds were awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe.

Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance from the public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantees administrative contracts and subcontracts, environmental and procurement processes, to support the same projects for which such funds were awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe.

Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and those that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Emergency Planning and Development Expenses—Community Planning and Development” to support the same projects for which such funds were awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe.

Emergency Planning and Development

Emergency Planning and Development Fund

For an additional amount for “Emergency Planning and Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be used to address the economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5151 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and those that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to $2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Emergency Planning and Development Expenses—Community Planning and Development” to support the same projects for which such funds were awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe.
SA 52. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike out the enacting clause and insert the following:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SSEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–254) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019’’; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and in addition to the amounts otherwise made available by this Act for ‘‘U.S. Custom and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’’, there is appropriated $5,700,000,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023.’’. This division may be cited as the ‘‘Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019’’.

DIVISION B—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sums in this division are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the ‘‘Office of the Secretary’’, $3,005,442,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, or wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $489,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the ‘‘Emergency Forest Restoration Program’’, necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the ‘‘Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations’’, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the ‘‘Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations’’, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under heading within 45 days after the date of enactment of the Bi- partisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–125), losses to agricultural producers resulting from losses also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision B of the Bi- partisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–125), losses to agricultural producers resulting from losses also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 103. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (93 Stat. 2323), if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than $900,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a person or legal entity if at least 75 percent of the adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

(b) A division of an entity may not receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program described in subsection (a)(1), directly or indirectly, of more than $125,000.

(c) The term “average adjusted gross income” has the meaning given the term defined in section 760.1502 of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect July 1, 2018.

(d) The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 2323), for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” (including transfers of funds) necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, such amount may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities:

Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

NECESSARY EXPENSES RELATED TO DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corpora- tion Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, $23,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, $200,000,000, for necessary expenses related to...
the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE**

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, $400,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE IV**

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high priority studies of projects in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES**

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by natural disasters, $225,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, $245,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION**

For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, $4,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**BUREAU OF RECLAMATION WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES**

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, $15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSTRUCTION**

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR-4365, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, $82,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount of $50,000,000 shall be used to restore and rebuild fire refuges and increase the resiliency and capacity of coastal habitat and infrastructure to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
withstand storms and reduce the amount of damage caused by such storms: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities required by section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 196 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program: Provided, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) Provided further, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement; Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, $76,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, $72,310,000 is for costs related to the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged by disasters in 2018: Provided further, That, not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year in which such appropriation is made, the Survey shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 disasters, along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to at-risk communities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance and Financial Management Grants for Insular Areas” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving preparedness of the water sector, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, $600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, $98,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $84,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount $21,000,000 shall be for those purposes for which reciprocal agreements are entered into and $63,900,000 shall be for the purposes for which agreements are entered into under section 611(a) of the Cranston-Gonzalez Act and for purposes of section 212 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, $120,000,000 shall be provided to States in ERA Projects 4, 9, 10 and 11 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and earthquake damage as associated with the consequences of Typhoon Yutu and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, $78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to improvements at such treatment works or facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu: Provided further, That the funds appropriated herein shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrometeorological change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and Federal water pollution control, hazardous, and solid waste management financial assistance grants provided pursuant to section 3011(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $84,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount $21,000,000 shall be for those purposes for which reciprocal agreements are entered into and $63,900,000 shall be for those purposes for which agreements are entered into under section 611(a) of the Cranston-Gonzalez Act and for purposes of section 212 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, $120,000,000 shall be provided to States in ERA Projects 4, 9, 10 and 11 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and earthquake damage as associated with the consequences of Typhoon Yutu and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, $78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, $36,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for use in conducting and recovering from response activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For an additional amount for “National Institutes of Health—National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for necessary expenses in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) in 2018, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

Sec. 601. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this division, the agencies receiving funds appropriated by this title shall establish a plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title by State and Territory, and by program, project, and activity, to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan for the fiscal year 2019, including obligations to date, and submittal to the Committees on Appropriations of the fiscal year 2019, including obligations to date, and submittal to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all such funds are expended.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $50,000,000, for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Super Typhoon Yutu, or earthquakes and wildfires occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) in 2018, $1,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration.

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Super Typhoon Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, and other disasters occurring in 2018 and identified by the Inspector General of the Department of Labor, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE IX**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, $115,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations and a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, $700,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a basing plan and future mission requirements for installations significantly damaged by Hurricane Michael: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, $42,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this division, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

**VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such action is necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE X**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION**

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5334 and 5338(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION**

**AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND**

**(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)**

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to $18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION**

**EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, $1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, $1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5111 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and other support for most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading and the same heading in Public Law 115–254 may remain available after the funds under such headings have been allocated for expenses for activities authorized under such headings, shall be allocated to grantees, for mitigation activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That such allocations shall be made in the same proportion that the amount of funds each grantee received under this division and the same heading in division I of Public Law 115–254 bears to the amount of all funds provided to all grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading the first proviso under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, the Secretary shall allocate to all such grantees an aggregate amount not less than 33 percent of the sum of such amounts of funds within 120 days after the enactment of this division based on the best available data, and shall allocate no less than 100 percent of such funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this division.

**Emergency Relief Program**

For an additional amount for “Emergency Relief Program” as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading, grants may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading, grants may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That in making grants, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).
Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to ensure that all grantees of federal assistance are notifying the public of the details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the funds will address term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas. Related funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the project or its components: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall be available for disaster recovery and infrastructure needs in the most impacted and distressed areas of Hurricane Matthew, and any mitigation funding provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 115–31, and under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be considered with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–254 and the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for the purposes specified under this heading or the same heading in Public Law 115–254 without limitation: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)) may be used for alternative requirements or as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THIS DIVISION

SEC. 1101. Each amount designated in this division by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SA 53. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. KING, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 15, 2019”; and
additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 648) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.J. Res. 28) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.J. Res. 31) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I understand that there are three bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the titles of the bills for the first time en bloc.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 2019

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. RUBIO, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 12 noon, Friday, January 25, 2019; and, further, that following the prayer and pledge, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 28) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's Record under "Submitted Resolutions."


NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 28, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 28) recognizing January 2019 as "National Mentoring Month."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 28) was agreed to.

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
KEITH KRAH, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, ENERGY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT, VICE CATHERINE ANN NOVELLI, RESIGNED.

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
KEITH KRAH, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. VICE ROBERT D. HOGART, RESIGNED.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
KEITH KRAH, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS. VICE JOHN MACADAM MOFFITT, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ROBERT K. SCOTT, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNCIL OFFICER IN THE INTER–AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS. VICE CATHERINE ANN NOVELLI, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY
JAMES A. CROWELL, IV, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. VICE BRIAN F. HOLMEJ, RETIRED.

JASON P.A. PARK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. VICE JOHN MACADAM MOFFITT, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE
THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12200 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12200 AND 12212:

To be general

To be lieutenant colonel

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel


To be major

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12200 AND 12212:

To be colonel

To be colonel

CRAG K. ABER
PIERRE M. ALLEGRE
KENNETH D. BROWN
JAMES P. DANDL
JOHN L. ELLIOTT, JR.
KLAVINS NOEL
MICHAEL C. SEAMAN
CAROL A. YEAGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MICHAEL J. CHUNG
MICHAEL J. DAELEY
DAVID H. HAYGOOD
BRADLEY J. PEEBLES

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

To be colonel

ROBERT T. HINDS, JR.
The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be colonel

MARK A. BANJAK
SHANDON ANN BENNETT
RON M. BLAZE
MICHAEL A. BORDERA
JAMBS ALAN GOODWIN
LAUREN M. LEATHERS
MARVIN A. LEE
NORMAN GUSTAY PRINTRR, JR.
ELIZABETH J. SEIFRIN
DONNA MARIE SKOBA SNYDER
ALEXIS ST. STACKHOUSE
JENNIFER C. WHITKO

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

DINNI M. BRITTEN
EVLYN J. CRUZENZO
JOHN MICHAEL CURRY
KUDOLPH E. HAMO
STEPHEN C. LEK
EDWARD M. LOPUE
JOSHUA MICHAEL MCCONKY
HANS F. OTTO
BRIAN D. SCHRODER
NEIL L. SCHWILMEN
MIDANI M. SHUTTS-KARJOLA
KESTIN MAIRE WYRICK

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be colonel

JASON G. ARNOLD
STEVEN J. ROSSFORD
CHRISTOPHER J. KORHIE
CARRIE A. SCHMID

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be colonel

DAVID P. BAILEY
BOWY MATTHEY CAUDLE
GIUSEPPE A. DEBARTO
DIBORAH S. DEJIA
HERBERT O. DOGGE, JR.
KELLY J. GERVEA
MATT THOMAS HENDELL
STEPHEN H. A. HERNANDEZ
CATHERINE A. HOGST
DIBORAH R. LEHREN
JULIANNA L. LISON

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

JOYCE C. BEATY

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

TIMOTHY S. MCCAERY
NOEL Y. OMINDE
MICHAEL D. SCHWARTZ
BETH A. SFOON
THERESA M. STARKS

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

JENNIFER J. ARCHER
STEPHEN E. CLOUGH
FARID HASSAN
LAWRENCE B. NOEL, JR.
LAWRENCE D. PRAVLER

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

ANDREW T. ALLEN
MICHELLE K. ANTON
CHRISTOPHER E. BICKUS
TIMOTHY P. BALLARD
KENNETH S. BOLL
TRACY K. BOZUNG
JENNIFER A. BROOKS
YOVANNI CASABLANCA
VALERIE J. CASTLE
FRANCIS J. CLARK
JEAN FELIX CYRIAQUE
PAUL L. DANCE
JOSEPH P. DOERING
MELISSA J. DOOLEY
ROBERT T. EMERY
IRENE FOLARDON
JULIE A. FREELING
ANNE GRAY
ROBERT R. HOLMERS
GORDON J. JACKSON
NURAM M. KISTER
MATTHEW R. KEYSOR
SCOTT ALEXANDER KING
KIMBERLY D. KUMER
DANIEL R. LAMOT
WAYNE A. LARACK
DEWAYNE C. LAZENBY
CHRISTOPHER PHILIP
MATTHEW D. LIVIN
KARYN C. LIVI
HUI LING LI

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

To be colonel

To be colonel

To be colonel

To be colonel

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

JESSE P. COLWELL
BRETT M. COMER
JESSE P. COLWELL
BRETT M. COMER

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

KUANG S. A. CHANG
DIANE G. CARANTA
ANDREW W. BURSAW
HYRUM R. BRONSON
RUSSELL A. BAUR
ALISON T. BAUM
MATTHEW BARNES
DANIEL M. ANDERSON

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be colonel

LAWRENCE D. PEAVLER
LAWRENCE B. NOEL, JR.
FAZAL HUSSAIN
JEREMY D. HAMIL
MARK W. HENDERSON
VIN LEE
BRINT D. MARTIN
ROGER L. MILLER
LION A. NICH
JACK D. ROBERTS
JEREMY F. SCARBATE
NATAREN T. SCHWAMBURGER
BRANDON R. WILLIAMS

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the united states air force under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

HOMAYOUN B. AHMADIAN
JOHN E. ALLIS
MARC D. ANDERSON
MARCUS B. ARMS
ALEX R. BARNES
ALISON T. BAUM
REVA BAUM
RUSSELL A. BAUR
THOMAS M. BEACHKOFSKY
SABIN N. BOWE
CASEY D. BOWE
MATTHEW S. BROOK
HYRUM R. BRONSON
ANDREW W. BURSA
KELLYN N. BUSH
JEROME G. CARANTA
KUANG S. A. CHANG
January 24, 2019

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THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be lieutenant colonel

MARTIN M. ANDERSON
TIMOTHY R. ANDRUS
SUSAN S. ANDRUS
STEVEN L. ANDREWS
ENRIQUE R. ANDRES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

MARGARET T. BAKHARI
ANDREW R. BAKER
ALBERT R. BAKER
KELLY M. BAKER
R. KEVIN BAKER
DARCEY L. BAKER
LESLIE M. BAKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

JASON W. BAPTIZE
JOSEPH R. BAPTIZE
THOMAS J. BAPTIZE
JEREMY J. BAPTIZE
ROBERT K. BAPTIZE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

WILLIAM J. BARRETT
JOSHUA J. BARRETT
BRAD M. BARRETT
GIANNI L. BARRETT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

ANDREW R. BARRETT
BENJAMIN D. BARRETT
DANIEL L. BARRETT
LINDSEY A. BARRETT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

BRAD L. BERGE
SUZANNE M. BERGE
KURT W. BERGE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

ANDREW J. BERG
BRADLEY M. BERG
JOEL A. BERG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

ANDREW R. BERGER
MARK T. BERGER
JONATHAN R. BERGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

BRADLEY R. BERTHOLD
JOSHUA R. BERTHOLD
JASON W. BERTHOLD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

BRYAN B. BETTS
MATTHEW J. BETTS
JOSEPH R. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

BRYAN W. BETTS
ROBERT W. BETTS
JOSHUA R. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL M. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS
KURT W. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL D. BETTS
BRADLEY D. BETTS
JASON W. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL A. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS
DANIEL L. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL N. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL M. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS
HARRISON D. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL D. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL M. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL D. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL D. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624: TO be major

DANIEL D. BETTS
ANDREW J. BETTS
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 24, 2019

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Service Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

JENNIFER M. SMITH
ROBERT R. SORENSEN
NATALIE SOUZA
NICHOLAS A. SOURIASIS
KRISTIN R. SPRATT
KELLEY A. STANKO
CHRISTIAN M. STERNRAUSER
ERIC C. STEVENS
RIGAN A. STREITMANN
ADAM O. STRAND
ADAM R. STREIT
ASHELY B. STREUTERLAND
JILLIAN E. SYLVESTER
SHAYLE L. TAYLOR
AMBER C. TAYLOR
DOUGLAS F. TAYLOR
KENNETH B. TAYLOR
DAVID J. TEJERRE
CHRISTOPHER E. TOSS
FRANC V. TRAN
DAVID O. TUKUE
VICTOR J. VALLET
MAGAN W. VANDERSON
CHERYL E. VILLANURUA
NORMA A. VILLAREAL
JONAH R. WARD
LYNN M. WERTHS
ERIC L. WILSON
STEVEN J. WILLIAMS
JEFFERIE M. WILSON
ERICA W. WINTZ
KOSIA E. WISHNIS
THOMAS W. WOOD
JORDAN M. WYERS, JR.
STACY M. ZUMMERMAN
ALYSSA B. ZUEHL

To be colonel

JAMES B. FLOWERS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1228:

To be colonel

DYLAN T. RANDAZZO

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1280:

To be colonel

JERRY D. HALLMAN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the Regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 531:

To be major

CHRISTOPHER P. MOELLERLING

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the Regular Army Medical Service Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 531 and 3064:

To be major

JOCELYN A. PAULINO

The following named officer for regular appointment in the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 531 and 3064:

To be major

SAW K. SAN

The following named officer for regular appointment in the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 531 and 3064:

To be major

BRIBOCA J. QUACKENBUSH
DAVID A. WATKINS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army as a chaplain under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

Stacie L. Kervin

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

To be major

BRIAN R. KOSSLER

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

To be major

KATHERINE A. O'BRIEN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

JESSICA N. PERALESLUDMANN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

JULIA C. PHILLIPS

To be major

ALAIN M. ALEXANDER

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 624:

TALLAT A. ANISHAUN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Service Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

MATTHEW D. COLSIA

To be major

DARREN R. CASTON

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Service Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

GREGORIO C. CABRERA

To be major

JORDAN M. WYERS, JR.

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Medical Service Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Sections 624 and 3064:

SHAUN M. TAY

To be major

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1280:

To be major

KYLE A. ZAHN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1280:

JESSICA M. P. MILLER

To be major

ROSEMARY M. HAYDEN

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1280:

NEIL PARTAIN

To be major

BRETT T. THOMAS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1280:

JUDE K. McDAVID

To be major

NEAL PARRATT

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Marine Corps under Title 10, U.S.C. Section 1228:

JESSICA F. CALLA

To be colonel

MATTHEW T. COUGHLIN
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

BETHANNE CANERO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

STEVEN M. ANGELINE CURTIS R. BJORK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KEVIN T. BROWNLEE ROBERT K. McCROOKSEY, JR. KEVIN K. WILKIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

STEVEN P. BYRNES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

HEIDEMAN B. HOLLEY BRIAN E. KELLY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES Y. MALONE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JASON H. PERRY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MICHAEL R. LUKKES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

SHAWN E. MCGOWAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BETHANNE CANERO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Corey R. Wainscott

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

John C. Johnson

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Kevin F. Champeau

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Robert K. McCroskey, Jr.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Kevin F. Champeau

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

James J. Blaul

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

John T. Baker

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

David F. Runlay

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

James S. Claggin

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

John C. Jarvis

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

Abraham A. Freire

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Kurt E. Schreiber

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Stephen R. Byrne

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

Alexander N. Abati

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THIS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

Dabren M. Gallagher

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

John C. Jarvis

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Alessandro M. Abati

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Alexander N. Abati

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Alexandre A. Abati

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

Alexandre A. Abati
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
S665

January 24, 2019

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Marine Corps under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

60, to be colonel:

MICHAEL R. STEBERT
PAUL R. STAMARE, JR.
NATHAN B. STOKES
AARON J. STONE
RANDALL H. STONE
DAVID B. STOUT
TODD C. STOGGI
KATHRYN D. STROGOFF
ANTHONY D. SUBIR
ARON D. SULLIVAN
PRINTERSON M. SUNDERWIRTH
TARA A. SUNYCLIFFE
BRIAN W. SUNYCLIFFE
SCOTT F. TAPPEGART
PHILIP M. TATE
AARON M. TAYLOR
DHYVIN R. TAYLOR
SHANON L. TERRILL
JOHN E. TEST
SHAWN K. TETTELAULT
NATHANIEL H. TREATY
SHON D. THOMAS
STEPHEN C. THOMAS
JESSE A. THOMPSON
ANDREW M. THORNBERG
NICOLAS L. TIMM
CHAD A. TOWLES
JARED H. TOMSLEY
LORENZO TREVIINO, JR.
BRIAN E. TURNER
DAVID L. TUCK
MIREL J. TUNSTEER
PHILIP A. TURNER
TYWAN M. TURNER, SR.
JIMMY W. TURNEX
FLOYD J. TURNEX
DAVID M. VANCEHUF, JR.
NICHOLAS A. VANDAL
BENJAMIN G. VANWINKELDREN
CHRISTOPHER R. VARELA
ELVIN VASQUEZ
MATTHEW A. VAUGHN
TAYLOR T. VAUGHN
ADAM J. VETER
GAREETH W. VETER
SHANE B. VICKERS
ROBERT W. VIERHENRY
JASON A. VIGEL
MATTHEW F. VOLLMER
JASON A. WAB
JEFFREY J. WALKER
ANDREW J. WALLACE
BRIAN K. WALLPOLE
JOSHUA B. WALTERS
SHANE R. WARD
SEAN C. WASNER
MARK F. WASINGTON
DAVID W. WATERS
SCOTTY S. WATERS
AARON J. WATKINS
JOHN B. WATKINS
STEVEN M. WATSON
CHESTER J. WATT
BRITTANY L. WEAD
HAROLD D. WEEKS, JR.
DANIEL L. WEINSTEIN
RYAN E. WELSH
DANIEL R. WESTENDORF
ALAX N. WIESNER
WILLIAM J. WIEBAUGH
KEVIN M. WHEELER
MICHAEL G. WHEELE
AXELANDER B. WHITE
CANDACE A. WHITE
JOSHUA L. WHITE
SAMUEL R. WHITE
STEPHEN J. WHITEWAY
TROY A. WHITAKER
KEVIN W. WILFORD
DIONN K. WILFORD
KATHY W. WILLFORD
JONATHAN E. WILL
PAUL E. WILLIAMS H.
JOHN R. WILLIOTT
CHRISTOPHER M. WILLIAMS
DANIEL J. WILLIAMS
JUSTIN D. WILLIAMS
KEVIN J. WILLIAMS
SCOTT D. WILLIAMS
ANDREW W. WILLIAMSON
KELLY L. WILLIAMSON
KYLE W. WILMOUTH
DONALD R. WILLIAM.
JOSHUA D. WINEO
DANIEL J. WOOD
JEREMADEE B. WOOD
JOSHUA A. WOODWORTH
JAMES C. WORKMAN, JR.
BECKY A. WRIGHT
BRIAN K. WRIGHT
KURT B. WRINKE
NICHOLAS A. YACIOBI
BO K. YANG
JACKY J. YEAGER
BRITT A. YODER
TYLER A. YODER
EDWARD L. YOOG
FRANK C. EASTCOTT
KYLE M. ZENOR

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Marine Corps under title 10, U.S.C., section 624. To be major:

GIRDAN ALCALAPURITA
DAVID L. ANDERSON
ALEX J. BURGOEAAP
DAVID S. BILLOTZ, JR.
CHRISTIAN Q. BONED
JIMMY L. BOULSLEY, JR.
JACOB W. BRADFORD
JOSHUA C. MACDONALD
FLETCHER N. MIRON
CALVYN B. PATTON
JOSHUA J. FRIGHT
JEAN A. BUZANCO
AARON P. SAYBREY
LYNDA S. SCAVINO
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624.

To be colonel:

ERIC J. ADAMS
BRIAN S. ALDON
AARON A. ANSELL
PHILLIP N. ASH
SHERIF A. AZIZ
CHARLES B. BASHAM
GINGER H. BENDALL
BRADLEY P. BUSH
THOMAS M. BENDALL
ROBERT J. BOOSCH, JR.
ELIKA S. BOWER
KEVIN J. BOYCE
GREGSON M. BRANNON
SHANNON M. BROWN
CHRISTOPHER A. BROWNING
AARON J. BROWN
ALVIN L. BRYANT, JR.
MICHAEL J. BURNER
TAMARA L. CAMPBELL
LLOYD A. CONGEE
HEATHER J. COTOGA
BRADLEY S. COUGHLIN
CHARLES W. DELFIETTO III
ERIC E. DENT
SAMUEL N. DEPUTY
PATTY J. DEGRAAF
KEVIN D. DEERING
JEFFREY S. DINSMORE
HENRY D. DIXON
CHARLES E. DUDIK
BRIAN W. EADAMS
KRISTOPHER L. FAUGHT
STEPHEN V. FICAS
MARK E. FRANKO
JOSEPH E. GALVIN
SCOTT A. GENGHIS
LES TER E. GIBBES
BRANDON W. GRAHAM
JOHN T. GUTIERREZ
MATTHEW B. HAMILL
GEORGE H. HANNON
JEFFREY L. HAMMOND
ROBERT M. HANCE
DAVID W. HANDY
RICHARD D. HARNESS
GREGORY D. RASDOLL
WILLIAM C. HENDRICKS IV
LARRY J. HERRING
ERNARD HESS
BRYAN T. HOGHIAT
RYAN M. BOYLE
KIMBERLY A. JOHNSON
KIMBERLY A. JORDAN
DAVID C. JONESFORD
MICHAEL G. KINLAN
SHERIE S. KOMPAHARI
JOSEPH B. LAQGO
PHILIP C. LAING
LANCE J. LANFRANCO
ANDERS D. LAVATO
MARK R. LESTON
JAMES W. LIVELY
JAMES P. LOWERY
FRANK A. MARTINSO
FRANK Y. MARTIN
MICHAEL C. NOCANCA
GARY A. MCCULLAR
ROBERT E. NELSON
PAUL F. NEAGH
ELVINO M. MENDESMA, JR.
SAMUEL L. METZ
TODD M. MILLER
DAVID H. MILLS
DAVID B. MOORE
BRUCE L. MORGANS
BRIAN T. MULLER
CHRISTOPHER M. MURRAY
MIKHAIL A. NABOOON
ANDREW J. NEISON
SHIRLIS D. NOHRENHO
WADE H. NORDBERG
NICHOLAS C. NUGO
WILLIAM E. OBEREN
DANIEL M. OÇAKAY
NEIL J. OJEN
VLADIMIR E. EPPS
ERIC J. PETER,K
BRADLEY W. PHILLIPS
RICHARD E. PITCHFORD
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JOSEPH W. CRANDALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

NATHANIAL J. HART, JR.

DUSTIN R. HEFFEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

AARON S. ELLIS
CURTIS R. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JUSTIN D. MOSLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MATTHEW J. ANDERSON
ERIC EDWARTOSKI
DAVID P. KARR
RAFAEL B. MARTINEZ
ISAAC K. TIRAYAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

KATHERINE R. MORGANTI

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203(A):

To be captain

ALEXANDER C. FOOS

NOTICE
Incomplete record of Senate proceedings. Today’s Senate proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E83

January 24, 2019

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARKING THE RETIREMENT OF
STEVE HEMINGER
HON. NANCY PELOSI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise with my colleagues to pay tribute to an outstanding regional leader who has had a powerful national impact: Steve Heminger, Executive Director of the San Francisco Bay Area’s Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). Steve is retiring on February 28, 2019, after 17 years in this position and 25 years of leadership at the Commission, and is being joined by other members of the Bay Area delegation, including Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, Congressman JARED HUFFMAN, Congresswoman ZOE Lofgren, Congressman ERIC SWALWELL, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON and Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, in honoring his many accomplishments.

In the Bay Area and around the country, he is known for the boldness of his vision and the quality of his leadership. At the helm of MTC, he positioned the Commission not only to take on the challenges of the 21st Century Economy, but also to take a strong, active role in the fight against the existential problem of our time: the climate crisis. His leadership has helped shape the Bay Area’s economic landscape and transform the way our community lives, works and commutes.

Under Steve’s leadership, MTC has played a vital role in growing the Bay Area in a more green and sustainable way, encouraging transit-oriented development, containing sprawl and making public transit, bicycling and walking viable alternatives to solo driving. Through the Committee to House the Bay Area (CASA), Steve has brought together a “who’s who” of housing policy and development to address the region’s affordable housing crisis. Under Steve’s direction, MTC has helped achieve historic achievements, including: the Fourth Bore of the Caldecott Tunnel; the suicide barrier for the Golden Gate Bridge; the Presidio Parkway approach to the Golden Gate; the BART extensions to East Contra Costa County and Warm Springs, and ultimately to San Jose; the stunning new East Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; and a new commuter rail line tying together Marin and Sonoma counties. We also commend his vision in launching Clipper®, the all-in-one transit fare card that lets riders hop between 22 bus, rail and ferry systems that cross the Bay Area.

Steve is widely recognized nationally as an expert in transportation policy, and for this reason I was honored to appoint him in 2005 to the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission, which helped chart the future course for federal transportation investments. Under Steve’s direction, MTC has been a key voice in the crafting of multiple multiyear transportation authorization bills passed by Congress, from TEA-21 to SAFETEA-LU to MAP-21 to FAST.

HONORING THE LIFE OF HAYDON
MICHELLE PAYNE ISHMAEL
HON. MARKWAYNE MULLIN
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Haydon Michelle Payne Ishmael, a loving wife and mother who was taken from her family too soon after losing her battle with breast cancer. She was a vivacious and loving spirit with a heart for service, and she gave everything one hundred percent. Whether she was racing cars, scoring goals in a soccer game, volunteering, or cheering on her kids, her energy and enthusiasm shined through.

She leaves behind her husband and child­hood sweetheart Todd, her children Madyson, Jewele, and William, her mother Gail (Cornel) Ishmael. Her siblings Anne (Payne) and Scott McGarry, Kelly (Payne) and Brad Spears and Will and Brandi Payne, Todd’s siblings Tripp and Kelly Ishmael and Thomas and Michelle Ishmael, eleven nieces and nephews, aunt and uncles, cousins and great nieces and nephews. She has gone to be with her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ and will be greatly missed.

RECOGNIZING FAITH BLACKABY
OF WHITEFISH AND JULIA AND JILLIAN WYNNE OF BIGFORK
HON. GREG GIANFORTE
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Faith Blackaby of Whitefish and Julia and Jillian Wynne of Bigfork, agen­gers who encourage girls to read and whose work has benefited veterans and pet adoption centers in their communities. Julia, a student at Flathead High School in Kalispell, hosts a weekly book club to inspire third and fourth grade girls to explore their world through reading. She also wrote Shelter Tails, a book featuring pet adoption stories from her community. The proceeds from her book benefited the Flathead County Animal Shelter.

Inspired by her older sister’s community service, Jillian, a student at Flathead High School, and Faith, a close friend and student at Whitefish High School, also hosted a book club for girls.

Jillian and Faith designed and published a calendar featuring photographs and stories about local veterans. The proceeds benefited the Northwest Montana Veterans Food Pantry.

For a calendar the next year, they focused on pet adoption, and the proceeds benefitted the Humane Society of Northwest Montana.

Mike and Renee Wynne, and Dean and Janet Blackaby have reason to be proud of their children. I thank the Wynnes, the Blackabys, and all in the community who support and encourage Julia, Jillian, and Faith in their service.

Madam Speaker, for their inspiration, leadership, and community service, I recognize Faith Blackaby and Julia and Jillian Wynne for their spirit of Montana.

FARM SHOW CONGRATULATIONS
HON. LLOYD SMUCKER
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of residents from my district, who recently compet­ed in the 103rd Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, which is the nation’s largest indoor agricultural exposition.

For one week each January, residents from across the Commonwealth come to view and interact with the best of Pennsylvania’s farm­ing community. Lancaster and York Counties in the district I represent, proudly boast the most fertile soil of anywhere in the world. In our communities, our agricultural traditions and heritage run deep.

We have award winners from all across the district: Steve Topper from Hanover won num­erous 1st place awards for his chicken en­tries; the Espenshades—Evan, Alan and Charlene of Bainbridge won numerous awards for their dairy cattle entries; the Manheim Central FFA Chapter won the “Best of Show Award” for Antique Tractor Restoration; a mother and daughter team, Dorothy Martin and her daughter Debra Berkoski of Con­estoga, won awards for baked goods while competing against one another.

Alpine Heritage CREAMERY in Paradise had award-winning cheese; Kermit Miller of Felton and Charles Hess of Pequa have award win­ning soybeans; and Madam Speaker, bre­weeries and vineyards from across the district were remarkably successful—St. Boniface, Aldus Brewing, Swashbuckler Brewing, Stoutd Brewing, Mount Hope Winery, Nissley, Levengood’s and Wyndridge all took awards home this year.

I’d also like to congratulate all the members of the Future Farmers of America from my dis­trict who received their Keystone Degrees this year and who attended exhibits.

Their dedication of learning to do, doing to learn, earning to live and living to serve—the FFA motto—will provide them lessons that they will use all of their lives.

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
HONORING NOAH BECKERT

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Noah Beckert. Noah is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Noah has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Noah has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Noah has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Noah Beckert for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES A. HIMES
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, on January 23, 2019, I was unable to be present for the vote on the motion to recommit on H.R. 648, offered by Rep. GRANGER of Texas. Had I been present for roll call No. 48, I would have voted "NAY."

I was also unable to be present for the vote on passage of H.R. 648, offered by Rep. LOWEY of New York. Had I been present for roll call No. 49, I would have voted "AYE."

HONORING ZARIUS BUHARIVALA

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Zarius Buharivala. Zarius is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Zarius has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Zarius has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Zarius has been an Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, become a Brotherhood member of the Order of the Arrow, and a Fire Builder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Zarius has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Zarius designed and built an educational hydroponic and aquaponic exhibit for Martha Lafite Thompson Nature Sanctuary.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Zarius Buharivala for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I had an unavoidable family commitment and so I missed Roll Call vote number 44 regarding the "NATO Support Act (H.R. 676)." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I missed Roll Call vote number 45 regarding the "Hack Your State Department Act (H.R. 328)." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I missed Roll Call vote number 46 regarding the "Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes (H.J. Res. 28)." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I missed Roll Call vote number 47 regarding the "Rule Provided for Consideration of H.R. 648 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 and H.J. Res. 31 Making further Continuing Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for Fiscal Year 2019 (H. Res. 61)." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I missed Roll Call vote number 48 regarding the "Motion to Recommit on H.R. 648 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, I would have voted "no."

I missed Roll Call vote number 49 regarding the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (H.R. 648)." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING MICHAEL "BIG MIKE" PHILLIPS

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I rise with great admiration to honor the efforts of a humble hero in San Diego and our LGBTQ community, Michael "Big Mike" Phillips.

Big Mike may have received his namesake due to his tall stature, but there is nothing bigger about him than his enormous heart. Those who have had the pleasure to cross paths with Big Mike know him as warm, empathetic, and gregarious soul, dedicated to improving the lives of others. He has a unique way of welcoming total strangers and making them feel included, loved, and a part of our community.

Throughout over four decades working in all aspects of the hospitality industry, Big Mike has come to be an expert in the art of serving others. Whether he’s serving food and beverages to friends or new friends, hosting a charitable event, or photographing history in the making, his main concern is always the happiness and fulfillment of the people around him.

Big Mike’s selflessness may be what helps to make him such a talented photographer. When he looks through a lens, his focus remains solely on the people and the moment. He has captured local historic LGBTQ events, multiple LGBTQ Marches on Washington, and even photographed four living U.S. Presidents and First Ladies at the opening of the Clinton Library.

In all endeavors, Big Mike gives one hundred percent of his head and heart. He has contributed to so many charitable organizations that I could not possibly list them all. When Special Delivery San Diego, a nonprofit that provides meals to individuals living with HIV/AIDS, was in need of funding, he inspired 128 other bartenders to enroll in an effort to donate to the program. He has the rare ability to inspire others to be a part of something greater than themselves. Using this skill, Big Mike helped to found Ordinary Miracles and The Rob Benson Foundation, two non-profits with the mission of welcoming individuals to add their own light to the world that when joined together, illuminates and eases the needs of the abused, sick, and hungry.

When leaders in our community search for a sense of direction and initiative, they often look no further than Big Mike—which can explain why he has been appointed to serve on community advisory boards under almost every single mayor in recent San Diego history.

Though he has lived an accomplished life, Big Mike is quick to give credit to his caring adoptive parents, his loyal friends, and all who have supported him along the way. It is exceptional to find a person who has carried out their career and lived their life almost entirely for the benefit of others, and I can honestly say that Big Mike is one of them.

Even on his birthday, he cannot help but use the opportunity to make the world a better place to live. Every year, Big Mike hosts his Birthday Fundraiser to boost awareness and support for various non-profit organizations and invaluable local resources.

On the 20th Anniversary of his first Birthday fundraiser, I commend Michael "Big Mike" Phillips for his continuous and substantial efforts to lend love, hope, and a helping hand to all in need. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to him for a successful event and a wonderful year ahead.

Though Mike was born in Germany, and raised in Texas, I am so pleased that he adopted San Diego as his home. San Diego is an even finer place to live because Big Mike was born.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DARLENE HATCHER

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Ms. Darlene Hatcher. Darlene was so many things to so many people: a committed mother, loving daughter, fiancé, sister, grandmother, aunt, and co-worker. She was a very strong family woman and a staple of our community for all of her professional life.

After graduating from Jupiter High School in Florida, she received her Associate of Arts degree from Palm Beach Atlantic Community...
HONORING PAYTON GREENWALD

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Payton Greenwald. Payton is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Payton has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Payton has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Payton has been a Patrol Leader, has become an Ordeal member of the Order of the Arrow and a Fire Builder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Payton has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Payton designed and completed a gazebo for St. James Catholic Church in Liberty, Missouri, creating a space for “buddy benches” where children can sit and talk in the playground area.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Payton Greenwald for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.
HON. MIKE GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of the outstanding achievement of Appleton, Wisconsin, resident, Mr. Henry Anderson. I rise to recognize Henry for representing the United States Natural Track Luge Team in upcoming World Cup events. To be selected to represent the United States on a worldwide stage is a significant honor. This is not only an incredible opportunity but also an outstanding accomplishment for a young man merely 14 years old. I wish Henry and his teammate, Torrey Cookman of the Honorable Mr. BERGMAN’s District, all the best in their preparation and competition.

Henry and Torrey departed on Christmas Day 2018, bound for Austria to begin preparation for the World Championship series, which is held at different venues across Europe, including Austria, Italy, and Germany in January and February. They are competing with world-class competition and representing Northeast Wisconsin and the United States with pride and dignity both on and off the track.

As Henry continues his travels in Europe to prepare for the World Cup Championship Series, I wish him the best of luck, the best memories and life experiences that I hope he will reflect on as he grows older. The team’s travels will provide members to showcase some of the great talent that the United States and Northeast Wisconsin has to offer. While this is Henry’s first time competing for Team USA, I am certain it will not be his last.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Henry Anderson for his participation in the Natural Luge World Championship as a member of the United States Natural Track Luge Team. Wisconsinites can take great pride in knowing the Eighth District is home to such a talented and dedicated individual. On behalf of my constituents, I wish Henry all the best in his future endeavors.

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Major Robert Saunders Gooch, IV, for his acts of fellowship, goodwill, and service which have greatly improved our country. Robert was born on May 24, 1984, in Richmond, Virginia, and passed away at 34 years old.

Robert was a devoted father who was passionate about spending time making memories with his family, especially swimming, skating, and biking. He was an avid fitness and nutrition enthusiast and enjoyed snowboarding, hiking, and riding motorcycles. With a radiating personality, Robert was described as energetic, a friend to everyone he met and always willing to help others. He was a skilled electronics technician and held numerous certifications while working in his family’s business.

Robert enlisted in the U.S. Navy on his 17th birthday and after earning his Bachelor of Science in Health Sciences, Magna Cum Laude, in 2006, he commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army. Among the numerous accolades earned during his distinguished career, Robert was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal with two bronze oak leaf clusters, Afghanistan Campaign Medal with two bronze service stars, and his Parachutist Badge. Major Gooch faithfully served including four deployments to Afghanistan.

Robert is survived by his fiancée, Kathryn Dizon, his mother Sherry and her husband lonel Nae, his father Robert Gooch II and his wife Diane Gooch, and his children Mia Gooch, Abby Gooch, and Robert Gooch V as well as his sisters Nancy Pawluk and Stephanie Felts, brothers Brandon and Jacob Gooch along with 8 adoring nieces and nephews.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the life of Major Robert Saunders Gooch, IV, as his life is celebrated by family and friends and for his dedication and outstanding service to our country.

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Fredrick Lanning. Fredrick is a very special young man who has exemplified the highest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Fredrick has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Fredrick has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Fredrick has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Fredrick Lanning for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF RESSIE DAVIS ENGLISH

HON. COLIN Z. ALLRED
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, today I include in the RECORD the life, the story and the legacy of Ressie Davis English, the grandmother of my colleague, friend and fellow Texan, Congressman MARC VEASEY.

Ressie English passed on January 18, 2019, after 106 years of life. Throughout her life, she was a devoted wife, mother, grandmother, great grandmother, gardener and student of scripture.

On July 29, 1912, in the small town of Rice, Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Hart Davis completed their family of six with a newborn girl they named Ressie Davis. Mr. Davis, like most black citizens of Navarro County at the time, was a farmer. Mr. Davis’s father, a well-educated and regarded Baptist minister was resolved in his belief that to do well, his children
needed to be well educated and passed this belief onto his children.

To be black and well educated required that the Davis family find schools beyond the small, rural, operations for black children that existed at that time. Ressie attended high school in Corsicana. Jacksboro was the designated school in town for black students during the era of segregation in Texas. Ressie’s family left Rice and moved to where she met the love of her life, Robert March English.

She and Dr. English, ‘Bob’, married in the spring of 1939, and a few years later had their first child, a daughter named, Mary LiaBetta. By the time a second daughter, Lizzie Elizabeth Janet arrived, the family was living in the bustling town of Mineral Wells, Texas, and Dr. English had become an established young and dynamic Baptist minister working in Jacksboro, Texas.

Dr. English soon became vice moderator and later moderator of the West Texas District Baptist Association. His ministry flourished, but the need for better medical resources dictated a return to Corsicana. They later added to the family daughters Doris Theresa, “SanDei”, and Eva Carolyn and their two sons, Robert James and Joseph Hart-English.

Ressie settled into her role of minister’s wife working in the community and running her household with great diligence. She agreed to move to Fort Worth with the caveat that if the church was to be in Lake Como, housing had to be found within walking distance to Como elementary school. Her last three children, Constance Grace, John Moses and Ruby DeGratia were born in Lake Como. Fully settled in Fort Worth, all nine of the children graduated from or attended Como senior high school.

The English’s were well regarded in the Lake Como community, unwavering in their commitment to the church, and steadfast in overseeing the activities of their nine children. The children participated in everything the school had to offer. Ressie made sure her children became fixtures in the recreational and academic setting in the Como community; from participating in track and football, to the PTA, Drama and Debate Club to the National Honors Society, they did it all.

After the establishment of the first church commissioned by the West Texas Baptist Association, Ressie became “First Lady” of another church, independently established by her brother. These children found schools beyond the Davis family.

And her memory allowed her to be a master storyteller of days long gone. The summer of 2018 marked 106 years in the life of Ressie Davis English. On January 18, 2019, she went home to be with her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We celebrate her life today with these words forever enshrined into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States House of Representatives, where her grandson Marc Veasey serves. She was preceded in death by her husband Dr. Robert English and three children Mary LiaBetta Sowels, Robert James English and Joseph Hart English, and two grandchildren.

Her legacy continues through her children, Elizabeth English Burky, Doris Theresa English, Eva Carolyn English-Clay, Constance English Cash, John Moses English and Charley Ruby English-Carter. She is also survived by many grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Her kids and grandchildren have gone on to work in broadcasting, higher education, politics, the food and beverage industry, and many other endeavors of hard work and accomplishment of which Mrs. English was very proud. I wish Mrs. English peace and my deepest condolences to Congressman Veasey and his family.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the exemplary career of Mrs. Charlotte Allen, who will retire from her position as Town Secretary of Double Oak, Texas on February 1, 2019. The town has benefited immensely from her 17 years of devoted service to its citizens and Town Council.

Before beginning her tenure in Double Oak on April 2, 2002, Mrs. Allen served in various public service roles, including Secretary for Copper Canyon and City Secretary for Denton. She is well known for her dedication, work ethic, and reliability by colleagues and those she has mentored. Thanks to her hard work, the town of Double Oak has operated efficiently and reliably—a significant benefit to its citizens.

I am grateful for Charlotte Allen’s contributions to the town of Double Oak, and I wish her all the best in the chapters ahead.

HONORING CHRIS LARSON
HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Chris Larson. Chris is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 374, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout. Chris has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Chris has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Chris contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project at the Earnest Shepherd Memorial Youth Center outside Liberty, Missouri.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Chris Larson for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING AN OP-ED WRITTEN BY MR. BILL PASCRELL
HON. JAMIE RASKIN
OF MARYLAND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. RASKIN, Madam Speaker, I rise today to share an excellent op-ed written by my colleague Mr. BILL PASCRELL, entitled, “Why is Congress so dumb?” In this lucid essay, Rep. PASCRELL discusses the systematic demolition of Congress’ power to assemble accurate information and conduct sound policy. It is an imperative of the 116th Congress that we rebuild Congressional capacity to govern with the information we need. In his piece, which appeared in the Washington Post, Mr. PASCRELL writes:

In a year of congressional low lights, the hearings we held with Silicon Valley leaders last fall may have been the lowest. One of my colleagues in the House asked Google CEO Sundar Pichai about the workings of an iPhone—a rival Apple product. Another colleague asked Face book head Mark Zuckerberg, “If you’re not listening to us on the phone, who is?” One senator was flabbergasted to learn that Facebook makes money from advertising. Over hours of testimony, my fellow members of Congress struggle daily with the technologies, largely understood by most Americans and with the functions of the Internet itself. Given an opportunity to expose the most powerful businesses on Earth to sunlight and scrutiny, the hearings did little to answer tough questions about the tech titans’ monopolies or the impact of their platforms. It’s not because lawmakers are too stupid to understand Facebook. It’s because our available resources and our policy staffs, the brains of Congress, have been so depleted that we can’t do our jobs properly.

Americans who bemoan a broken Congress rightly focus on ethical questions and electoral partisanship. But the tech hearings demonstrated that our deficiency may be knowledge, not cooperation. Our founts of independent information have been cut off, our investigatory muscles atrophied, our committees stripped of their ability to develop policy, our small staffs overwhelmed by the army of lobbyists who roam Washington. Congress is increasingly unable to comprehend a world growing more socially, economically and technologically multifaceted—and we did this to ourselves. When the 110th Congress opened in 2007, Democrats rolled into office on a tide of outrage at the George W. Bush administration and the Republican Congress, which had looked the other way during the Tom DeLay, Jack Abramoff and Duke Cunningham scandals. My colleagues and I focused our energies on exposing corruption. But we missed crucial
opportunities to reform the institution of Congress. As my party assumes a new majority in the House, we confront similar circumstances and have a second chance to begin a new work of nursing our chamber back to strength. 

Our decay as an institution began in 1980, when Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.) and Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), carried out a full-scale war on government. Gingrich began by slashing the congressional workforce by one-third. Their plans to bring Congress to its knees by shifting it to leadership. His successors as speaker have entrenched this practice. While there was a 32 percent decline in committee staffing from 1994 to 2017, funding over that period for leadership staff rose 89 percent.

This imbalance has defanged many of our committees. Roughly 60 percent of House offices and K Street suites are forced through without analysis or verification. Very often, lawmakers never even see important legislation before we vote on it. During the debate over the Republicans’ 2017 tax package, hours before the floor vote, then-Sen. Claire McCaskill (D-Mo.) tweeted a lobbying firm’s summary of GOP amendments to the bill before she and her colleagues had a chance to read the legislation. A similar process played out during the Republican health-care and signature effort of the last Congress, the failed repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Their bill would have remade one-sixth of the U.S. economy, but it was not subject to hearings and was introduced just a few hours before being voted on in the dead of night. This is what happens when legislation is no longer grown organically through hearings and debate.

Congress does not have the resources to counter the growth of corporate lobbying. Between 1980 and 2006, the number of organizations engaged in lobbying increased more than doubled, and lobbying expenditures between 1983 and 2013 ballooned from $200 million to $5.2 billion. A stunning 2015 study of corporations noted that they have more resources to lobby Congress than Congress spends to fund itself. During the 2017 fight over the tax legislation, the watchdog group Public Citizen found that there were more than 6,200 registered tax lobbyists, vs. 130 aides on the Senate Finance Committee and the Joint Committee on Taxation, a staggering ratio approaching 50-to-1 favoring the American people. In 2016 in the House, there were just 1,300 aids on all committees, a number that includes clerical and communications workers. Our expert policy staffs are drowned by the lobbying class.

The practical impact of this disparity is impossible to overstate as lobbyists flood our offices with information on issues and legislation—information on which many lawmakers have 1994 to 2017. Funding over that period for leadership staff rose 89 percent. The creation in the House rules of a Select Oversight and Investigations Committee, under Democratic control, has provided some oversight, but only a starting point. The Biden administration has provided some oversight, but only a starting point. The administration has made some changes. The first lobe of Congress’s brain we can call back up is the Congressional Research Service. The CRS provides studies from technical experts spanning defense, trade, science, industry and other realms. Some of our greatest oversight triumphs—Watergate, Iran-contra, the Freedom of Information Act—required achieving a CRS report. Great nations build libraries, and much of the CRS is housed in the Library of Congress’s Madison Building.

The Congress has become a political target. In 2012, a CRS report finding that tax cuts do not generate revenue enraged my Republican colleagues, who had the report pulled and a special hearing held. According to figures supplied by the CRS, the next year, the service saw its funding cut by $5 million, nearly 5 percent, recovering to previous levels only in 2015. (The CRS did get big funding bumps in recent years.)

The Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office, crowns on our body that provide partisan budget projections, are similarly ignored or maligned for partisan purposes. Last year, the GAO debunked the GOP tax plan would create jobs, Republicans savaged the agency instead of improving the law. It reminded one of my colleagues, Rep. Ro Khanna (D-Calif.), of the “Simpsons” in which Springfield residents, rescued from a hurting comet, resolve to raze the town observatory.

The GAO also furnishes rich information to Congress on virtually any subject. Last year I requested and obtained a study on the live-events ticket market. It was a probing and fresh data-driven look at how tom Coburn (R-Okla.), one of the most conservativ lawmakers of the past generation, praised the GAO, estimating that every dollar of funding for the agency potentially saved Americans $90. Nonetheless, from 1980 to 2015, GAO staffing was cut by one-fifth.

While I never had the pleasure of collaborating with the Office of Technology Assessment, its reputation is legendary. Like the GAO, it operated as a think tank for Congress, tasked with studying science and technology. The OTA was the only agency solely conducting scholarly work on these issues until Gingrich disemboweled it. Today, few members of Congress know it existed. The corruption of political interference I’ve seen in my career occurred in the Ways and Means Committee in 2014. Then-Chairman Dave Camp (R-Mich.) had lobbied for months with Democrats, Republicans and budget experts to craft a comprehensive tax reform bill. I may not have loved the final product, but I respected the effort. Camp had devoted months of his time to the committee, preparing to simply abdicate our job. 

While I never had the pleasure of collaborating with the Office of Technology Assessment, its reputation is legendary. Like the GAO, it operated as a think tank for Congress, tasked with studying science and technology. The OTA was the only agency solely conducting scholarly work on these issues until Gingrich disemboweled it. Today, few members of Congress know it existed. The corruption of political interference I’ve seen in my career occurred in the Ways and Means Committee in 2014. Then-Chairman Dave Camp (R-Mich.) had lobbied for months with Democrats, Republicans and budget experts to craft a comprehensive tax reform bill. I may not have loved the final product, but I respected the effort. Camp had devoted months of his time to the committee, preparing to simply abdicate our job. 

The GAO also furnishes rich information to Congress on virtually any subject. Last year I requested and obtained a study on the live-events ticket market. It was a probing and fresh data-driven look at how
budgets we approve fund 455 executive departments, agencies, commissions and other federal bodies. But for every $3,000 the United States spends per American on government programs, we allocate only $6 to oversee them.

After decades of disinvesting in itself, Congress has become captured by outside interests and pandering to special interests. Lawmakers should be guided by independent scholars, researchers and policy specialists. We must recognize our difficulties in comprehending an impossibly complex world. Undoing the mindless destruction of 1994 will take a lot of effort, but with investment, we can make Congress work again.

IN RECOGNITION OF 100 YEARS OF THE THIEL FAMILY REAL ESTATES AND AUCTION BUSINESS

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 100-year anniversary of Thiel family auctioneers. Started in 1919, the Thiel Real Estate and Auction business still operates today in Northeast Wisconsin.

100 years ago, Andrew Thiel started his family auction business out of his home in Chilton, Wisconsin. Continuing his father’s legacy, Andrew’s son Randolph took over the company until he retired at the age of 81. Following his retirement, Andrew’s son Jerry took over and continued to expand the business from auctions to also include the real estate and appraisal businesses. Jerry joined the Wisconsin Realtors Association and the Calumet County Board of Realtors, where he served as a board member and president for many years. In 1988, Jerry Thiel was named Calumet County Realtor of the Year, and is currently a member of the Wisconsin Realtor Honor Society.

The Thiel Real Estate and Auction business is the oldest family-owned business and the largest appraisal business in Calumet County. And, the family tradition continues today. Fourth and fifth generation Thiel family members, including Jerry’s four children and many grandchildren, are actively involved in the business.

This 100-year accomplishment is significant and inspirational. The Thiel family exemplifies the best qualities of Northeast Wisconsin and I am proud to represent such a dedicated, innovative, and hardworking family.

Madam Speaker, I ask that the Members of the House of Representatives join me in congratulating the Thiel family for their 100 years of success in Northeast Wisconsin.

HONORING ALEX TRISCHLER

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Alex Trischler. Alex is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Alex has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Alex has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Alex has led his troop as a Patrol Leader, become a Brotherhood member of the Order of the Arrow, and holds the rank of Brave in the tribe of Mic-O-Say. Alex has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Alex created an extension and beautification of a memorial garden for Second Baptist Church in Liberty, Missouri. Alex and his fellow Scouts and Scouters donated 201 service hours for this beautiful project.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Alex Trischler for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING JUDGE JOHN PAYTON FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the Commissioners of the Revenue Association of Virginia, a well-reputed organization that has spent the past century providing counseling on tax policy and its application.

The Commissioners of Revenue began providing counsel to the Virginia General Assembly, the Commonwealth, her agencies and departments, and local governments on January 1, 1919. Since their formation, they have played an integral role in the history of Virginia, being involved in both the registration of our Commonwealth’s first female voters and their support for the elimination of segregation within real and personal property tax assessment books.

The Virginia Commissioners of Revenue is made up of 127 individuals who are the chief assessing officers of their localities. They do irreplaceable work assessing property values, issuing business licenses, state income tax filing assistance, as well as further work within their respective areas. They serve as invaluable resources for the citizens of Virginia’s First District, and I cannot thank them enough for the hard work they do every day.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing the 100th Anniversary of the Commissioners of the Revenue Association of Virginia. I proudly thank the men and women who serve as Virginia’s Commissioners for their dedication to our Commonwealth and their work. May God bless the operations of the Commissioners of the Revenue Association of Virginia, and I look forward to seeing their continued excellence.

HONORING MARCUS DAWAYNE WILSON

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Marcus Dawayne Wilson. Marcus is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 283 and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.
Marcus has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Marcus has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Marcus has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Marcus Dawayne Wilson for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES R. BAIRD
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, due to technical difficulties, I was unable to cast my vote on January 22, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 44.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRIS COLLINS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I was unable to make votes due to arriving late to D.C. on January 22, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 44; and YEA on Roll Call No. 45.

HONORING THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT WOMEN’S SOCCER TEAM 2018 NCAA DIVISION II CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. JAMES A. HIMES
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the University of Bridgeport women’s soccer team following their 2018 NCAA Division II Championship win.

After a successful season, including winning the East Coast Conference Championship tournament, the team made history with their first NCAA Division II National Championship appearance. The team was seeded third in the tournament and defeated the number one ranked team, the previously undefeated Grand Valley State University. The 1–0 win came after a previous 6–0 loss to Grand Valley State University in September, showing the true growth and determination that the team embodied.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me in recognizing everyone who made this championship win a reality; the coaches, Magnus Nilerud, Jack Abelson, Jonathan Macadam, and Andre Lindsay who devoted countless hours developing these athletes into the winning team they became; and the players—Jennifer Wendelius, Mikayla Duhaime, Rebecca Niblett, Annie Bjork, Shyla Murray, Amanda Ebbesson, Sara Berglund, Rebekka Skaasheim, Nara DaCosta, Maegen Doyle, Carolina Rico, Alyssa Samson, Andrea Jozefczyk, Baylee Houston, Anisha Hill, Callin Alcock, Eleonore Freby, Lara Heather, Karin Oberg, Eva Maria Becerra, Abigail Bedford, Elin Eiklund, Ann Marie Field, Andrea Basilicato, Valentina Florez, Sloane Huggs, Manu Costa, Marieke Kramer, Karoline Vieira, and Annelise Jennings—who represent the University of Bridgeport with pride.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE TODD RICHARDSON

HON. JASON SMITH
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Honorable Todd Richardson on being named the Poplar Bluff Chamber of Commerce’s Citizen of the Year. I had the honor of serving alongside Todd in the Missouri State House and have grown to admire and respect him dearly.

Todd became Speaker of the Missouri House in 2015, leading the chamber and state during a tumultuous time. He passed sweeping tax reform legislation, making Missouri more competitive economically. He also passed historic legislation protecting the unborn and Missourians’ 2nd Amendment rights, while overseeing a rewrite of harassment policies in Missouri’s Capitol. All of these accomplishments were having himself with dignity and integrity, garnering the utmost respect from members on both sides of the aisle. Todd was the right person in the right position at the right time to lead our state through some significant times of uncertainty.

Todd was recently selected by Governor Parsons to be the Director of MO HealthNet. He is already making an imprint by leading an effort to root out fraud and prevent waste while providing accessible, quality healthcare to all Missourians.

Todd is a man of great character, who sought for his tenure in the Missouri State House to be consistent with his moral and personal values, or as he put it “to be the same person when I leave as when I arrived.” And Madam Speaker, he has done just that. On behalf of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri, it is my great privilege to recognize a true gentleman from Butler County, Todd Richardson.

HONORING THOMAS LOYD AND JANE PANSING BROWN

HON. SAM GRAVES
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Thomas Loyd and Jane Pansing Brown on earning the Poplar Bluff Chamber of Commerce’s Citizen of the Year. I had the honor of serving alongside Todd in the Missouri State House and have grown to admire and respect him dearly.

Todd became Speaker of the Missouri House in 2015, leading the chamber and state during a tumultuous time. He passed sweeping tax reform legislation, making Missouri more competitive economically. He also passed historic legislation protecting the unborn and Missourians’ 2nd Amendment rights, while overseeing a rewrite of harassment policies in Missouri’s Capitol. All of these accomplishments were having himself with dignity and integrity, garnering the utmost respect from members on both sides of the aisle. Todd was the right person in the right position at the right time to lead our state through some significant times of uncertainty.

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REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF PABLO NARVAIZ, JR.

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Pablo Narvaiz, Jr., a Victoria native and Vietnam War Marine Corps veteran who was active in serving his community. Pablo Narvaiz, Jr., born on October 27, 1948, in Beeville, Texas passed away on January 17, 2019, at the age of 70. Narvaiz, Jr., was an active member of the Catholic War Veterans Post 1269 and Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4146. With a true servant’s heart, he spread joy and happiness to many children throughout the years as Santa Claus at the Catholic War Veterans Annual Christmas Event.
In his free time, Narvaiz Jr. loved playing bingo with his wife and family. He spent many days enjoying coffee with his friends and coworkers.

Pablo Narvaiz Jr. is survived by his wife, Mary Narvaiz; stepmother, Ofelia Narvaiz; daughter, Lorraine Narvaiz; son, Paul (Dora) Narvaiz; and sisters, Janie Atkinson, Dora, Linda, Patty, and Frances; brothers, Pilar (Linda) Narvaiz, Michael, and Javier; four grandchildren; several nieces and nephews.

I would like to extend my heartfelt condolences to the Narvaiz family and express appreciation for his service to our community and sacrifices for our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019


HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the achievements of Chief Perry Bynum of the Haltom City, Texas Fire Department. Chief Bynum recently retired after serving the citizens of Haltom City for nearly 30 years.

Throughout his career, Chief Bynum held many positions within the fire department, rising through its ranks to become Chief. He was a charter member of the department’s Honor Guard and the Haltom City Firefighters Association Local 3562, and he also is a member of the Texas Fire Chiefs Association, the Tarrant County Fire Chiefs Association, and the North East Fire Department Association.

During his tenure, Chief Bynum served as Haltom City’s Emergency Management Coordinator and was instrumental in establishing and strengthening the city’s Emergency Management Program. In 2007, he was recognized for his performance by receiving the prestigious “Excellence in Emergency Management Award” from the Emergency Management Association of Texas. In addition, he has served as both a member and chairman of the North Texas Council of Government’s Regional Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee and on the First Responder’s Advisory Board.

Throughout his career, Chief Bynum dedicated nearly three decades of his life to public service. His expertise and leadership will be sorely missed not only by the citizens of Haltom City, but also by his colleagues across Texas and beyond. He has truly been an outstanding public servant, and on behalf of the 26th District, I wish him all the best in retirement.

RECOGNIZING ST. ROSE, IL ON ITS 150TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the community of St. Rose, Illinois on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

The residents of St. Rose have displayed a great deal of dedication, energy, and time in preparation for her sesquicentennial celebration and have planned a diverse schedule of events guaranteed to entertain all who attend. The village and township of St. Rose have been an integral part of the state of Illinois for 150 years, and the citizens of St. Rose have played an important role in Illinois history, life, and government.

In recognition of this background and St. Rose’s celebration of the State of Illinois’ 150th anniversary, the week of October 7th be designated as St. Rose Sesquicentennial Weekend.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the hard work and dedication of the people of St. Rose, and I wish the community all the best in the future.

IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT THE DOMINICAN FILM QUE ÑON

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, Qué León is a Dominican film directed by Frank Perozo, produced by Caribbean Cinemas and its executive producers Gregory Quinn, Michael Carrady and Zumaya Cordero, that shows, with humor, how love can survive all adversities.

Qué León has a cast of prominent Dominican actors including singer Ozuna, Clarissa Molina (runner-up for the reality show Nuestra Belleza Latina in 2016, who also made her film debut), and experienced kings of the Dominican comedy Raymond Pozo and Miguel Céspedes.

 Qué León also includes in its cast important figures of theater, film and television, such as Coresh Toribio, Stephany Liriano, Milagros German, Irving Alberti, Anyelina Sánchez, Roger Wasseraman, Oscar Carrasquillo, Candy Flow, the salsores Victor Manuelle and Alex Matos and the Puerto Ricans Jorge Pabón “Molusco” and Jaime Mayol.

The statement in Spanish is as follows:

Madam Speaker, Qué León es una película dominicana dirigida por Frank Perozo, producida por Caribbean Cinemas y sus productores ejecutivos Gregory Quinn, Michael Carrady y Zumaya Cordero, que muestra, con humor, cómo el amor puede sobrevivir a todas las adversidades.

Qué León, por su calidad, representa un aporte a la filmografía dominicana.

Qué León superó todas las expectativas movilizando a más de 600,000 personas en sus primeras ocho semanas en mercados como República Dominicana, Puerto Rico, y más de ochos islas del Caribe y Bolivia. Además, es la primera película dominicana con un estreno masivo en territorio norteamericano en más de 13 estados, alrededor de 35 ciudades y más de 70 salas, lo que establece un precedente para la industria dominicana en territorio estadounidense.

Qué León trata de la vida de Nicole y José Miguel, quienes tienen una cosa en común: su apelido León. Pero provienen de entornos sociales muy diferentes, y su amor tendrá que lidiar con la oposición de sus padres y con un gran número de situaciones que los pondrán a prueba.

Qué León cuenta con un elenco de destacados actores y actrices dominicanos y puertorriqueños, entre los que figuran el cantante Ozuna, Clarissa Molina (ganadora del reality show Nuestra Belleza Latina en el 2016, quien también hace su debut en el cine), y los experimentados reyes de la comedia dominicana Raymond Pozo y Miguel Céspedes.

Qué León también incluye en su elenco a importantes figuras del teatro, cine y televisión, como Coresh Toribio, Stephany Liriano, Milagros German, Irving Alberti, Anyelina Sánchez, Roger Wasseraman, Oscar Carrasquillo, Candy Flow, los salsores Victor Manuelle y Alex Matos y los puertorriqueños Jorge Pabón “Molusco” y Jaime Mayol.

HONORING MANUEL U. GARCIA

HON. J. LUIS CORREA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I would like to take some time to honor Manuel U. Garcia, a proud U.S. Citizen and Zacatecano that devoted his life to theater, philanthropy, and his family. Regrettably Mr. Garcia passed away on October 28, 2018 in Santa Ana, California at the age of 76 years old. Manuel Garcia was born in El Cargadero, Zacatecas, Mexico to Francisco and Antonia Garcia. He was the fourth child of a family of 10 children. At the age of 21, he immigrated...
to the United States in 1962 as a member of the Bracero Program and worked as a farm worker in Arizona and California. He eventually made his way to Los Angeles where he attended community college to learn English. In 1964 he moved to Santa Ana where he bought two homes. He became an imperative resource to his family and friends arriving from Mexico, providing them with temporary shelter, food and helping them find jobs.

As a member of the Santa Ana Actors Club of the Yost Theater, he helped bring Spanish-speaking theater to the growing Latino community in Santa Ana by acting and writing screen plays and poems. He began working as a laborer in 1966 and was a proud card-carrying member of the Laborers’ International Union of North America, Local 652, for more than 50 years. During his 23 years as a laborer, he worked on many construction projects throughout Southern California, including numerous expansions to the Interstate 5 freeway and building the Indiana Jones Adventure ride at Disneyland Park in Anaheim.

Mr. Garcia was married in 1971, to Reyna Silvia, and together they had eight children: Leticia, Patricia, Alma, Elvira, Rosalva, Carlos, David, and Teresa. He was also the father to Johnny and the grandfather to 13 grandchildren.

After nearly 30 years in the United States, he was inspired to become a citizen as a result of the anti-immigrant sentiment in California in the 1990s. He was proud to become a U.S. citizen on March 9, 1999, and quickly registered to vote as a Democrat. He made sure he voted in every election, and took pride to learn about all candidates, local measures, and statewide propositions to make sure he made informed decisions.

Manuel was also very proud of his Mexican nationality, and frequently visited El Cargadero—a small town in the state of Zacatecas. He was instrumental in helping build a health clinic, a library with computers, a funeral home, and update the elementary school. For nearly four decades, he partnered with many Mexican government officials to further help improve his hometown. He spearheaded projects to build a bridge, expand the central plaza, build a new townhall, public restrooms, a new baseball stadium, and improve local infrastructure.

Manuel was also an avid baseball fan. He was a loyal fan of the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Los Angeles Angels. He played recreational baseball for many years with his brothers, and as a parent coached many teams for the Santa Ana Little League. In his retirement years, he worked part-time as a janitor at the Los Angeles Angels stadium while enjoying a good game—the best of two worlds.

Mr. Garcia was a generous man who continuously found ways to give back to his community. His generosity reached hundreds of people and will be missed by friends and family. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Manuel U. Garcia.

HON. VAL BUTLER DEMINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Charlie “Chief” Ings, a legend in the Orlando Police Department.

Charlie “Chief” Ings spent nearly thirty years with the Orlando Police Department. He was a trailblazer in every sense of the word, serving as one of OPD’s first black police officers and serving as the first black detective.

Charlie Ings’ commitment was real, his dedication fierce, and his perseverance unwavering. Before joining the police department, he spent seven years with Orlando’s Recreation Division. While walking a different type of beat, he mentored children and teenagers and stood as a strong role model and source of strength and inspiration for his community.

By the time he joined the Orlando Police Department, he was called a “walking encyclopedia” of West Orlando’s families by his peers. What came naturally to Charlie Ings is today known as “community-oriented policing.” Simply put, he always put service above self. The community trusted him, and that meant getting calls and tips to fill in crucial details on unsolved cases.

He worked long nights and cold mornings, broke up crime rings and built lifelong friendships. He was married to his wife Pearl for thirty years and was father to six children. One of his children, Commissioner Samuel Ings, followed in his footsteps by joining the Orlando Police Department.

What Charlie “Chief” Ings’ former colleagues remember about him is his character. His integrity was renowned, and he treated everyone with dignity and respect. He was an officer and a gentleman and leaves an exemplar roadmap for others to follow. He will be remembered by his family, his friends, former colleagues, and a grateful community.

IN HONOR OF LOREN FELDNER, D.D.S.

HON. BRIAN BABIN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a dear friend and loving father, whose unquestioned patriotism and lifetime service to others will be sorely missed.

The world lost a great man when my friend, Dr. Loren J. Feldner, D.D.S. went to be with the Lord on January 17, 2019. Dr. Feldner was more than just a leader in his profession; he was a force for good in the world. His colleagues will remember a true advocate of the dental field, someone who served faithfully through his state dental society and the American Dental Association. After hours, he volunteered his professional expertise, working with underprivileged communities and veterans. This passion for others was evident through his care and treatment for patients, which was second to none.

Outside of the office, Dr. Feldner was a devoted family man who chased the fullest life the world could offer. Loren spent his free time piloting his boat, driving race cars, and traveling the world with his daughter Alexandra and his love, Terry Park. His laugh was contagious to all who encountered him, and he genuinely cared about every single person who crossed his path. Loren served people with the same passion for which he served God. His generosity had no bounds, and I will certainly miss our friendship.

I will continue to pray for the Feldner family through this difficult time. Loren’s legacy on Earth will be long-lasting, and it brings me peace knowing my friend is finally home.

Today we honor a father, a community leader, and a true American hero. Today, we honor Dr. Loren Feldner. May God bless his family and all those he leaves behind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, January 22, 2019 on Roll Call Numbers 44 and 45, the NATO Support Act, H.R. 676, and the Hack Your State Department Act, H.R. 328, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted: H.R. 676: YES; and H.R. 328: YES.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ERIC Swalwell
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Mr. Swalwell of California. Madam Speaker, I missed votes on Tuesday, January 22. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Roll Call Vote Number 44 ( Passage of H.R. 676, the NATO Support Act): YES; and Roll Call Vote Number 45 ( Passage of H.R. 328, the Hack Your State Department Act): YES.

HOW THE TRUMP SHUTDOWN HURTS HOUSTON RESERVIST

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 24, 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, Edith Banda a constituent who lives in Houston recently returned from a reservist deployment in the Middle East. She is among thousands of people in the Houston area feeling the impact of the government shutdown.

Edith has not worked her federal job in downtown Houston since the shutdown 25 days ago. Making matters worse, she and dozens of others in Houston are unable to seek temporary private sector work because such jobs require permission, and the people who procure those requests have been furloughed.

Edith has begun selling her personal possessions to make ends meet, but she said another couple of weeks of no work would be crushing.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S541–S666

Measures Introduced: Twenty-eight bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 199–226, S.J. Res. 5, and S. Res. 26–28. Pages S586–87

Measures Passed:

National Mentoring Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 28, recognizing January 2019 as “National Mentoring Month”. Page S659

Measures Considered:

Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people. Pages S541–48, S549–57

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 88 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. 8), Senate agreed to the motion to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. Pages S548–49

Supplemental Appropriations Act: Senate resumed consideration of H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: Pages S549, S557–83

Pending:

McConnell (for Shelby) Amendment No. 5, of a perfecting nature. Pages S549, S557

Schumer Amendment No. 6, of a perfecting nature. Pages S549, S558

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. 10), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on Schumer Amendment No. 6 (listed above). Pages S549, S558

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Keith Krach, of California, to be an Under Secretary of State (Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment).

Keith Krach, of California, to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Keith Krach, of California, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years; United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years.

Robert K. Scott, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi.

James A. Crowell IV, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Jason Park, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general. Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Navy. Pages S659–66

Messages from the House:

Pages S585

Measures Read the First Time:

Pages S585, S659

Executive Communications:

Pages S585–86

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S587–88

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S588–92

Additional Statements:

Pages S583–85

Amendments Submitted:

Pages S592–S659

Quorum Calls: One quorum call was taken today. (Total—2) Page S548
Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—10) Pages S548–49, S557–58

Adjournment: Senate convened at 11 a.m. and re-cessed at 7:36 p.m., until 12 noon on Friday, January 25, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S659.)

Committee Meetings
(Committees not listed did not meet)

U.S. ROLE IN THE ARCTIC
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the United States’ overall role in the Arctic from a domestic and international perspective, including natural resource development and environmental stewardship, after receiving testimony from Kirsti Kauppi, Ambassador of Finland to the United States, Henrik Bramsen Hahn, Ambassador of Denmark to the United States, Inuuteq Holm Olsen, Minister Plenipotentiary and Head of Representation for Greenland in the Danish Embassy, Heather Conley, Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Victoria Herrmann, The Arctic Institute, all of Washington, D.C.; Stephanie Pezard, RAND Corporation, Arlington, Virginia; and Mike Sfraga, UArctic Institute for Arctic Policy, Fairbanks, Alaska.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 51 public bills, H.R. 739–789; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 33–34; H. Con. Res. 7; and H. Res. 73–76 were introduced. Pages H1209–11

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H1213–14

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative McGovern to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H1175

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal by voice vote. Pages H1175, H1183

Recess: The House recessed at 9:57 a.m. and reconvened at 10:15 a.m. Page H1181


Rejected the Granger motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 202 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 50. Pages H1181–82

H. Res. 61, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 648) and the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 31) was agreed to yesterday, January 23rd.

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Espaillat wherein he resigned from the Committee on Education and Labor. Page H1183

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Krishnamoorthi wherein he resigned from the Committee on Education and Labor. Page H1183

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 73, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. Page H1183

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 74, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. Page H1183

Recess: The House recessed at 11:41 a.m. and reconvened at 4 p.m. Page H1188

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Friday, January 25th and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Monday, January 28th for Morning Hour debate. Page H1206

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1181–82 and H1182–83. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 6:41 p.m.
Committee Meetings

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, security procedures, and staff roster.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, and established subcommittee names, jurisdictions, and ratios.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress and staff roster.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 116th Congress, ratified its Members, and confirmed its Subcommittee Chairpersons, Ranking Members and Subcommittee Assignments.

Joint Meetings
No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 2019
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate
No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House
No hearings are scheduled.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
12 noon, Friday, January 25

Senate Chamber
Program for Friday: Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 p.m., Friday, January 25

House Chamber
Program for Friday: House will meet in pro forma session at 2 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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