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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 7, 2019, at 12 p.m.

Senate

MONDAY, MAY 6, 2019

The Senate met at 3 p.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.

Ruler and Redeemer, Creator and Sustainer, we pause to acknowledge Your majesty and might.

Because of You, we live and move and breathe and prosper. Lord, You continue to shower us with undeserved blessings; great is Your faithfulness. As our Senators and staffs do liberty's work, sustain them with Your might. Provide them with prudence and discretion for each task. Remind them that if You are for them, neither demons nor deviants can prevail. Help us all to focus on today's challenges and trust You to take care of our past and future. Transform discord into harmony as You hasten the day when peace will reign.

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. HAWLEY). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, May has been recognized as National Foster Care Month for over 20 years to bring awareness to the challenges that foster youth face.

Through my work on the Senate Caucus on Foster Youth, I have had the opportunity to hear firsthand what children in foster care need. They need love, support, safety, and permanency. They need a family. I salute all those who dedicate their time and resources to help these kids.

In moving forward, I will continue to work to find better solutions and to se-

cure better outcomes for youth in foster care.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for an additional 1 minute as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last week, the Department of Labor released its monthly scorecard for the U.S. workforce.

The unemployment rate fell to 3.6 percent, which is the lowest rate since December 1969—a new 50-year low. Moreover, an additional 263,000 jobs were created. Job gains have averaged a robust 218,000 over the past 12 months. Additionally, for the ninth straight month, year-over-year nominal wage gains have equaled or exceeded 3 percent.

It is good to see this administration's tax reform and pro-growth policies continuing to improve the daily lives of all Americans.

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. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, over the weekend we were given yet another tragic reminder of the daily

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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threats that face our friends and allies in Israel.

While American families enjoyed a spring weekend, those who make their home in the border regions of the Jewish State were subjected to a barrage of hundreds of rockets and other projectiles launched from within Gaza.

The attacks were carried out by Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. They targeted civilian populations. They killed a worker at a cement factory, a truckdriver in a border village, a man in the yard of his own home, and a rabbi as he left his car to run for cover.

They caused countless Israeli citizens to scurry to bunkers for safety, unsure whether rockets would rain upon their farms, apartment buildings, schools, or hospitals. These attacks, we should remember, are targeted at Israel's innocent civilians. They are intended to kill, to maim, and to terrorize.

In the face of such brazen acts of terror, it is of course Israel's right to take swift and decisive action to defend its people. Frankly, it is an existential necessity.

And it is the responsibility of every peaceful nation to condemn the terrorist organizations behind them and to continue to expose those governments and private entities that provide illicit support for their actions. Foremost among them is Iran, which has become a critical lifeline for the terrorist activities of Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

I know my colleagues will join me in expressing sympathy for the families of the victims and for the communities left to rebuild the wreckage of these latest attacks. Furthermore, I hope this weekend's attacks could at least spur some action here in Congress, where Senate-passed legislation to renew and strengthen our partnership with Israel is still sitting over in the House, where it has not been permitted a vote. That thoroughly bipartisan legislation contains several provisions to strengthen our security ties to Israel and also to combat the scourge of anti-Semitism.

Behind these attacks lurks the same hatred that motivated the violence at Chabad of Poway last month and the Tree of Life synagogue last year—the same ugly bigotry that takes refuge within the BDS movement while masquerading as a legitimate political stance. It is the same tide of discrimination that an overwhelming majority of European Jews report is on the rise in their own communities, even as the Holocaust remains a vivid living memory. This disturbing trend has already taken its toll on communities of faith and on peaceful Jews in Israel and around the world, but when America does any less than our level best to confront it, we further undermine the cause of our friends and allies in this free Jewish State.

I hope this terrible violence can again spur my colleagues in the House to act on the bipartisan legislation

that has been languishing over there for weeks. It was the first item we took up this year.

Clearly, the need to reaffirm our commitment to the safety, security, and sovereignty of Israel is just as important as it ever was.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE ENZI

Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, I was saddened to hear over the weekend that our friend and colleague Senator MIKE ENZI will not run for reelection. At the end of next year, he will retire with 24 years of service to the people of Wyoming, and the rest of us will have to step up to make up for the loss in expertise and in principled leadership his departure will create.

When MIKE first arrived in the Senate, he brought with him experience in business and government that made him an immediate asset on a host of different issues. With an MBA under his belt, he had returned home to lead his family shoe sales business through a successful expansion. As the two-term mayor of Gillette, WY, he had presided over an economic and population boom, and over the course of 10 years in the State legislature, he had lent his accountant's eye to help other small businesses succeed through better policy.

So it is no surprise that MIKE got right to work as a leading voice on the Federal budget, tax policy, and healthcare. Over four terms, he has taken every opportunity to make an outsized impact on policy for the people of Wyoming and for our entire country.

In 2006, as chairman of the HELP Committee, MIKE provided the guiding hand that delivered the first major pension reform legislation in a generation and provided more security to the retirement income of millions of Americans through bipartisan policy.

In 2017, as chairman of the Budget Committee, he helped lay the foundation for the generational reform of our Nation's Tax Code and championed important elements for small businesses and retirees.

In these cases and in many more, getting MIKE involved in an issue meant deploying a powerful force for fiscal responsibility, restraint, and policy practicality. You always felt more sure something would turn out well when MIKE was on the case or part of the team.

But seeing as our friend has built nearly a quarter-century legacy in the Senate, none of us can blame MIKE for choosing to spend more time with his even greater legacy: the wonderful family he and his lovely wife Diana have built together.

MIKE and Diana are now the proud grandparents of four, and among everything their bright future holds, I know MIKE will be excited for more chances to pass along his fly fishing wisdom and his love of good books.

Before he hangs up the "gone fishing" sign for good, I know my col-

leagues share my relief that we still have a year and a half to continue drawing on Senator ENZI's leadership and focused expertise. So today I will offer just the first of many sincere thanks for his years of distinguished service.

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. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it is no secret that our economy has broken some pretty amazing records lately. Last week's job report surpassed all estimates and expectations, with a whopping 263,000 jobs created in April alone. The first quarter saw 3.2 percent growth, which is the best in 4 years.

I still recall, back during the previous administration, when we were told that 2 percent growth was the new normal and that we could never grow our economy the way we have seen in recent months. Obviously, 2 percent growth is not the new normal for the American economy. We all ought to be relieved and comforted by that fact.

The unemployment rate has dropped to 3.6 percent—the lowest level in nearly half a century. Everybody who is able-bodied and willing to work and willing to be trained for jobs that pay well I believe has an opportunity to do so these days. There is no doubt that this is an incredible time for our economy, and I am confident that the pro-growth policies that we have brought to the table during this administration and during a Republican majority in the House and the Senate will continue to bring real benefits to families across the country. But we have also broken another record, one that has a much more negative impact, and that is especially in my State of Texas.

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In March, Customs and Border Protection encountered more than 103,000 migrants along the southwestern border—the highest number since 2007. Unlike previous times when we saw numbers on that scale, these are people who simply show up at the border and turn themselves in to the Border Patrol and claim asylum—mainly families and unaccompanied children, if you could believe that. To put this figure into perspective, it is more than double that of the same period last year and more than six times that in 2017. So something is clearly afoot.

Our country is simply not equipped to manage this sort of massive influx, and folks in my State are bearing the brunt of the humanitarian crisis.

Again, I would remind those listening that the first person who called this a humanitarian crisis, in 2014, was President Barack Obama. He called it a humanitarian and security crisis. It has

gotten worse since then, not better. Many of our cities along the border and nongovernmental organizations—faith-based organizations that take it as part of their mission to deal with the needs of migrants along the border—are struggling to manage the growing need for humanitarian relief, as well as businesses and manufacturers that feel the tight squeeze of backed-up border crossings.

Most folks here inside the beltway probably couldn't comprehend the cross-border traffic and how interdependent our economy really is. There are 14,000 to 16,000 truck trips a day across the U.S.-Mexico border at Laredo. As the already understaffed Customs and Border Protection has tried to manage the flow of family units and unaccompanied children entering our country, Customs agents had been pulled off of that duty—their ordinary duties—causing lanes to be closed and wait times to skyrocket. I was told by some American-based car manufacturers that they simply have had to hire charter aircraft to fly from the Mexican side of the border to the U.S. side of the border in order to meet their just-in-time inventory needs because, otherwise, trucks bringing those same parts across the border that ordinarily would have taken an hour to get across now are taking 14 hours or more, simply disrupting their supply chain and threatening to put many people in the interior of the United States out of work if this situation continues or gets worse.

The aerial footage of the border looks more like a parking lot than a port of entry. Cargo trucks and personal vehicles sit at a complete standstill, backed up for miles. People are supplying drivers with water. Can you imagine being stuck in your car for hours on end with no preparation for food or water—or fuel, for that matter—based on the amount of time sitting idly in line?

With nearly \$1.7 billion in products crossing our border every day, as I have said, these delays have had a serious impact on manufacturers and retailers in industries ranging from automobiles to medical devices to just simply the produce that we take for granted in our grocery stores.

A report released last week by the Texas-based Perryman Group estimated that these slowdowns could cost the U.S. economy \$69 billion—\$69 billion—over a 3-month period. Nearly half of that—an estimated \$32 billion—would be a direct hit on the Texas economy.

Last week, I heard from the Chamber of Commerce in San Antonio and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce about these wait times. Their members are facing delayed orders and increased shipping costs because of these wait times, and they want us to do something about it. That is not an unreasonable desire or request.

Unlike a lot of folks inside the beltway here in Washington, they have to

manage this crisis. They have to deal with it. They can't ignore it or turn their eyes in another direction. They don't care about talking points or winning a messaging war. They want a solution to their problem. So, now, in addition to the humanitarian and security crisis that President Obama talked about in 2014, we have the beginning of a full-blown economic crisis as well.

It is an understatement to say that there is a lot of disagreement on what the solution might look like, but anyone who has taken an elementary school class can tell you that, for it to pass a Republican-led Senate and a Democratic-controlled House, this must be bipartisan. I should say that anybody who has happened to see "Schoolhouse Rock!" should know that it is going to have to be bipartisan and bicameral and that the President has to sign it in order for it to pass.

Over the years, I have worked closely with my friend and fellow Texan HENRY CUELLAR on legislation to strengthen both border security and customs operations along our State's border with Mexico. HENRY is a Democrat from Laredo, TX. I, obviously, am not, but that doesn't mean we can't find common background. That is actually what I believe our constituents sent us here to do—not to sacrifice principles but, when there is a problem to be solved, to work together in a bipartisan way to try to solve it. So last week, we introduced a bill that could bring those record-breaking border numbers back down and finally provide some relief for law enforcement, for our cities, for our NGOs, and for our businesses struggling to manage.

I have spent a lot of time with the officers and agents who defend our borders every day, and I always ask them: What can I do to help you? What do you need from Congress in order to succeed at the job we have asked you to do?

There are two common answers I hear. One is to close the loopholes that serve as a magnet or a pull factor on this massive wave of humanity from places like Central America into the United States, with people claiming asylum because they know they can exploit the loopholes that exist in the law and be successfully placed in the United States, never to be heard from again as they blend into this great American landscape. In other words, they know they can successfully make it from here into the United States unless these loopholes are filled. That is what the Border Patrol and Customs and Border Protection have implored us to do, along with the Department of Homeland Security—to close these loopholes.

The main people benefiting from these loopholes in our asylum laws are the human traffickers, the drug traffickers, and the people who get rich moving this massive humanity from Central America into the United States. They charge, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, or \$8,000 a person. Of course,

these are also the same criminal organizations that move drugs into the United States, trafficking women and children for sex.

Last year alone, we know that 70,000-plus Americans died of drug overdoses in America. About half of them was from opioids, including heroin—90 percent of which comes from Mexico—along with the synthetic opioid known as fentanyl, which those of us working here know is much more powerful and much more dangerous than heroin, which is dangerous in and of itself. The same people who are trafficking in these migrants are trafficking in the drugs that are killing Americans on a daily basis and taking advantage of the desire of women and children to make their way here to the United States and turning them into virtual sex slaves.

The people who have patiently and properly tried to enter our country legally are frustrated by illegal border crossers who try to game the system and use well-intentioned laws as a literal get-out-of-jail-free card.

One of the most frequently exploited loopholes is known as the Flores Settlement Agreement, which was created to ensure that unaccompanied children aren't spending long periods of time in the custody of the Border Patrol. It was and remains an important protector for the most vulnerable individuals who come across our border and ensures that these unaccompanied children may be processed and released either to relatives or to the Department of Health and Human Services.

A later, misguided ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 2016 effectively expanded the time cap for unaccompanied children to families—that is, adults bringing one or more children across the border with them. These smugglers and human traffickers aren't fools. They see this as an opportunity to be exploited, and they know that by posing as a family, these individuals will be released after 20 days and can virtually disappear into the interior of the country. The child traveling with them could have been kidnapped, smuggled, or trafficked—all of which has happened before.

Sadly, this is a common occurrence. The Department of Human Resources announced last week that they have identified more than 1,000 cases of fraudulent families trying to cross the border since October of last year. Clearly, the criminal element is exploiting our laws and hurting innocent children, and by doing nothing, we ourselves are complicit in their bad behavior.

That is why we need to act. That is the one thing we can do. We need to clarify that Flores only applies to unaccompanied children and not to these family units who are gaming the system. First and foremost, this would protect children from being used as an entry ticket by criminals and smugglers, and it would also eliminate a pull factor for those tempted to try to use this method to gain entry.

Of course, we know there are legitimate families who cross our border, and we must take additional steps to confirm these biological relationships and enable them to remain together in custody. No one is advocating for separating these families from their children. The HUMANE Act that Congressman CUELLAR and I have introduced requires all children to undergo biometric and DNA screening—something the Department of Homeland Security has recently been testing. This was in order to defeat the fraudulent claim of biological or familial relationship with a minor child in order to gain entry into the United States. I believe we have a responsibility to ensure that children are actual family members and not being used as a pawn by the smugglers.

Our legislation also provides safeguards to prevent children from being placed in the custody of dangerous individuals, such as sex offenders or human traffickers. The last thing we should want to do is welcome these unaccompanied children here to America, only to place them, by action of the Federal Government, in the hands of sex offenders or human traffickers because of our failure to take all necessary caution to prevent it.

Consistent with the recommendations from the bipartisan Department of Homeland Security Homeland Security Advisory Council, the HUMANE Act would require DHS to establish at least four regional processing centers along the southern border to house and process these families. It is important that we provide them humane and compassionate housing while they await their asylum hearing in front of an immigration judge.

By not doing so, by engaging in what has come to be known as catch-and-release, we essentially help facilitate the entry of these individuals into the United States and encourage this pull factor that would only encourage not only 76,000 migrants, like we saw come across the border in February, not 103,000, like we saw come across the border in March, but we are going to see those numbers continue to go up and up and up and up, because, if you think about it, there is simply no reason for them not to come. The smugglers are getting rich, and people who want to come into the United States by falsely claiming grounds for asylum have found a way to exploit our system. When we look in the mirror, the only ones we can blame are ourselves for failing to act.

We know these regional processing centers could serve as a one-stop shop, with DHS personnel, including asylum officers, on site to adjudicate claims and expedite the entire process. We want to make sure that if somebody does have a bona fide claim for asylum, they get to be heard by an immigration judge and they get that immigration benefit to which the law entitles them. But if they are not entitled to asylum, if they can't make their case to an im-

migration judge, they should not be able to do an end run around the system and enter the country under false pretenses.

These central processing centers would also provide families with better living conditions that can be provided at a CBP detention facility meant to hold strictly single adults.

To prevent this humanitarian crisis from having a deeper impact on legitimate trade and travel, this bill mandates the hiring of additional Homeland Security personnel and upgrades our ports of entry to expedite the legal movement of people and goods.

Just the binational trade with Mexico supports about 5 million jobs in America; with Canada, another 8 million. That is why the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, is so important, and now that it has been supplanted by the U.S.-Mexico-Canada agreement that we will be taking up soon, it is very important for us to keep legitimate commerce and trade flowing between Mexico, Canada, and the United States because 13 million jobs or more in America depend on that binational trade. That is another collateral piece of damage as a result of this humanitarian crisis as well.

This is an opportunity for us to consider a bipartisan and bicameral piece of legislation to solve a real and growing problem, and I hope both of our Chambers will take seriously our responsibility to act and to act soon.

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. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ERNST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE ENZI

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, over the weekend, our friend the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, Mr. ENZI, announced that he wouldn't seek reelection. It is no secret that Senator ENZI and I approach legislation from two very different standpoints, but I have always found him to be thoughtful and decent—qualities that have made him a good Senator and a respected voice for the people of Wyoming.

When Senator ENZI was elected, he was this Chamber's only accountant by trade. Perhaps it is destiny, then, that he will end his tenure at the top of the Budget Committee. Despite his prominent perch and decades in Washington's corridors of power, Senator ENZI still retains the accountant's distaste for the flashy. He eschewed the limelight and the television cameras—something the two of us have in common. If Senator ENZI will forgive me

that joke, I would like to wish him and his family the best in all his future endeavors—that is, of course, after he concludes his final year and a half in Washington as one of Wyoming's longest serving Senators.

MUELLER REPORT

Madam President, on another matter, in the aftermath of Attorney General Barr's testimony before the Judiciary Committee, it is now clearer than ever that the Senate must hear from Special Counsel Mueller. We need Special Counsel Mueller to testify because, as we have seen, the Attorney General has shown us he cannot be trusted on the matter of the Russia investigation.

After the special counsel delivered his findings, the Attorney General took a 480-page document and turned it into 4 pages, producing a document so inadequate that it even prompted the special counsel to raise concerns in writing—the normally very reticent special counsel, I might add. Meanwhile, the Attorney General has speculated, without evidence, about the special counsel's reasonings, and he has done so, we have now learned, without having reviewed any of the underlying evidence. To make matters worse, Mr. Barr also refused to appear before the House Judiciary Committee, demonstrating his contempt for the oversight responsibilities of Congress.

The bottom line is this: The Attorney General's word cannot be the end of the matter. Special Counsel Mueller must testify. Unfortunately, however, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has thus far been far less than welcoming, and now the President has made it clear that he believes Mueller should not testify.

I want to remind this Chamber that President Trump repeatedly tried to fire the special counsel, then he called the special counsel conflicted and corrupted and refused to be interviewed by him, and now he is trying to silence the special counsel completely. For a man who constantly proclaims his innocence and the "exoneration" of the Mueller report, President Trump suspiciously objects to Special Counsel Mueller's public testimony.

Thankfully, Congress isn't subject to the will of the President. My friend Senator GRAHAM has an obligation to ask the special counsel to testify without constraints. I will continue to press him to call for a hearing.

PUERTO RICO

Finally, Mr. President, we have been trying for weeks now to come up with a package of disaster assistance for Americans impacted by fires and floods and typhoons and hurricanes that would be acceptable to my friends on the other side of the aisle. Meanwhile, the President continues to wage a bizarre and fact-impaired campaign against millions of American citizens living in Puerto Rico.

This morning, the President claimed incredibly that Puerto Rico has received \$91 billion in recovery funds

while other States have been left behind. That defies the facts. He also suggested that Puerto Rico should be thankful for the funding they have already received and accused Democrats of selling out other parts of the country. There is a lot to unpack there, so here it goes.

For one, Puerto Rico has not received \$91 billion—not even close. At most, Puerto Rico has received \$11 billion while billions more, already allocated by the Congress—Democrats and Republicans—are being withheld by the Trump administration itself. Just last week, the administration missed a self-imposed deadline to advance the release of \$8 billion in funding to help the island rebuild and prepare for future disasters.

Second, it is galling even by the President's standards to say that Puerto Rico should be thankful for disaster aid. The President hasn't said that Alabama should be thankful for disaster aid. He hasn't said that Texas should be thankful or Florida or the Carolinas. But for some reason, the President implies that aid to Puerto Rico is some kind of favor he is doing. I remind the President that helping parts of our country recover from natural disasters is not a favor; it is what we do as Americans and what we have always done until the President's heavy hand disrupted the legislation that Democrats and Republicans had crafted and were prepared to pass.

When a natural disaster strikes one corner of the country, Americans put politics aside and come together to help each other out. The President, however, is failing our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico and all those rebuilding their lives and communities after disaster.

For those here who say "Well, let's just pass this bill now," the House won't pass this bill. The House will not pass a bill without full aid to Puerto Rico, and neither will this Chamber.

So what are we talking about here? We are talking about a President who came in and for some reason didn't want to give aid to Puerto Rico while giving to everywhere else even though Puerto Rico's disaster probably, per capita, affected them worse than any other State. They are American citizens, I would remind the President. Now he is bolloxxing the whole thing up.

Both sides here in Congress—Democrats and Republicans who believe in aid—ought to disavow the President's decision and pass relief for all Americans affected by natural disasters—all Americans. Democrats are ready to support disaster relief for every corner in this country—the west coast, the Midwest, the South, and Puerto Rico. As our negotiators continue to make progress on a disaster package, I fervently hope we come to a resolution very soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

MUELLER REPORT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, the taxpayers spent \$30 million on the special counsel's investigation. Now we know without a single doubt that there was no collusion by the Trump campaign with Russia. For more than 2 years, the Democrats screamed collusion and did so not based on fact but based on rumor, hearsay, and probably wishful thinking. They have done a huge disservice to the American people by taking that approach.

As I have said before, the real collusion was actually with the Democrats. Here is how it has evolved. It was the Clinton campaign and Democratic National Committee that hired Fusion GPS to do opposition research against Candidate Trump. Then Fusion GPS hired Christopher Steele, a former British intelligence officer, to compile what we now hear always referred to as the Steele dossier. That document was very central to the fake collusion narrative, and it reportedly used Russian Government sources for information. So the Democrats paid for a document created by a foreign national that relied on Russian Government sources—not Trump; the Democrats. That is the definition of collusion.

But Democratic collusion didn't stop there. Last week, The Hill newspaper reported that a Democratic National Committee contractor contacted the Ukrainian Government to get dirt on the Trump and Manafort during the Presidential election. Specifically, the Democratic National Committee contractor reportedly "wanted to collect evidence that Trump, his organization and Manafort were Russian assets working to hurt the U.S. and working with Putin against U.S. interests."

The Democrats were up in arms about the Trump Tower meeting when the Trump campaign was approached about dirt on Hillary Clinton. Here, the DNC proactively pounded the door of a foreign government for dirt. Where is the outrage at that? The special counsel ignored all of that in his report; thus, he didn't fulfill all of his responsibilities.

The Deputy Attorney General appointed Mueller in May of 2017 to investigate alleged collusion between the Trump campaign and Russia during the 2016 election. The Deputy Attorney General further ordered that if the special counsel believed it was necessary and appropriate, he was authorized to "prosecute federal crimes arising from the investigation of these matters." But that is not what the special counsel did on the obstruction question. Instead, the special counsel declined to make a traditional prosecutorial decision. The report said that "[t]he evidence that we obtained about the President's actions and intent presents difficult issues that prevent us from conclusively determining that no criminal conduct occurred."

As the Attorney General said when he released the report and then again in his testimony before the Senate Ju-

diciary Committee last week, the role of a prosecutor "is to make a charging decision." It isn't a prosecutor's job to exonerate a subject; it is to charge a crime or, in the alternative, not to charge a crime. But in his report, the special counsel explains his decision not to even make a decision. He says, among other things, that stating the President had committed a chargeable offense without actually charging him, under the Justice Department's guidance, would be unfair to the President because, according to the special counsel, then the President couldn't defend himself properly before a neutral factfinder. Instead, the special counsel laid out 200 or so pages of facts and hand-wringing relating to the obstruction and then dumped all of this material on the Attorney General's desk.

It reminds me of former FBI Director Comey's declaration in the summer of 2016 that Secretary Clinton was extremely careless in handling classified information but that no reasonable prosecutor would bring a case against Secretary Clinton. FBI Director Comey made a prosecutorial decision that wasn't his to make; it was up to the Attorney General to make. That was Attorney General Lynch. Comey also released derogatory information about Secretary Clinton and then refused to show all of his work.

The special counsel's report is at least equally problematic. The report lays out 200 pages of investigative product but leaves the charging decision hanging in Never Never Land. Nevertheless, the report asserts that if the special counsel team could have found the President did not commit obstruction, they would have said so. But, again, that is not what prosecutors do. That is a reversal of the innocent until proven guilty standard that is basic to American justice. If it really were a thorough investigation, it seems the inverse would be true as well. The inverse is that, after a thorough investigation, the special counsel did not have enough evidence to conclusively state obstruction actually occurred.

During the Attorney General's May 1 testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, he noted that if the special counsel found facts sufficient to constitute obstruction, he would have stated that finding.

Curiously, the special counsel spilled a lot of ink in his report to explain why he believed the President could be charged as a matter of legal theory. So why didn't he just make that decision or at least make a very clear recommendation to the Attorney General and stand behind his own theories?

The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General asked Mueller whether he would have charged obstruction but for the Department's guidance on charging sitting Presidents. The special counsel said no, which means, if warranted, that there was no barrier for him to make that charge.

In the absence of a decision from the special counsel, it was then up to the

Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, who appointed Mueller and supervised his work. The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General reviewed all of the facts and evidence that the special counsel collected. The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General evaluated it under Mueller's own legal theories, even though they disagreed with some of those theories. After all of that, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General determined that the evidence was not sufficient to charge.

Oddly, the special counsel's report is probably the most notable for what it doesn't address at all.

The special counsel's report does not address the genesis of the Russia investigation. It doesn't address whether the FBI used improper surveillance techniques on the Trump campaign or individuals associated with the Trump campaign. It doesn't address the credibility of the FBI's sources.

It doesn't address whether the Steele dossier was a Russian disinformation campaign. Even one of the reporters at the publication that initially dumped the dossier into the public domain wants to know where it came from and what it means. The special counsel's report doesn't address whether Department of Justice officials turned a blind eye to potential misconduct. It also doesn't address whether the Department of Justice misled the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court when it applied for that court's decision against the Trump campaign.

So now we know what reasonable people have long suspected—there was no collusion and no obstruction of the collusion investigation. Yet we still don't know how this so-called collusion investigation got started in the first place.

In March 2017, then-FBI Director James Comey testified that he briefed President-elect Trump about these allegations in January 2017 even though, according to his public testimony, Director Comey considered them to be, in his words, "salacious and unverified." If, in fact, they were salacious and unverified in early 2017, then what were they months before that when Comey started the investigation? We know the allegations against Page were unverified when they were used by the FBI and the Justice Department to support a FISA application to spy—yes, spy—on an American citizen, an American citizen who, by the way, has never been charged with anything.

In January of 2018, Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM and this Senator wrote to the Deputy Attorney General and FBI Director Christopher Wray about the allegations in the Steele dossier, about its author, and, more importantly, about its bankrollers. In that memo, we described inconsistencies between what Steele swore to a British court about his contacts with the media and what the Page FISA application represented to the FISA Court about those same contacts. The FISA application

represented that Steele did not communicate with the media about his intelligence reports but that he told the British court he did.

We noted in our memo that if Mr. Steele had lied to the FBI about his media contacts, it would bear on his credibility. That would be a huge problem because the FISA application and its renewals depended on taking Steele at his word. Remember, at that time, the Steele dossier was still "salacious and unverified," and those were Comey's words. So it mattered a whole lot whether the FBI and the Department of Justice could trust Steele and his dossier.

In our referral, Senator GRAHAM and I also noted that Mr. Steele's contacts with the media likely affected, in our words, the "reliability of his information-gathering efforts" in compiling the dossier. By the time the Department of Justice and the FBI filed the FISA application and even before the FBI officially opened the investigation, the Steele dossier was probably the worst kept secret in Washington, DC.

The same can be said for the government's efforts to look for ties between the Trump campaign and Russia. All of these folks—the media, lawyers, lobbyists, campaign organizations, private research firms, FBI officials, the Department of Justice and Department of State officials, and even foreign intelligence agencies—reportedly had access to the dossier information or the dossier itself. An attorney for Clinton and the Democratic National Committee even passed on some aspects of this information directly to the FBI's general counsel before the FISA was issued.

Basically, this piece of paper was, in some form or another, all over this town, and the more the dossier was shopped around, the more vulnerable it became to its manipulation.

We also know that at least as early as the summer of 2016, foreign intelligence agencies were reportedly feeding information to the CIA about Trump campaign associates and that the FBI was using a source to seek information from individuals who were associated with the Trump campaign. At about that time, Fusion GPS had hired Steele on behalf of the Clinton campaign and the Democratic National Committee.

We need to know if leadership in the intelligence community and the FBI were already gathering intelligence on Trump associates when Fusion hired Steele. We need to know whether the Obama administration was looking so hard for connections that it figured the Steele dossier would justify efforts to continue its surveillance activities. Further, we need to know if the Russians knew our government was that hungry for information to the point they packed the dossier with disinformation just to sow chaos. If so, it looks like the Obama administration fell for it hook, line, and sinker, and it certainly seems like some in leadership may have ignored clear warning signs.

Department of Justice official Bruce Ohr spoke with top FBI leadership about Steele's work the day the investigation opened, and after the FBI terminated Steele as a source, Ohr continued to feed Steele's work to the Bureau. At various times, Mr. Ohr made it clear to the FBI that the information from Steele could not be taken at face value because it was based on hearsay. Ohr noted that Steele had an anti-Trump agenda and that the whole operation was bankrolled by Clinton and the Democratic National Committee. Of course, the Clinton campaign wasn't keen on the world's knowing it was footing the bill for the dossier. Its lawyers even lied to the media about this fact for more than a year. That is not my saying it. A New York Times reporter said that.

So, by the time the FISA application was filed and every time it was renewed, FBI and Department of Justice leaders were very much aware of the political bias and the purpose of the unverified information that supposedly supported it, so much so that according to reported text messages between former FBI Deputy Director Andrew McCabe and his staff, the FBI worked to create—these are their words—a "robust explanation" for "any possible bias" of the source "in the package" supporting the FISA application. It also seems from these text messages that the FBI was getting pushback from at least one individual at the Justice Department about seeking the FISA.

In the end, the FISA application was presented to the court with there being no mention whatsoever of Clinton, the Democratic National Committee, or any mention of the source's political bias and with only mere speculation by the FBI that its primary source was not peddling his information far and wide. The FISA application was then granted by the court and was renewed three times. Let me say that again. The FISA application was granted and renewed three times.

The FBI surveilled an American citizen for many months based on salacious and unverified information that had been gathered by a former foreign intelligence officer who was desperate to keep the President out of office. He was British Agent Steele. That former intelligence officer used Russian sources, including Russian Government sources, at the behest and with the funding of a rival political party and campaign.

The Democrats and the mainstream media have been screaming at the top of their lungs about salacious, unverified allegations that this President stole an election by working with the Russians, but it is a sobering and verified fact that the Democrats actually paid for dirt from the Russians to damage their political opponents.

So now, after the taxpayers have spent \$30 million to work through this swirling cesspool of allegations, when

the Attorney General says he has concerns about certain aspects of this investigation, I agree with him. I don't know whether laws were broken or protocols were breached or rules were violated, but for decades, I have been doing oversight of the Federal Government, including of the Department of Justice and the FBI, and I think there is certainly enough there to be asking questions.

For example, did the Obama administration improperly use the U.S. intelligence community to attempt to neutralize and denigrate a political opponent? Did the Obama administration fail to properly assert oversight of the Department of Justice and the FBI FISA process?

These questions must be answered.

It is fundamentally American to care not just about what laws the government enforces but also how the government enforces those laws.

If the greatest enemy we see is the person on the other side of the political spectrum, then the foreign powers who seek to divide and weaken our Republic are going to succeed.

Now, I have been trying to get to the bottom of all sides of this issue for years, and I have urged my Democratic colleagues to join me.

I am encouraged that the Attorney General is taking a look, and I am encouraged that the independent Department of Justice inspector general has been looking at these issues as well. I have no idea what they are going to find.

I know Mueller turned a blind eye to what they are investigating, however. The American people need answers—all the answers.

It is not just this administration that has been dragged through the mud with wild collusion and obstruction theories. The American people have had to listen to those falsehoods now for years. Many in the media have been breathlessly flooding the airwaves with speculation and what-ifs about the bogus Trump collusion narrative.

Now that the report is out, some media figures are still struggling to come to terms with Mueller's findings and decisions. It is as if they are unhappy with the results or perhaps they are embarrassed that the world is learning that we have been sold a bunch of snake oil for the past 2 years and now they are finding out that the jig is up.

I hope the mainstream media will pursue the origins of the Russian collusion investigation and do it with the same vigor as they have been pushing the collusion narrative for the last 2 years, and there ought to be some apologies from some of them. This would all go a long way to restoring their damaged credibility.

So I am going to do whatever I can to make sure the people get these answers.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote scheduled for 5:30 p.m. today commence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The 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 the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, Mitt Romney, Roy Blunt, Joni Ernst, Mike Braun, Thom Tillis, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Johnny Isakson, Mike Rounds, James E. Risch, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso.

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 the nomination of Joseph F. Bianco, of New York, to be United States Circuit, Judge for the Second Circuit shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) would have voted "yea".

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 95 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Alexander	Boozman	Cassidy
Barrasso	Braun	Collins
Blackburn	Burr	Cornyn
Blunt	Capito	Cotton

Cramer	Inhofe	Roberts
Crapo	Johnson	Romney
Cruz	Jones	Rounds
Daines	Kennedy	Sasse
Enzi	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Ernst	Lee	Scott (SC)
Fischer	Manchin	Shelby
Gardner	McConnell	Sinema
Graham	McSally	Sullivan
Grassley	Paul	Thune
Hawley	Perdue	Tillis
Hoeven	Portman	Wicker
Hyde-Smith	Risch	Young

NAYS—40

Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Bennet	Hirono	Schumer
Blumenthal	Kaine	Shaheen
Brown	King	Smith
Cantwell	Leahy	Stabenow
Cardin	Markey	Tester
Carper	Menendez	Udall
Casey	Merkley	Van Hollen
Coons	Murphy	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Peters	Whitehouse
Durbin	Reed	Wyden
Feinstein	Rosen	
Hassan	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—9

Booker	Isakson	Murkowski
Gillibrand	Klobuchar	Rubio
Harris	Moran	Toomey

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING GENIE ZAVALETA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in 1958, recently married Genie Zavaleta went on assignment with the Migrant Ministry with her husband Hector. They traveled the country to support Mexican migrant workers. Genie was a child of the Great Depression, and she knew when people needed help. What was supposed to be a 1-year stint became a lifetime of helping people in need.

Last month, Genie passed away at the age of 92. She was known as the grandmother of the Dreamers. She was a longtime champion and mentor to undocumented youth in Arizona and a fierce advocate for the Dream Act. Genie also was my ally in defending the Dreamers.

In 1965, Genie and Hector moved to Arizona permanently with their two sons, Dan and David. Arizona was a transforming State, and the influx of migrant workers attracted Genie. She became the first director of education at Planned Parenthood of Phoenix, teaching classes on poverty and across the county. She taught classes at Phoenix College and Arizona State University too. She worked with the

Maricopa County Health Department for 15 years until her retirement in 1989.

Genie's retirement was not close to the end of her story. She moved into full-time advocacy for immigrants. For more than a decade, my staff and I worked with her on behalf of Dreamers. She saved countless Dreamers from being deported. Genie had my office on speed dial. She frequently alerted us to Dreamers at the risk of deportation. She shared stories of Dreamers that I told on the Senate floor.

In 2011, I organized the Dream Sabbath, a gathering of faith communities around the country to put a human face on the plight of undocumented students. An event about the Dream Act would never be complete without Genie's participation, so of course, she helped organize Arizona's Dream Sabbath.

Genie did not seek fanfare. She quietly became one of Arizona's most influential immigration activists. She did not want fame. It was about the Dreamers.

On the lawn of her home in Arizona, there once were signs covering the whole area for the causes she supported. Today, the house is quiet, and the lawn is empty except one sign, a stars-and-stripes one with "In our America, all people are equal" at the top. We will keep fighting on Genie's behalf until the Dream Act is the law of the land.

Genie Zavaleta is survived by her husband Hector, her sons Dan and David, and their wives Nori and Linda. On behalf of the hundreds of people she helped, Loretta and I send our sincere condolences.

(At the request of Mr. THUNE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President; today, after delays associated with mechanical issues on the airplane I was set to travel on, severe weather in the Miami area further delayed my arrival into Washington, DC. As such, I will unfortunately miss today's vote. •

S. 1309

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to discuss S. 1309, the Combating Global Corruption Act of 2019. There is heightened awareness in the United States, the Western Hemisphere region, and around the world that corruption is a serious threat to democracy, stability, global security.

Corruption erodes trust and confidence in democratic institutions, the rule of law, and human rights protections. It damages America's global competitiveness and creates barriers to economic growth in international markets. It threatens our national and international security by fostering the conditions for violent extremism and weakening institutions associated with

governance and accountability. As Transparency International noted in its 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index published this January, failure to curb corruption is contributing to a worldwide crisis of democracy. According to Freedom House, in 2017, democracy faced its most serious crisis in decades and marked the 12th consecutive year of decline in global freedom.

We have all seen the headlines, from scandals in Liberia, Hungary, and Guatemala, to the doping by Russian athletes and their subsequent ban from the 2016 Summer Olympics, to the Panama Papers. It is clear that where there are high levels of corruption we find fragile states, authoritarian states, or states suffering from internal or external conflict, in places such as Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Nigeria, and Sudan.

The problem of corruption and the dysfunction that follows it can be difficult to address because it is like a hydra, with many corrupt actors that can include government officials, businessmen, law enforcement, military personnel, and organized criminal groups. Corruption is a system that operates via extensive, entrenched networks in both the public and private sectors. It is ubiquitous and pervasive.

We must address it. We can't throw up our hands and accept corruption as the status quo because the costs of not addressing and rooting it out are too great. Corruption fuels violent extremism, pushing young people toward violence, because they lose faith in the institutions that are supposed to protect and serve them. Corruption feeds the destructive fire of criminal networks and transnational crime. Citizens lose faith in the social compact between governments and the people. Terrorist groups use corruption to recruit followers to their hateful cause. It is a vicious cycle.

The human cost of corruption is substantial. Across the globe, millions of men, women, and children are victims of modern day slavery. Corruption enables their trafficking within and among countries. Corruption is a constant companion to modern day slavery and the suffering that it brings. We also have seen this play out in the refugee and migrant crisis, with thousands drowning in the Mediterranean, victims of trafficking networks and corrupt government officials who facilitate this illicit business. Make no mistake, corruption is big business. UNICEF estimates that human traffickers generate \$32 billion in profits by smuggling 21 million men, women, and children through corrupt networks every year.

Let's be clear-eyed: Any fight against corruption will be long-term and difficult. It is a fight against powerful people, powerful companies, and powerful interests. It is about changing a mindset and a culture as much as it is about establishing and enforcing laws. As my colleagues and constituents know, my attention has long been fo-

cused on fighting corruption. I was proud to sponsor the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act with our late colleague Senator John McCain, an unwavering enemy of corruption throughout the globe. That bipartisan bill was enacted into law in late 2016, and I applaud the Trump administration for aggressively using the act to target human rights abusers and corrupt individuals around the globe who threaten the rule of law and deny fundamental freedoms, but the problem of corruption is enormous; we simply must do more.

I want to briefly discuss something that is hard to capture in legislation. It is something that I grappled with when drafting this bill. It is something that perhaps, more than anything, will dictate if we win this struggle against corruption. That is bipartisan political will, which is so critical in advancing the Global Magnitsky Act. Global Magnitsky took several years to enact because some in Congress, as well as some Obama administration officials, were concerned about the political and practical ramifications of the bill.

Another example of the impact of a lack of political will on fighting corruption is particularly salient this week, as we mourn the passing of our dear colleague, former Senator Richard Lugar. In 2010, Senator Lugar and I were able to get one of the most powerful anti-corruption and antipoverty laws enacted.

Senator Lugar and I worked on the bill that would become section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, known as the "Cardin-Lugar provision," for several years. Over the course of our tenures on Foreign Relations Committee, we had seen clear evidence that secrecy breeds corruption and that corruption can breed instability and perpetuate poverty in resource-rich countries. The Cardin-Lugar provision requires that all foreign and domestic companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges and involved in oil, gas, and mineral resource extraction must publish the project-level payments they make to the foreign countries in which they operate. The enactment of this provision was a watershed moment in which the United States reclaimed its position as a leader in the effort to increase global accountability and transparency. It took 6 years for the Securities and Exchange Commission to finally issue a rule to implement the law—6 years. That is the length of a term of a U.S. Senator. It is college and a master's degree. It took 6 years for the United States to act on this bill. It took that long because some people believed that less transparency is a good thing. Some groups believed that accountability should take a back seat to profitability. Unfortunately, the rule was repealed by Congress in February 2017.

Congress has a responsibility to reaffirm our bipartisan commitment to combatting corruption not only to honor the legacies of our late colleagues Senator Lugar and Senator

McCain. We also must act to show solidarity with the millions of brave human rights defenders, anti-poverty advocates, journalists, and investigators who put their lives at risk every day—and sometimes pay the ultimate price—to fight the scourge of corruption and impunity.

I am proud that last week Senator YOUNG and I, along with Senators LEAHY, RUBIO, BLUMENTHAL, and MERKLEY, reaffirm bipartisan political will to combat global corruption by reintroducing the Combating Global Corruption Act, S. 1309. Our bill makes clear that the United States must meet the scale of the problem of corruption with greater resolve and commitment. To do that, our bill focuses on four things.

First, we must institutionalize the fight against corruption as a national security priority. Our bill requires the State Department to produce an annual report, similar to the Trafficking in Persons Report, which takes a close look at each country's efforts to combat corruption. That model, which has effectively advanced the effort to combat modern day slavery, will similarly embed the issue of corruption in our collective work, so that we hold governments to account. This bill establishes minimum standards for combating corruption, standards that should be part and parcel of every government's commitment to its citizens. These include whether a country has laws that recognize corrupt acts for the crimes they are—violations of the people's trust—along with appropriate penalties for breaking that trust, whether a country has an independent judiciary for deciding corruption cases, free from influence and abuse, whether there is support for civil society organizations that are the watchdogs of integrity against would-be thieves of the state. This bill, hopefully, will build anticorruption DNA into the foundations of government action.

Second, in the United States, our whole-of-government effort must be better coordinated. Right now, we work across multiple agencies and in multiple offices to combat corruption. There is much information and many best practices that can be shared; we have got to do better at that and take advantage of those areas where we have been successful. The State Department and the United States Agency for International Development have done great work, but the vast nature of the problem requires that we improve our ability to tackle it. In this bill, agencies and bureaus and our missions overseas will have to prioritize corruption into their strategic planning as an essential part of our foreign policy work, a step that I believe will foster greater cooperation.

Third, we must improve oversight of our own foreign assistance and promote transparency. The U.S. taxpayer has a right to know how our foreign assistance is being spent and also should feel confident that we are doing the

kind of risk assessments, analysis, and oversight that ensure our assistance to other countries is having the effect we want it to have. Our bill consolidates information and puts it online, where citizens can see the numbers and the programs. That kind of transparency is in and of itself good, but in my experience it has the effect of making us better at self-policing our work. We can use the data to capture redundancies and analyze trends, which I believe will make our decision-making better. The bill embeds oversight into our foreign assistance programs overseas, maintaining the flexibility we need to meet our goals rapidly while also holding government to account.

In fact, it is a natural complement to the Foreign Assistance Transparency and Accountability Act, a bipartisan law Senator RUBIO and I cosponsored that looks at our foreign aid and seeks to ensure that our foreign assistance programs are tracked and evaluated adequately and appropriately.

I am a believer in the power of example. This “one-two” punch of the Combating Global Corruption Act and the Foreign Assistance Transparency Act strengthens our foreign assistance policy, demonstrates that we hold ourselves to the highest standards, and shows other countries that we are committed to this fight.

Finally, we have to find ways to resource anti-corruption work. Corruption is big business and big money. We should look for ways to use seized assets and ill-gotten proceeds to build civil society capacity to fight corruption and make it easier to transfer these assets to the appropriate effort. We have also witnessed the damaging impact of corruption on our foreign assistance efforts. The Combating Global Corruption Act understands that corruption risk assessment before, during, and after the provision of foreign aid and security assistance is integral to reducing and eliminating corruption. It holds U.S. foreign assistance and security assistance programs accountable to U.S. taxpayers by specifying transparency and accountability measures for the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development to advance anti-corruption efforts in those countries where the U.S. administers foreign and security assistance.

As we project the American values of good governance and anticorruption abroad, we must also redouble our efforts to strengthen these core values here in the United States. Unfortunately, these values have been put into question under our current administration. Our concerns run deeper than noticing the lack of priority given to anti-corruption and good governance policies. U.S. credibility has been weakening on this issue. In turn, our U.S. foreign policy is threatened.

For the 3rd straight year, the Trump administration, through its budget request, sent a message to the world of its priorities for the United States. For

the 3rd straight year, the Trump administration proposed drastic cuts to the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs—SFOPS—budget, which would cut foreign assistance funding by more than 30 percent. This also came amidst the recent decision to cut off foreign assistance to the Northern Triangle of Central America, a region of the world where U.S. assistance in combating corruption has a direct impact on our national security. This decision threatens to undermine the critical anti-corruption programming that helps us combat narcotics trafficking groups and violent gangs, as well as to address the root causes of migration. For this very reason, the bipartisan U.S.—Central America strategy names good governance as one of its central pillars.

This is why for Fiscal Year 2020, I asked the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs to include at least \$500,000 for the Department of State and \$500,000 for the U.S. Agency for International Development to achieve meaningful and robust implementation of the activities outlined in the Combating Global Corruption Act. This includes the bill's reporting requirements, staffing, and staff training to support anticorruption as a foreign policy and development priority. This bipartisan bill recognizes the importance of combating corruption as a hurdle to achieving peace, prosperity, and human rights around the world. Passage of S. 1309 would signal to the international community that the U.S. Congress has not forgotten U.S. values and that we will continue to fight to ensure such values and U.S. credibility remain intact.

There is only one United States of America. There is only one country that can do what we can do, and this bill sends the message that we will continue to fight to ensure that stature does not change.

I am under no illusion that this global fight against corruption will be easy. It will make the work of our government agencies more challenging. It will make our diplomacy more challenging. It will require political will, but political will finds its source and its strength in our values. Political will is created when we embrace those values. Political will endures in good governance, accountability, and transparency and those values that are at the core of the compact between the government and the governed.

As this bill moves forward, I urge my colleagues to find the political will to combat global corruption, ensure accountability, and keep our commitment to the best of American values.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATIONS

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon

such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-06 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.478 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREGORY M. KAUSNER,
(For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant
General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-06

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Bahrain.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$1.445 billion.

Other \$1.033 billion.

Total \$2.478 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Sixty (60) Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) Missiles.

Thirty-six (36) Patriot MIM-104E Guidance Enhanced Missiles (GEM-T) Missiles with Canisters.

Nine (9) M903 Launching Stations (LS).

Five (5) Antenna Mast Groups (AMG).

Three (3) Electrical Power Plants (EPP) III.

Two (2) AN/MPQ-65 Radar Sets (RS).

Two (2) AN/MSQ-132 Engagement Control Stations (ECS).

Non-MDE: Also included is communications equipment, tools and test equipment, range and test programs, support equipment, prime movers, generators, publications and technical documentation, training equipment, spare and repair parts, personnel training, Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT), U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics support services, Systems Integration and Checkout (SICO), field office support, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (BA-B-UKY).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 3, 2019.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—Patriot Missile System and Related Support and Equipment

The Government of Bahrain has requested to buy sixty (60) Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) missiles, thirty-six (36) Patriot MIM-104E Guidance Enhanced Missiles (GEM-T) missiles with canisters, nine (9) M903 Launching Stations (LS), five (5) Antenna Mast Groups (AMG), three (3) Electrical Power Plants (EPP) III, two (2) AN/MPQ-65 Radar Sets (RS), and two (2) AN/MSQ-132 Engagement Control Stations (ECS). Also included is communications equipment, tools and test equipment, range and test programs, support equipment, prime movers, generators, publications and technical documentation, training equipment, spare and repair parts, personnel training, Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT), U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics support services, Systems Integration and Checkout (SICO), field office support, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is \$2.478 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a Major Non-NATO ally which is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The proposed sale will enhance Bahrain's interoperability with the United States. Bahrain will use Patriot to improve its missile defense capability, defend its territorial integrity, and deter regional threats. Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing this system into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of these missiles will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor for the PAC-3 Missile is Lockheed-Martin in Dallas, Texas. The prime contractor for the GEM-T missile is Raytheon Company in Andover, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require approximately 25 U.S. Government and 40 contractor representatives to travel to Bahrain for an extended period for equipment de-processing/fielding, system checkout, training, and technical and logistics support.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-06

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Patriot Air Defense System contains classified CONFIDENTIAL hardware components, SECRET tactical software and critical/sensitive technology. Patriot ground support equipment and Patriot missile hardware contain CONFIDENTIAL components and the associated launcher hardware is UN-

CLASSIFIED. The items requested represent significant technological advances for Bahrain. The Patriot Air Defense System continues to hold a significant technology lead over other surface-to-air missile systems in the world.

2. The Patriot sensitive/critical technology is primarily in the area of design and production know-how and primarily inherent in the design, development and/or manufacturing data related to certain components. The list of components is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

3. Information on system performance capabilities, effectiveness, survivability, missile seeker capabilities, select software/software documentation and test data are classified up to and including SECRET.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that the Government of Bahrain can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Bahrain.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 18-20, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$750 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-20

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Bahrain.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$400 million.

Other \$350 million.

Total \$750 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Thirty-two (32) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM Missiles.

One (1) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM Guidance Section.

Thirty-two (32) AIM-9X Missiles.

Twenty (20) AGM-84 Block II Harpoon Missiles.

Two (2) ATM-84L-1 Block II Harpoon Missiles.

Forty (40) AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) All-Up-Rounds.

Fifty (50) AGM-88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM).

Four (4) AGM-88 HARM Training Missiles. One hundred (100) GBU-39 250 lb Small Diameter Bomb (SDB-1) All-Up-Rounds.

Four hundred (400) MAU-209 C/B Computer Control Groups (GBU-10, -12).

Eighty (80) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Groups (GBU-49, -50).

Three hundred forty (340) MXU-650 Air Foil Group (GBU-12, -49).

One hundred forty (140) MXU-651 Air Foil Groups (GBU-10, -50).

Seventy (70) KMU-557 GBU-31 Tail Kits (GBU-31 JDAM, GBU-56 JDAM).

One hundred twenty (120) KMU-572 Tail Kits (GBU-38, -54).

One hundred (100) DSU-38 Proximity Sensors (GBU-54).

Four hundred sixty-two (462) MK-82 or BLU-111 500 lb Bomb Bodies (Supporting GBU-12, GBU-38, GBU-49, GBU-54).

Two hundred ten (210) BLU-109/BLU-117 or MK-84 2000 lb Bomb Bodies (Supporting GBU-10, GBU-31, GBU-50, GBU-56).

Ten (10) Practice BLU-109/BLU-117.

Six hundred seventy (670) FMU-152 Fuses (supporting GBU-10, -12, -31, -38, -49, -50, -54, & -56).

Non-MDE: Also included are LAU-118 launchers; BRU-61 racks; general purpose Air Foil Groups; tactical training rounds; combat arms training and Maintenance Assets; nose support cups; Swivel/Link attachments; DSU-38/40/42 proximity sensors; Repair and Return services; studies and surveys; weapons system support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; Alternate Mission Equipment (AME); mission system spares and munitions spare parts; software maintenance and support; missile support and test equipment; common munitions bit/reprogramming equipment; missile and munitions containers; personnel training and training equipment; site surveys; U.S. Government/Contractor technical, engineering, and logistical support; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (BA-D-YAF).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: BA-D-SAC, BA-D-YAE, BA-D-YBI.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 3, 2019.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—Weapons to Support F-16 Block 70/F-16V Aircraft Fleet

The Government of Bahrain has requested to buy thirty-two (32) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM missiles; one (1) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM guidance section; thirty-two (32) AIM-9X missiles; twenty (20) AGM-84 Block II Harpoon missiles; two (2) ATM-84L-1 Block II Harpoon missiles; forty (40) AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) All-Up-Rounds; fifty (50) AGM-88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM); four (4) AGM-88 HARM training missiles; one hundred (100) GBU-39 250 lb Small Diameter Bomb (SDB-1) All-Up-Rounds; four hundred (400) MAU-209 C/B Computer Control Groups (GBU-10, -12); eighty (80) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Groups (GBU-49, -50); three hundred forty (340) MXU-650 Air Foil Group (GBU-12, -49); one hundred forty (140) MXU-651 Air Foil Groups (GBU-10, -50); seventy (70) KMU-557 GBU-31 tail kits (GBU-31 JDAM, GBU-56 JDAM); one hundred twenty (120) KMU-572 tail kits (GBU-38, -54); one hundred (100) DSU-38 proximity sensors (GBU-54); four hundred sixty-two (462) MK-82 or BLU-111 500 lb Bomb Bodies (Supporting GBU-12, GBU-38, GBU-49, GBU-54); ten (10) practice BLU-109/BLU-117; six hundred seventy (670) FMU-152 fuses (supporting GBU-10, -12, -31, -38, -49, -50, -54, & -56). Also included are LAU-118 launchers; BRU-61 racks; general purpose Air Foil Groups; tactical training rounds; combat arms training and Maintenance Assets; nose support cups; Swivel/Link attachments; DSU-38/40/42 proximity sensors; Repair and Return services; studies and surveys; weapons system support and test equipment; publications and technical documentation; Alternate Mission Equipment (AME); mission system spares and munitions spare parts; software maintenance and support; missile support and test equipment; common munitions bit/reprogramming equipment; missile and munitions containers; personnel training and training equipment; site surveys; U.S. Government/Contractor technical, engineering, and logistical support; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is \$750 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a major non-NATO ally which is an important security partner in the region. Our mutual defense interests anchor our relationship and the Royal Bahraini Air Force (RBAF) plays a significant role in Bahrain's defense.

The proposed sale improves Bahrain's ability to meet current and future threats. Bahrain will use these capabilities as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense. These weapons support the new procurement of F-16 Block 70 and upgrades of existing F-16V aircraft, providing an increase in the capability of existing aircraft to sustain operations, meet training requirements, and support transition training for pilots to the upgraded aircraft. This proposed sale and upgrade will improve interoperability with U.S. forces and other regional allies.

Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors for this effort will be Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Fort Worth, TX; Raytheon Missile Systems, Tucson, AZ; and Boeing Corporation, Chicago, IL. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of at least two (2) additional U.S. Government representatives to Bahrain.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-20

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. Sensitive and/or classified (up to SECRET) elements include hardware, accessories, components, and associated software for the AIM-120C-7, AIM-9X, AGM-88B, AGM-84, AGM-154, GBU-10/12, GBU-31/38, GBU-49/50/54/56, and GBU-39. Additional sensitive areas include operating manuals and maintenance technical orders containing performance information, operating and test procedures, and other information related to support operations and repair. The hardware, software, and data identified are classified to protect vulnerabilities, design and performance parameters and other similar critical information.

2. The AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a supersonic, air-launched, aerial intercept, guided missile featuring digital technology and micro-miniature solid-state electronics. The missile employs active radar target tracking, proportional navigation guidance, and active Radio Frequency target detection. It can be launched day or night, in any weather, and increases pilot survivability by allowing the pilot to disengage after missile launch and engage other targets. AMRAAM capabilities include lookdown/shootdown, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high- and low-flying maneuvering targets. The AMRAAM all up round is classified CONFIDENTIAL, major components and subsystems range from UNCLASSIFIED to CONFIDENTIAL, and technical data and other documentation are classified up to SECRET.

3. AIM-9X Sidewinder missile is an air-to-air guided missile that employs a passive infrared (IR) target acquisition system that features digital technology and micro-miniature solid-state electronics. The AIM-9X tactical and Captive Air Training Missile guidance units are subsets of the overall missile and were recently designated as MDE. The AIM-9X is CONFIDENTIAL. Major components and subsystems range from UNCLASSIFIED to CONFIDENTIAL, and technical data and other documentation are classified up to SECRET. The overall system classification is SECRET.

The AIM-9X is launched from the aircraft using a LAU-129 guided missile launcher (currently in country inventory). The LAU-129 provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft. The LAU-129 system is UNCLASSIFIED.

4. AGM-88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) is an air-to-ground missile designed to destroy or suppress enemy radars used for air defense. HARM has wide frequency coverage, is target reprogrammable in flight, and has a reprogrammable threat library. Hardware and software for the system is classified SECRET and ballistics data is CONFIDENTIAL. The overall system classification is SECRET.

The AGM-88 is launched from the aircraft using a LAU-118A guided missile launcher. The LAU-118A provides mechanical and electrical interface between missile and aircraft. The LAU-118A system is UNCLASSIFIED.

5. GBU-10/12: 2000 lb (GBU-10) and 500 lb (GBU-12) Paveway II (PW-II) laser guided

bombs. The PW-II is a maneuverable, free-fall weapon that guides on laser energy reflected off of the target. The PW-II is delivered like a normal general purpose warhead and the laser guidance guides the weapon into the target. Laser designation for the weapon can be provided by a variety of laser target designators. The PW-II consists of a laser guidance kit, a computer control group and a warhead specific air foil group, that attach to the nose and tail of Mk 84, Mk 82 bomb bodies. The weapon components are UNCLASSIFIED. Some technical data and vulnerabilities/countermeasures are classified up to SECRET.

a. The GBU-10: This is a 2000 lb (BLU-117/B or Mk 84) General Purpose (GP) guided bomb fitted with the MXU-651 airfoil and the MAU-169 or MAU-209 computer control group to guide to its laser-designated target.

b. The GBU-12: This is a 500 lb (BLU-111/B or Mk-82) guided bomb fitted with the MXU-650 airfoil and the MAU-169 or MAU 209 computer control group to guide to its laser-designated target.

6. GBU-49 and GBU-50 are 500 lb/2000 lb Enhanced Paveway II (EP-II) dual mode laser and GPS guided munitions respectively. The GBU-49/50 uses airfoil groups similar to those used on the GBU-12 and GBU-10 for inflight maneuverability, and uses a MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Group. The "enhanced" component is the addition of GPS guidance to the laser seeker. This dual-mode allows the weapon to operate in all-weather conditions. Weapons components are UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and countermeasures/vulnerabilities are SECRET. The overall system classification is SECRET.

7. GBU-31 and GBU-38 2000 lb/500 lb Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) is a guidance kit that converts existing unguided free-fall bombs into precision-guided munitions. By adding a new tail section containing Inertial Navigation System (INS) guidance/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance to existing inventories of BLU-109, BLU-111 and BLU-117 or Mk-84 and Mk-82 bombs, the cost effective JDAM provides highly accurate weapon delivery in any "flyable" weather. The INS, using updates from the GPS, helps guide the bomb to the target via the use of movable tail fins. The JDAM and all of its components are UNCLASSIFIED; technical data for JDAM is classified up to SECRET.

8. GBU-54/56 are the 500 lb/2000 lb Laser JDAM. These weapons use the DSU-38/B/DSU-40/42 laser sensor respectively and use both Global Position System aided inertial navigation and/or laser guidance to execute threat targets. The laser sensor enhances standard JDAM's reactive target capability by allowing rapid prosecution of fixed targets with large initial target location errors (TLE). The laser sensor also provides the additional capability to engage mobile targets. The addition of the DSU-38 laser sensor combined with additional cabling and mounting hardware turns a GBU-38 JDAM into a GBU-54 Laser JDAM. The addition of the DSU-40/42 laser sensor combined with additional cabling and mounting hardware turns a GBU-31 JDAM into a GBU-56 Laser JDAM. Weapons components are UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and countermeasures/vulnerabilities are SECRET. The overall system classification is SECRET.

9. GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb (SDB-1): The GBU-39 is a 250 lb class precision guided munition that allows aircraft with an ability to carry a high number of bombs. The weapon offers day or night, adverse weather, precision engagement capability against pre-planned fixed or stationary soft, non-hardened, and hardened targets, with a significant standoff range. Aircraft are able to

carry four SDB-1s in place of one 2000 lb bomb. The SDB-1 is equipped with a UPS-aided inertial navigation system to attack fixed, stationary targets such as fuel depots and bunkers. The SDB-1 and all of its components are UNCLASSIFIED; technical data is classified up to SECRET.

10. The AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapon (JSOW) is a family of low-cost standoff weapons that are modular in design and incorporate either a sub-munition or a unitary warhead. Potential targets for JSOW range from soft targets, such as troop concentrations, to hardened point targets like bunkers. The AGM-154C is a penetrator weapon that carries a BROACH warhead and payload. The AGM-154 hardware, software and maintenance data is UNCLASSIFIED. Vulnerabilities and countermeasures are classified up to SECRET. Overall system classification is SECRET.

11. The AGM-84L-1 Harpoon provides a day, night, and adverse weather, standoff air-to-surface capability. Harpoon Block II is a follow on to the Harpoon missile, which is no longer in production. Harpoon Block II is an effective Anti-Surface Warfare missile. The AGM-84L-1 Harpoon incorporates components, software, and technical design information that are considered sensitive. The following Harpoon components being conveyed by the proposed sale that are considered sensitive and are classified CONFIDENTIAL include: IIR seeker, INS, OPP software and, missile operational characteristics and performance data. The overall system classification is SECRET.

12. Software, hardware, and other data/information, which is classified or sensitive, is reviewed prior to release to protect system vulnerabilities, design data, and performance parameters. Some end-item hardware, software, and other data identified above are classified at the CONFIDENTIAL and SECRET level. Potential compromise of these systems is controlled through management of the basic software programs of highly sensitive systems and software-controlled weapon systems on a case-by-case basis.

13. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

14. A determination has been made that Bahrain can provide substantially the same degree of protection of this technology as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification. Moreover, the benefits to be derived from this sale, as outlined in the Policy Justification, outweigh the potential damage that could result if the sensitive technology were revealed to unauthorized persons.

15. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Bahrain.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant informa-

tion is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-17 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Czech Republic for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$800 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-17

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of the Czech Republic.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$450 million.

Other \$350 million.

Total \$800 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of the Czech Republic has requested to buy twelve (12) UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters in standard U.S. Government configuration with designated unique equipment and Government Furnished Equipment (GFE).

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters with Designated Unique Equipment.

Twenty-eight (28) T700-GE-701D Engines (24 installed and 4 spares).

Twenty-nine (29) H-764GU Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation and Country Unique SAASM (24 installed and 5 spares).

Twenty-four (24) M240H Machine Guns.

One-hundred fourteen (114) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS).

Fifteen (15) AN/AAR-57(V)3 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) (12 installed and 3 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are four (4) Aviation Mission Planning Systems (AMPS), twenty-nine (29) AN/ARC-231 UHF/VHF Radios with RT-1808A, twenty-nine (29) AN/ARC-201D SINCARS Airborne Radios System with RT-1478D, fifteen (15) AN/ARC-220(V)3 HF Radio, twelve (12) Federated Advanced Navigation System (FANS) with RNP/RNAV, fifteen (15) AN/APX-123 IFF with Mode 4/5 Transponder (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/ARN-147(V) (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/ARN-149(V) Automatic Digital Frequency (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) Tactical Airborne Navigation System (TACAN) AN/ARN-153 (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/APR-39C(V)1/4 Radar Warning Receiver, fifteen (15) AN/AVR-2B(V) Laser Warning System (12 installed and 3 spares), sixty (60) Military Grade AN/AVS-6 Night

Vision Goggles (NVGs), four (4) EBC-406HM Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT), Aircraft Wireless Intercom System (AWIS), forty-eight (48) Machine Gun Mounts, twenty-four (24) M134D Mini Gun, four thousand (4,000) M-134 Inert Training Rounds, twenty-four (24) M-134 Power Supply Pack, twelve (12) GP-19 Machine Gun Pods, twelve (12) GAU-19B Machine Guns, twenty-four (24) M-134 Power Supply Pack, one hundred forty-four (144) M-134 Spare Barrels, four thousand (4,000) M-134 Training Rounds, twelve (12) M-134 Mount Systems, twelve (12) Packaging Crating and Handling Mount System in Support of M-134, twelve (12) M261 Rocket Launchers, one hundred thousand (100,000) 7.62MM 4 Ball M80 1 Tracer M62 Linked, five hundred one thousand (501,000) Cartridge 7.62MM 4 Ball 1 Tracer, ten thousand (10,000) Cartridge 50 Caliber Ball, ten thousand (10,000) 50 Caliber 4 Ball 1 Tracer, ten thousand (10,000) Cartridge 50 Caliber 4 Armor Piercing Incendiary 1 Armor Piercing Incendiary Tracer Linked, three Hundred (300) Cartridge 25.4 Millimeter Decoy M839, four (4) Cartridge Impulse CCU-92/A, three hundred eighty-four (384) Rocket 2.75 Inch High Explosive Warhead M151 Fuze M423 Motor MK66-4, two hundred forty (240) Warhead 2.75 Inch Rocket M151HE, one hundred eighty (180) Rocket Motor 2.75 Inch MK66-4, four hundred (400) Flare Aircraft Countermeasure M206, Two (2) Airborne Command and Control Systems includes three (3) PRC-117s (two (2) as line-of-sight and one (1) as beyond line-of-sight, one (1) iridium phone, one (1) ROVER 4 (to UAS), DAGAR (GPS)), twelve (12) AN/APN-209 Radar Altimeter, twenty-four (24) Upturned Exhaust System, thirteen (13) MX-10D EO/IR Sensor with Laser Designator (12 and 1 spare), thirteen (13) IZLED 200 PIR Laser (12 installed and 1 spare), thirty (30) User Data Modules (UDM) for Common Missile Warning System (CMWS), Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) Classified Software Updates, Machine Gun Component Spare Parts, Operation Mission Data Set (MDS) in support of the AN/APR-39C(V)1/4, twelve (12) AN/AVS-7 Heads-Up Display, aircraft warranty, air worthiness support, calibration services, spare and repair parts, support equipment, communication equipment, weapons, ammunition, night vision devices, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training devices, site surveys, tool and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (EZ-B-UEK).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 3, 2019.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Czech Republic—UH-60M Black Hawk Helicopters

The Government of Czech Republic has requested to buy (12) UH-60M Black Hawk heli-

copters, with twenty-eight (28) T700-GE-701D engines (24 installed and 4 spares), twenty-nine (29) H-764GU Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation and Country Unique SAASM (24 installed and 5 spares), twenty-four (24) M240H machine guns, one-hundred fourteen (114) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS), and fifteen (15) AN/AAR-57(V)3 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) (12 installed and 3 spares). Also included are four (4) Aviation Mission Planning Systems (AMPS), twenty-nine (29) AN/ARC-231 UHF/VHF Radios with RT-1808A, twenty-nine (29) AN/ARC-201D SINGARS Airborne Radios System with RT-1478D, fifteen (15) AN/ARC-220(V)3 HF Radio, twelve (12) Federated Advanced Navigation System (FANS) with RNP/RNAV, fifteen (15) AN/APX-123 IFF with Mode 4/5 Transponder (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/ARN-147(V) (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/ARN-149(V) Automatic Digital Frequency (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) Tactical Airborne Navigation System (TACAN) AN/ARN-153 (12 installed and 3 spares), fifteen (15) AN/APR-39C(V)1/4 Radar Warning Receiver, fifteen (15) AN/AVR-2B(V) Laser Warning System (12 installed and 3 spares), sixty (60) Military Grade AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), four (4) EBC-406HM Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT), Aircraft Wireless Intercom System (AWIS), forty-eight (48) Machine Gun Mounts, twenty-four (24) M134D Mini Gun, four thousand (4,000) M-134 Inert Training Rounds, twenty-four (24) M-134 Power Supply Pack, twelve (12) GP-19 Machine Gun Pods, twelve (12) GAU-19B Machine Guns, twenty-four (24) M-134 Power Supply Pack, one hundred forty-four (144) M134 Spare Barrels, four thousand (4,000) M-134 Training Rounds, twelve (12) M-134 Mount Systems, twelve (12) Packaging Crating and Handling Mount System in Support of M-134, twelve (12) M261 Rocket Launchers, one hundred thousand (100,000) 7.62MM 4 Ball M80 1 Tracer M62 Linked, five hundred one thousand (501,000) Cartridge 7.62MM 4 Ball 1 Tracer, ten thousand (10,000) Cartridge 50 Caliber Ball, ten thousand (10,000) 50 Caliber 4 Ball 1 Tracer, ten thousand (10,000) Cartridge 50 Caliber 4 Armor Piercing Incendiary 1 Armor Piercing Incendiary Tracer Linked, three Hundred (300) Cartridge 25.4 Millimeter Decoy M839, four (4) Cartridge Impulse CCU-92/A, three hundred eighty-four (384) Rocket 2.75 Inch High Explosive Warhead M151 Fuze M423 Motor MK66-4, two hundred forty (240) Warhead 2.75 Inch Rocket M151HE, one hundred eighty (180) Rocket Motor 2.75 Inch MK66-4, four hundred (400) Flare Aircraft Countermeasure M206, Two (2) Airborne Command and Control Systems includes three (3) PRC-117s (two (2) as line-of-sight and one (1) as beyond line-of-sight, one (1) iridium phone, one (1) ROVER 4 (to UAS), DAGAR (GPS)), twelve (12) AN/APN-209 Radar Altimeter, twenty-four (24) Upturned Exhaust System, thirteen (13) MX-10D EO/IR Sensor with Laser Designator (12 and 1 spare), thirteen (13) IZLED 200 PIR Laser (12 installed and 1 spare), thirty (30) User Data Modules (UDM) for Common Missile Warning System (CMWS), Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) Classified Software Updates, Machine Gun Component Spare Parts, Operation Mission Data

Set (MDS) in support of the AN/APR-39C(V)1/4, twelve (12) AN/AVS-7 Heads-Up Display, aircraft warranty, air worthiness support, calibration services, spare and repair parts, support equipment, communication equipment, weapons, ammunition, night vision devices, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training devices, site surveys, tool and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$800 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO partner that is an important force for ensuring peace and stability in Europe. The proposed sale will support the Czech Republic's need for its own self-defense and support NATO defense goals.

The Czech Republic is considering either the UH-60M or the UH-1Y/AH-1Z to replace its aging Mi-24 helicopters. The Czech Republic intends to use these helicopters to modernize its armed forces and strengthen its homeland defense and deter regional threats. This will contribute to the Czech Republic's military goal of updating its capabilities while further enhancing interoperability with the United States and NATO allies. The Czech Republic will have no difficulty absorbing these helicopters into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Sikorsky Aircraft Company, Stratford, Connecticut; and General Electric Aircraft Company (GEAC), Lynn, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale may require the assignment of an additional three U.S. Government and five contractor representatives in country full-time to support the delivery and training for approximately two-five years.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-17

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The UH-60M aircraft is a medium lift four bladed aircraft which includes two (2) T-701D Engines. The aircraft has four (4) Multi-function Displays (MFD), which provides aircraft system, flight, mission, and communication management systems. The instrumentation panel includes four (4) Multi-function Displays (MFDs), two (2) Pilot and Co-Pilot Flight Director Panels, and two (2) Data Concentrator Units (DCUs). The Navigation System will have Embedded GPS/INS (EGIs), and two (2) Advanced Flight Control Computer Systems (AFCC), which provide 4 axis aircraft control.

2. The H764-G EGI provides GPS and INS capabilities to the aircraft. The EGI will include Selective Availability anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) security modules to be used for secure GPS PPS if required. The Embedded GPS/INS within the SAASM contains sensitive technology.

3. The Advanced Precision Kill Weapon Systems (APKWS) is a low cost semi-active laser guidance kit developed by BAE Systems which is added to current unguided 70 mm rocket motors and warheads similar to and including the Hydra 70 rocket. It is a low collateral damage weapon that can effectively strike both soft and lightly armored targets. APKWS turns a standard unguided 2.75 inch (70 mm) rocket into a precision laser-guided rocket, classification up to SECRET.

4. The AAR-57A Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) detects energy emitted by threat missile in-flight, evaluates potential false alarm emitters in the environment, declares validity of threat and selects appropriate counter-measures. The CMWS consists of an Electronic Control Unit (ECU), Electro-Optic Missile Sensors (EOMS), and Sequencer and Improved Countermeasures Dispenser (ICMD). Reverse engineering is not a major concern. The ECU hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL; releasable technical manuals for operation and maintenance are classified SECRET.

5. The AN/ARC-231, Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (VHF/UHF), Line-of-Sight (LOS) Radio with frequency agile modes, Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM), UHF Satellite Communications (S ATCOM), Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA), Integrated Waveform (IW), Air Traffic Control (ATC) channel spacing is operator selectable in 5, 8.33, 12.5, and 25 kHz steps. The antennas associated with this radio contain sensitive technology.

6. The AN/AVR-2B Laser Detecting Set is a passive laser warning system that receives, processes and displays threat information resulting from aircraft illumination by lasers on multifunctional display. The hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL; releasable technical manuals for operation and maintenance are classified SECRET.

7. The AN/APR-39A Radar Signal Detecting Set is a system that provides warning of radar directed air defense threat and allows appropriate countermeasures. This is the 1553 databus compatible configuration. The hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL when programmed with U.S. threat data; releasable technical manual for operation and maintenance are classified CONFIDENTIAL; releasable technical data (technical performance) is classified SECRET.

8. The AN/APX-123A, Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Transponder, is a space diversity transponder and is installed on various military platforms. When installed in conjunction with platform antennas and the Remote Control Unit (or other appropriate control unit), the transponder provides identification, altitude and surveillance reporting in response to interrogations from airborne, ground-based and/or surface interrogators. This item is contains sensitive technology.

9. The AN/AVS-6 Aviator's Night Vision Goggle is a lightweight binocular that can be mounted to a variety of aviator helmets. The binocular offers high reliability and performance and enables rotary-wing aviators to conduct and complete night operations during the darkest nights of the year. This item contains sensitive technology.

10. The AN/ARC-201D, Single Channel Ground to Air Radio System (SINGARS), is a tactical airborne radio subsystem that provides secure, anti jam voice and data communication. The integration of COMSEC and the Data Rate Adapter (DRA) combines

three Line Replaceable Units into one and reduces overall weight of the aircraft. Performance capabilities, ECM/ECCM specification and Engineering Change Orders (ECOs) are classified SECRET.

11. The AN/ARC-220 is a fully digital signal processing (DSP) high-frequency radio that gives you two-way communication over the 2.0000 to 29.9999 MHz high-frequency. The AN/ARC-220 also offers advanced communications features such as embedded Automatic Link Establishment (ALE), serial tone data modem and anti jam (ECCM) functions that can be used for tactical rotary wing and fixed-wing applications.

12. The AN/ARN-149, Automatic Direction Finder (ADF) Receiver, is a low frequency radio that provides automatic compass bearing on any radio signal within the frequency range of 100 to 2199.5 kHz as well as navigation where a commercial AM broadcast signal is the only available navigation aid.

13. The AN/ARN-153, Tactical Airborne Navigation (TACAN) System, is a full featured navigational system that supports four modes of operation: receive mode; transmit receive mode; air-to-air receive mode; and air-to-air transmit-receive mode. The TACAN provides a minimum 500-watt transmit capability with selecting range ratios of 30:1 or 4:1 which is accomplished through the automatic gain control (AGC) enable/disable switch, the 1553 bus, or the RNAV (ARINC) input bus.

14. The AN/ARN-147, Very High Frequency (VHF) Omni Ranging/Instrument Landing System Receiver, that provides internal MIL-STD-1553B capability and is MIL-E-5400 class II qualified. It meets international operability requirements by providing 50-kHz channel spacing for 160-VOR and 40-localizer/glideslope channels.

15. The KIV-77, a Common IFF Applique Crypto Computer Identification, Friend or Foe (IFF) which maintains the crypto in a separate 3.5 in. x 4.25 in. x 1 in., 16-oz LRU allowing it to be removed and stored. This item is a Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI).

16. The AN/PYQ-10(C) Simple Key Loader (SKL) is a ruggedized, portable, handheld fill device, for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment. It supports both the DS-101 and DS-102 interfaces, as well as the KSD-64 Crypto Ignition Key and is backward-compatible with existing End Cryptographic Units (ECU) and forward-compatible with future security equipment and systems. This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

17. Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) User Data Module (UDM) to support Generation III Electronics Control Unit (ECU). The UDM is a ruggedized, portable, hand-held data storage device for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between CMWS ECUs (similar to a flash, or "thumb" drive). The UDM itself is UNCLASSIFIED when initially received. However, when loaded with data, it becomes classified to the appropriate level of the data. In the case of CMWS Software, this raises the classification level to SECRET.

18. Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) Classified Software is provided as Country Specific Software required for the operation and support of the Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) AN/AAR-57. The software, once developed and encrypted, is loaded on a User Data Module (UDM) for transfer and use by the Customer. The software is classified SECRET.

19. Operational Mission Data Set (MDS) in support of the AN/APR-39C(V)1/4 including Software Development. The MDS is a Country Specific, customer defined software data set that defines the radar emitter specifica-

tions used by the APR-39C(V)1/4 Radar Warning Receiver to examine signal received signal for potential threats. The Data Set includes data Electronic Warfare Integrated Preprogramming Database (EWIRDB) emitter parametric information to generate the MDS. The MDS is classified SECRET.

20. M1 (Z133) is a 25.4mm Decoy Chaff Cartridge. Z133 is a component in A965. All cartridge components including the cartridge case, piston, end cap and theoretical band coverage are UNCLASSIFIED. The specification and the drawings for this item are also UNCLASSIFIED. Radar Cross Section (RCS) measurements of deployed chaff are CONFIDENTIAL.

21. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

22. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the enclosed Policy Justification. A determination has been made that Czech Republic can provide the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government.

23. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Czech Republic.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-34 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Czech Republic for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$205 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-34

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of the Czech Republic.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$180 million.

Other \$25 million.

Total \$205 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Four (4) AH-1Z Attack Helicopters.

Eight (8) T700-GE-701D Engines (installed).

Eight (8) Honeywell Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Navigation (EGI) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (installed).

Fourteen (14) AGM-114 Hellfire Missiles.

Non-MDE: Also included is communication equipment, electronic warfare systems, M197 20mm machine guns, Target Sight System, support equipment, spare engine containers, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (EZ-P-SBF).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 3, 2019.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Czech Republic—AN-1Z Attack Helicopters

The Government of Czech Republic has requested to buy four (4) AH-1Z attack helicopters, eight (8) T700-GE-701D engines (installed), eight (8) Honeywell Embedded Global Positioning Systems with Inertial Navigation (EGI) and Precise Positioning Service (PPS) (installed), and fourteen (14) AGM-114 Hellfire missiles. Also included is communication equipment, electronic warfare systems, M197 20mm machine guns, Target Sight System, support equipment, spare engine containers, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$205 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO partner that is an important force for ensuring peace and stability in Europe. The proposed sale will support the Czech Republic's need for its own self-defense and support NATO defense goals.

The Czech Republic is considering either the UH-60M or the UH-1Y/AH-1Z to replace its aging Mi-24 helicopters. The Czech Republic intends to use these helicopters to modernize its armed forces and strengthen its homeland defense. This will contribute to the Czech Republic's military goal of updating its capabilities while further enhancing interoperability with the United States and NATO allies. The Czech Republic will have no difficulty absorbing these helicopters into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Bell Helicopter, Textron, Fort Worth, Texas; and General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require multiple trips by U.S. Government and contractor representatives to participate in program and technical reviews plus training and maintenance support in country, on a temporary basis, for a period of twenty-four (24) months. It will also require three (3) contractor representatives to reside in country for a period of two (2) years to support this program.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-34

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AH-1Z Helicopter is a twin-engine attack helicopter developed for the United States Marine Corps. The AH-1Z incorporates new rotor technology with upgraded military avionics, weapons systems, and electro-optical sensors in an integrated weapons platform. It has improved survivability and can find targets at longer ranges and attack them with precision weapons. The four blades are made of composites, which have an increased ballistic survivability, and there is a semi-automatic folding system for stowage aboard amphibious assault ships.

2. The Z-model has an integrated avionics system (IAS) which includes two (2) mission computers and an automatic flight control system. Each crew station has two (2) 8x6-inch multifunction liquid crystal displays (LCD) and one (1) 4.2x4.2-inch dual function LCD display. The communications suite will have NON-COMSEC ARC 210 UHF/NHF radios with associated communications equipment. The navigation suite includes a Precise Positioning System (PPS) Honeywell embedded GPS inertial navigation system (EGI), a digital map system, and a low-air-speed air data subsystem, which allows weapons delivery when hovering.

3. The crew is equipped with the Optimized Top Owl (OTO) helmet-mounted sight and display system. The OTO has a Day Display Module (DDM) and a Night Display Module (NDM). The AH-1Z has survivability equipment including the AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning and Laser Detection System, AN/ALE-47 Counter Measure Dispensing System (CMDS) and the AN/APR-39 Radar Warning Receiver to cover countermeasure dispensers, radar warning, incoming/on-way missile warning and on-fuselage laser-spot warning systems.

4. The following performance data and technical characteristics are classified as annotated:

AH-1Z Airframe:	
—Countermeasure capability	SECRET
—Counter-countermeasures capability	SECRET
—Vulnerability to countermeasures	SECRET
—Vulnerability to electromagnetic pulse from nuclear environmental effects	SECRET
—Radar signature	SECRET
—Infrared signature	SECRET
—Acoustic signature	CONFIDENTIAL
—Ultraviolet signature	SECRET
—Mission effectiveness against threats	CONFIDENTIAL
Target Sight System (TSS)	Up to SECRET
Other Systems:	
—Tactical Air Moving Map Capability (TAMMAC)	
—Honeywell Embedded GPS & INS (EGI) w/SPS	Up to SECRET
—AN/ARC-210 RT 1939(A)	Up to SECRET
—APX-123A IFF Transponder	Up to SECRET

—VCR or DVR	Up to SECRET
—APR-39 Radar Warning System (RWS)	Up to SECRET
—AN/AAR-47 Missile/Laser Warning System (MLWS)	Up to SECRET
—AN/ALE-47 Countermeasures Dispenser Set (CMDS)	Up to SECRET

5. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

6. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the enclosed Policy Justification. A determination has been made that Czech Republic can provide the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government.

7. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Czech Republic.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-37 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$2.728 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-37

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of the United Arab Emirates.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$2.700 billion.

Other \$.028 billion.

Total \$2.728 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to four hundred fifty-two (452) Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missiles Segment Enhanced (MSE).

Non-MDE: Also included are tools and test equipment, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, spare and repair parts, facility design, U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics, sustainment and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (AE-B-ZUT).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AE-B-ZUG.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 3, 2019.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

United Arab Emirates (UAE)—Patriot Missile System and Related Support Equipment

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has requested to buy up to four hundred fifty-two (452) Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missiles Segment Enhanced (MSE). Also included are tools and test equipment, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, spare and repair parts, facility design, U.S. Government and contractor technical, engineering, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics, sustainment and program support. The estimated cost is \$2.728 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important ally which has been, and continues to be, a force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The proposed sale will enhance the UAE's capability to meet current and future aircraft and missile threats. The UAE will use the capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense. The UAE will have no difficulty absorbing these additional missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of these missiles will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor for the PAC-3 System will be Raytheon Corporation, Andover, Massachusetts, and Lockheed-Martin, Dallas, Texas. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed program will require additional contractor representatives to travel to the UAE. It is not expected additional U.S. Government personnel will be required in country for an extended period of time.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-37

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The PATRIOT Air Defense System contains classified CONFIDENTIAL hardware components, SECRET tactical software and critical/sensitive technology. The Patriot Advanced Capability-(PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL and the associated launcher hardware is UNCLASSIFIED. The PAC-3 MSE is a high velocity, hit-to-kill, surface-to-air missile that provides critical air and missile defense by intercepting and destroying Tactical Ballistic Missiles (TBM), Air-Breathing Threats (ABT), cruise missiles, and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).

2. The PAC-3 MSE sensitive/critical technology is primarily in the area of design and production know-how and primarily inherent in the design, development and/or manufacturing data related to certain components. The list of components is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

3. Information on system performance capabilities, effectiveness, survivability, missile seeker capabilities, select software/software documentation and test data are classified up to and including SECRET.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

5. A determination has been made that the Government of the UAE can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the United Arab Emirates.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE USS "BILLINGS" COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the men and women of the USS Billings Commissioning Committee and their notable contributions to our State and Nation. The USS Billings Commissioning Committee is a group of volunteers from Montana's largest city, who have dedicated themselves to promoting awareness and fostering support for the future commissioning of the USS *Billings* and all those who will sail aboard her in defense of our Nation.

Upon commissioning, the USS *Billings* will be the first U.S. Navy warship to bear the city's namesake, a historic moment for our State. Montana has a proud heritage of military service. Some 3,500 Active Duty servicemembers currently serve at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, and another 4,500 citizen-soldiers serve in the National Guard and Reserve at various locations across the State. Beyond the borders of our landlocked home, more than 2,200 U.S. Navy sailors currently call Montana home, adding 134 new Montanans to their ranks in the past 12 months. Mon-

tana also proudly boasts the highest percentage of veterans per capita in the contiguous United States.

A Freedom Class littoral combat ship, the USS *Billings* will be among the fastest, most technologically advanced, and agile efficient ships in our naval fleet. The USS *Billings* will project power near the shoreline and conduct a wide range of missions, including mine countermeasures, anti-submarine warfare, and surface warfare missions. We wait with great anticipation as her August 3 commissioning quickly approaches.

In keeping with time-honored naval traditions, the USS Billings Commissioning Committee on behalf of the city of Billings is making preparations to host the commission ceremony and a series of celebrations. Determined to accomplish this ambitious goal, the committee has made great strides in rallying support across the State. The city has had the honor and privilege of hosting the crew of the USS *Billings* at the of the committee, and we look forward to their return in the weeks ahead. These efforts have made great strides in fostering a strong and enduring relationship between the city of Billings, the State of Montana, and the U.S. Navy.

In recognition of these and other notable accomplishments, I ask that the following names who have volunteered for the USS Billings Commissioning Committee be entered into the RECORD: Mayor Bill Cole, Chairman; Councilman Mike Yakawich, Co-Vice Chair; Commissioner Denis Pitman, Co-Vice Chair; Ron Spence, Committee Coordinator; Councilman Larry Brewster; Brent Brooks; Dan Brooks; Councilman Dick Clark; Sue Davidson; Katy Easton; Mike Jennings; Al Swanson; and Nancy Swanson.●

REMEMBERING DAMON J. KEITH

• Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the Honorable Damon J. Keith, a civil rights icon and one of the greatest jurists in our Nation's history.

Judge Keith was born on July 4, 1922, in Detroit, to parents who had relocated from Atlanta so his father could work for \$5 a day in a Ford Motor Company plant to create a better future for their family.

Judge Keith's father encouraged him to attend college, and he went on to graduate from West Virginia State College, a historically Black college and university, in 1943. Upon graduation, he served his country in a segregated Army unit during World War II.

After his military service, he received his J.D. from Howard University Law School in 1949, passed the Michigan bar in 1950, married Dr. Rachel Boone in 1953, and received his master of laws degree from Wayne State University School of Law in 1956.

It was during his time at Howard when Judge Keith found a mentor in future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Justice Marshall told Judge Keith to “use the law as a means for social change.” That is precisely what Judge Keith did throughout the Civil Rights movement, standing up for justice and equal rights for all citizens.

He spent more than 20 years in private practice in Detroit. He served as a cochair of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission with John Feikens in 1964 and helped heal the community during and after the Detroit Uprising of 1967.

That same year, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated him to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judge Keith, a grandson of slaves, would go on to serve more than 50 years on the Federal bench, becoming the longest serving Black judge in the nation.

Judge Keith gained national prominence for his ruling against President Nixon’s Attorney General John N. Mitchell in the United States v. Sinclair case. Judge Keith’s decision was later upheld by the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. It is now seen as a landmark decision upholding our Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable searches and seizures.

In 1971, Judge Keith ordered that Pontiac, MI, develop a new school bus policy to help integrate its schools. Shortly before the order took effect, five Ku Klux Klansmen firebombed 10 Pontiac school buses and threatened Judge Keith’s life.

But Judge Keith persisted, ruling in 1975 that the town of Hamtramck must provide new, affordable housing for 500 African Americans after they were displaced by federally supported urban renewal projects. He served as chief judge from 1975 through 1977.

While serving on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Judge Keith ruled against another President, this time President George W. Bush’s secret deportation hearings after 9/11.

Writing for a unanimous panel of judges, he coined the memorable phrase “democracies die behind closed doors,” which inspired the Washington Post’s motto: “Democracy Dies in Darkness.”

He remained active into his 90s. He issued a blistering dissent in a Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals voting rights case in 2016, in which the majority upheld extremely strict voting requirements in Ohio.

Above all, he was a patriot who deeply loved this country. One of his proudest roles was serving as the national chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, when he led efforts to promote the document our nation was built upon.

Over the years, he mentored countless lawyers, including Michigan’s Secretary of State Jocelyn F. Benson, circuit court Judge Eric L. Clay, and Lani Guinier, the first African-American woman to gain tenure at Harvard Law School.

Guinier, who served as Judge Keith’s law clerk, once said this: “Judge Keith

has been my second father, someone who presided at my wedding, stood by me during some of the most difficult professional challenges of my life, and guided me with his wisdom,” she said. “And I am far from alone.”

Professor Guinier is right. With Judge Keith on their side, the people of Michigan were never alone. We knew that we had someone fighting for us and for justice for all. He used the law as a means for social change, and I think Justice Marshall would be very proud.

My deepest condolences go to his three daughters, Debbie Keith, Gilda Keith, and Cecile Keith Brown, his two granddaughters, and his many friends.●

RECOGNIZING BUBBLES ICE CREAM PARLOR

● Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, it is my privilege to recognize an outstanding family-run small business who is providing Hoosiers with great jobs and good food, all while supporting their local community. In honor of the U.S. Small Business Administration’s National Small Business Week, it is my privilege to name Bubbles Ice Cream Parlor of Michigan City, IN, as the Senate Small Business of the Day.

Tim and Kim Martin founded Bubbles nearly 16 years ago and have been serving premium ice cream to Hoosiers ever since. Known for always serving delicious ice cream with a smile, Bubbles has become a community staple and a gathering place for the families of northwest Indiana.

Today, Tim and Kim’s son, Zach manages the ice cream parlor, where they employ many local high school students as ice cream scoopers. They serve 32 varieties of ice cream, milkshakes, sundaes, and pies. Recently, they have even started offering hand-made donuts on weekend mornings. At Bubbles, you can always expect a delicious treat and a family-friendly atmosphere.

Bubbles is dedicated to more than just their delicious desserts. They are committed to giving back to their community. They are a sponsor of Michigan City High School, provide ice cream rewards to elementary students who reach various academic goals, and donate ice cream to local philanthropies.

These fantastic treats, friendly service, and community commitment have not gone unnoticed. Bubbles has been awarded the News-Dispatch’s Readers’ Choice Award for 8 consecutive years. They are a prime example of a small business’s ability to provide a great product, a welcoming smile, and a helping hand—all in a day’s work.

Small businesses are the backbone of local communities throughout Indiana. They provide dignified jobs to rural communities and support schools, charities, and nonprofits. I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations

to the Martin family and all of the employees at Bubbles Ice Cream Parlor for being named the Senate Small Business of the Day. I look forward to watching your continued growth and success.●

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

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 3:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 9. An act to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 9. An act to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.

S. 1332. A bill to set forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1116. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Privacy of Consumer Financial Information—Amendment to Conform Regulations to the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act” (RIN3038-AE80) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1117. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals relative to the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1118. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition

Regulation: Special Emergency Procurement Authority” ((48 CFR Parts 2, 10, 12, 13, 18, and 26) (FAC 2019-02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1119. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Governmentwide and Other Interagency Contracts” ((48 CFR Parts 4, 8, 17, and 35) (FAC 2019-02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1120. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Technical Amendment” ((48 CFR Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 22, 26, 30, 31, 45, 50, 52, and 53) (FAC 2019-02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1121. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-02; Introduction” ((48 CFR Chapter 1) (FAC 2019-02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1122. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-02; Small Entity Compliance Guide” ((48 CFR Chapter 1) (FAC 2019-02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1123. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1124. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo that was declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1125. A communication from the Acting Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Disclosure of Order Handling Information” (RIN3235-AL67) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1126. A communication from the Acting Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendments to the Timing Requirements for Filing Reports on Form N-Port” (RIN3235-AL42) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1127. A communication from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Foreign Interference in U.S. Elections Sanctions Regulations” (31 CFR Part 579) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1128. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the status of construction and operations of the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility (MOX facility) at the Department of Energy’s Savannah River Site in South Carolina; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1129. A communication from the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department’s proposal to accept a 3,000-acre donation from the Trust for Public Land; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1130. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2018”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1131. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of M134D 7.62mm machineguns to Australia in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19-009); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1132. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the manufacture of significant military equipment and the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services, abroad to Italy to support the manufacture of Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings (CARC) in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 18-069); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1133. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed third party transfer (TPT) of major defense equipment, including F-16 Block 15 aircraft with munitions, spare parts, support equipment, and training services from Portugal to Romania, with a sales value of \$101,000,000 (Transmittal No. RSAT-18-6535); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1134. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; HHS Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters for 2020” (RIN0938-AT37) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 25, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1135. A communication from the Director, Office of Information Policy, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revision of Department of Justice Freedom of Information Act Regulations” (RIN1105-AB51) received in the Office of the President of the

Senate on May 2, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1136. A communication from the Senior Director of Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, Amtrak’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 with report of independent auditors; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1137. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy for the position of Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1138. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Restricted Area R-2101; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0223)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1139. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of the Prohibition Against Certain Flights in the Tripoli Flight Information Region (FIR) (HLLL)” ((RIN2120-AL40) (Docket No. FAA-2011-0246)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1140. A communication from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Connect America Fund” ((FCC 19-32) (WC Docket No. 10-90)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1141. A communication from the Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rural Call Completion” ((FCC 19-23) (WC Docket No. 13-39)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1142. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Payment, Filing, and Service Procedures” ((RIN2140-AB41) (Docket No. EP 747)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1143. A communication from the Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Railroad Noise Emission Compliance Regulations” ((RIN2130-AC69) (49 CFR Part 210)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1144. A communication from the Senior Regulations Analyst, Office of the Secretary

of Transportation, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled “Conforming Amendments and Technical Corrections to Department Rules Implementing the ‘Transportation Industry Drug Testing Program’” (RIN2105-AE78) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1145. A communication from the Senior Regulations Analyst, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled “Elimination of Obsolete Provisions and Correction of Outdated Statutory References in Aviation Economic Regulations” (RIN2105-AD86) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1146. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “2018–2019 Commercial Trip Limit Reduction for Spanish Mackerel in the Atlantic Southern Zone” (RIN0648-XG697) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1147. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries” (RIN0648-XG099) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1148. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; North Atlantic Swordfish Fishery” (RIN0648-XG167) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1149. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries” (RIN0648-XG163) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1150. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 Feet (18.3 Meters) Length Overall Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslov Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XG166) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1151. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XG147) received in the Office of the

President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1152. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG159) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1153. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG776) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1154. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 50 Feet (15.2 Meters) Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XF895) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1155. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG834) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1156. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG380) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1157. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2019 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Pollock, Atka Mackerel, and Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch Amounts” (RIN0648-XG684) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1158. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG973) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1159. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fish-

eries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2018 River Herring and Shad Catch Cap Reached for Midwater Trawl Vessels in the Cape Cod Catch Cap Area” (RIN0648-XG691) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1160. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Mid-Atlantic Scallop Access Area to General Category Individual Fishing Quota Scallop Vessels” (RIN0648-XG690) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1161. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Resources of the South Atlantic; 2018–2019 Recreational Fishing Season for Black Sea Bass” (RIN0648-XG056) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1162. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the U.S. Air Force 86 Fighter Weapon Squadron Contacting Long Range Strike Weapons System Evaluation Program at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Kauai, Hawaii” (RIN0648-BG65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 1, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1163. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the U.S. Navy Marine Structure Maintenance and Pile Replacement in Washington” (RIN0648-BH27) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1164. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Part 95 Instrument Flight Rules; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 545” ((RIN2120-AA63) (Docket No. 31246)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1165. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Western United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2018-0232)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President

of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1166. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Coushatta, LA" (RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2018-0787) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1167. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Connersville and Richmond, IN" (RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0039) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1168. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hamilton, OH" (RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0040) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1169. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Brooksville, FL" (RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0086) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1170. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3843" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1171. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3844" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1172. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3845" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1173. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3846" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1174. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3847" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1175. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3848" (RIN2120-AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 24, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-51. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to review and consider eliminating provisions of federal law which reduce Social Security benefits for those receiving pension benefits from certain federal, state, or local government retirement or pension systems, plans, or funds; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 34

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America has enacted both the Government Pension Offset (GPO), reducing the spousal and survivor Social Security benefit, and the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP), reducing the earned Social Security benefit, payable to any person who also receives a public pension benefit earned in public employment not covered by Social Security; and

Whereas, the GPO can negatively affect a retired public employee receiving a federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit earned in employment not covered by Social Security who would also be entitled to a Social Security benefit earned by the retiree's spouse; and

Whereas, the GPO formula reduces the spousal or survivor Social Security benefit by two-thirds of the amount of the federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit received by the retired public employee, in many cases completely eliminating the Social Security benefit even though the retiree's spouse paid Social Security taxes throughout the marriage; and

Whereas, according to the Congressional Research Service, nearly seven hundred thousand people were affected by the GPO in

December 2017, including more than twenty-six thousand Louisianians; and

Whereas, the WEP applies to those persons who have earned federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefits in public employment not covered by Social Security, in addition to paying social security taxes while working in employment covered by Social Security; and

Whereas, the WEP reduces the earned Social Security benefit using an averaged indexed monthly earnings formula and may reduce Social Security benefits for affected persons by as much as one-half of the retirement benefit earned as a public servant in employment not covered by Social Security; and

Whereas, the WEP causes hardworking individuals to lose a significant portion of the Social Security benefits that they earned themselves; and

Whereas, according to the Congressional Research Service, more than eight hundred thousand people, or about three percent of all Social Security beneficiaries were affected by the WEP in December 2017; and

Whereas, in certain circumstances both the WEP and the GPO can be applied to a qualifying survivor's benefit, each independently reducing the available benefit and, in combination, eliminating a large portion of the total Social Security benefit available to the survivor; and

Whereas, because of the calculation characteristics of the WEP and the GPO, they have a disproportionately negative effect on employees working in lower-wage government jobs, like teachers, school workers, and state employees; and

Whereas, the number of people affected by the WEP and the GPO is growing as nearly ten thousand baby boomers attain retirement age each day; and

Whereas, individuals drastically affected by the WEP and the GPO may have no choice but to return to work after retirement in order to make ends meet, but the earnings accumulated during reemployment in the public sector may further reduce the Social Security benefits the individual is entitled to; and

Whereas, the WEP and the GPO are established in federal law, and repeal or reduction of the WEP and the GPO can be enacted only by Congress. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to review the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision Social Security benefit reductions and to consider eliminating or reducing them. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-52. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico requesting the United States Congress to provide the United States citizens residing in Puerto Rico with equal treatment regarding the right to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI); to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 95

It is well known that on Monday, February 4, the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, the Hon. Gustavo Gelpi, dismissed a complaint filed by the Federal Government filed against a U.S. citizen alleging that by moving to Puerto Rico said citizen lost his Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefit.

The SSI is a program available to aged, blind, and disabled people with low income, including children.

In *United States of America v. Jose Luis Vaello Madero* (Case No. 17-2133 (GAG)), the Federal Government commenced an action against Mr. Vaello to collect \$28,000 in overpaid SSI benefits after he moved from New York to Loiza. These monthly disability benefits were deposited directly into his New York bank account. The basis for said complaint was that the SSI program is not available to territories. Hence, the Government argued that Vaello had forfeited his right to receive SSI disability benefits after he moved to Puerto Rico and that he was liable for any overpayments.

Mr. Vaello, represented by a Court-appointed pro bono counsel, challenged the criminal statute used by the plaintiff as a basis for the civil action and attacked the constitutionality of denying SSI benefits to residents of Puerto Rico.

We agree with the Honorable Judge, Gustavo Gelpi, and the Honorable Resident Commissioner, Jenniffer González, that excluding Puerto Rico from the SSI program is a violation of the equal protection guarantees of the Due Process Clause. In dismissing the complaint filed by the plaintiff, Judge Gelpi cited the *per curiam* Supreme Court decision in *Califano v. Torres*, 435 U.S. 1-1978, and subsequently, in *Harris v. Rosario*, 446 U.S. 651-1980, as the basis that allows the Federal Government to discriminate against the residents of Puerto Rico in what pertains to federal programs, such as the SSI. He affirmed that the U.S. Congress does not have *carte blanche* to discriminate against territories at its convenience.

"Congress [. . .] cannot demean and brand said United States citizen while in Puerto Rico with a stigma of inferior citizenship to that of his brethren nationwide," Gelpi stated in his opinion. (<https://www.elnuevodia.com/noticias/tribunales/nota/juezesestimademandadel-gobierno-federal-contrain-residentedelaisla-2474754/>)

On February 4, the Honorable Jenniffer González-Colón, Resident Commissioner, introduced into Congress H.R. 947—Supplemental Security Income Equality Act, which seeks to extend the SSI program to the U.S. citizens residing in Puerto Rico. This bill was introduced also by Congress members of Puerto Rican descent, namely, José Serrano, Darren Soto, and Nydia Velázquez, as well as the delegates of the Virgin Islands, the American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. The Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico supports this bipartisan effort in the U.S. Congress and, therefore, requests Congress to pass said bill, or a similar version that guarantees the same rights to all U.S. citizens during this session.

We most certainly believe that the constitutional rights of equal protection and due process of law must apply to U.S. citizens residing in Puerto Rico. For all of the foregoing, it is our duty to request the Congress, through this Concurrent Resolution, to pass legislation and recognize the claim for social justice and equal treatment before the law of the over three million Puerto Ricans who are U.S. citizens.

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—To request the Congress of the United States of America to pass legislation that provides for equal treatment for the United States citizens residing in Puerto Rico regarding the right to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI); and for other related purposes.

Section 2.—It is hereby ordered that a copy of this Concurrent Resolution translated into English be delivered to the leadership of

the Congress of the United States of America.

Section 3.—This Concurrent Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 375. A bill to improve efforts to identify and reduce Governmentwide improper payments, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-35).

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 1061, a bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-36).

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 210. A bill to amend the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-37).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1320. A bill to reauthorize and improve the Department of Defense Mentor-Protege Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1321. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interference with voting systems under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1322. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to give preferential consideration to individuals who have successfully completed air traffic controller training and veterans when hiring air traffic control specialists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1323. A bill to amend title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to collect information under Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program related to social determinants of health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1324. A bill to strengthen Buy American requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1325. A bill to provide that the President must seek congressional approval before engaging members of the United States Armed Forces in military humanitarian operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 1326. A bill to amend the Animal Health Protection Act to establish a grant program for research on chronic wasting disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1327. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit for production of refined coal; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1328. A bill to designate foreign persons who improperly interfere in United States elections as inadmissible aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. UDALL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1329. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require that equitable distribution of assistance include equitable distribution in Indian tribes and tribal organizations and to increase amounts reserved for allotment to Indian tribes and tribal organizations under certain circumstances, and to provide for a Government Accountability Office report on child abuse and neglect in American Indian tribal communities; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 1330. A bill to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1331. A bill to provide additional protections for our veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1332. A bill to set forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029; read the first time.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1333. A bill to amend the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, including making changes to the Do Not Pay Initiative, for improved detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments to deceased individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1334. A bill authorizing a program to promote innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate care for individuals presenting at emergency departments with acute mental health illness; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SASSE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1335. A bill to eliminate the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. Res. 190. A resolution promoting minority health awareness and supporting the goals and ideals of National Minority Health Month in April 2019, which include bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations of the United States such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. REED, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ENZI, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 191. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as "National Small Business Week" and commending the entrepreneurial spirit of small business owners in the United States and the impact that small business owners have on their communities; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) 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. 151

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 151, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 164

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 164, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove the prohibition on eligibility for TRICARE Reserve Select of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who are eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

S. 427

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 427, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

S. 436

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 436, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the development of public transportation operations safety risk reduction programs, and for other purposes.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 457, a bill to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 506

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose.

S. 510

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 510, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for certain requirements relating to charges for internet, television, and voice services, and for other purposes.

S. 518

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 518, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 622

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 622, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 659

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 659, a bill to provide for certain additional requirements with respect to patent disclosures.

S. 680

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 680, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high-cost employer-sponsored health coverage.

S. 696

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to designate the same individual serving as the Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

S. 741

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 741, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans to provide for cost sharing for oral anticancer drugs on terms no less favorable than the cost sharing provided for anticancer medications administered by a health care provider.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to amend the America COMPETES Act to require certain agencies to develop scientific integrity policies, and for other purposes.

S. 802

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 802, a bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 833

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 833, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to participant votes on the suspension of benefits under multiemployer plans in critical and declining status.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 846, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to limit certain rolling stock procurements, and for other purposes.

S. 858

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 858, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to provide blood testing for firefighters of the Department of Defense to determine potential exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.

S. 861

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 861, a bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Peoples, and for other purposes.

S. 867

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 867, a bill to protect students of institutions of higher education and the taxpayer investment in institutions of higher education by improving oversight and accountability of institutions of higher education, particularly for-profit colleges, improving protections for students and borrowers, and ensuring the integrity of postsecondary education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 868

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from California

(Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 868, a bill to address the disparate impact of climate change on women and support the efforts of women globally to address climate change, and for other purposes.

S. 879

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 879, a bill to provide a process for granting lawful permanent resident status to aliens from certain countries who meet specified eligibility requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 888

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 888, a bill to require a standard financial aid offer form, and for other purposes.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 894, a bill to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.

S. 909

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 909, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions.

S. 954

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 954, a bill to provide grants to State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to purchase chemical screening devices and train personnel to use chemical screening devices in order to enhance law enforcement efficiency and protect law enforcement officers.

S. 988

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, 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.

S. 997

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1004

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1004, a bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1102

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1102, a bill to promote security and energy partnerships in the Eastern Mediterranean, and for other purposes.

S. 1126

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1126, a bill to provide better care for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and their caregivers, while accelerating progress toward prevention strategies, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure.

S. 1149

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1149, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income.

S. 1150

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1150, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a child tax credit for pregnant moms with respect to their unborn children.

S. 1167

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1167, a bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish a State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1170

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs.

FISCHER) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1170, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish additional criteria for determining when employers may join together in a group or association of employers that will be treated as an employer under section 3(5) of such Act for purposes of sponsoring a group health plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1190

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1190, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payments for certain rural health clinic and Federally qualified health center services furnished to hospice patients under the Medicare program.

S. 1246

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1246, a bill to extend the protections of the Fair Housing Act to persons suffering discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, and for other purposes.

S. 1247

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1247, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require reporting to the Federal Election Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of offers by foreign nationals to make prohibited contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements, and for other purposes.

S. 1251

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1251, a bill to improve and coordinate interagency Federal actions and provide assistance to States for responding to public health challenges posed by emerging contaminants, and for other purposes.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to review the termination characterization of former members of the Department of State who were fired by reason of the sexual orientation of the official, and for other purposes.

S. 1254

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1254, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to review and report on certain laws, safety measures, and technologies relating to the illegal passing of school buses, and for other purposes.

S. 1285

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California

(Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1285, a bill to require certifications and reporting in an unclassified form related to the national security implications of the New START Treaty, to provide for arms limitations in the event of the treaty's non-renewal, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 11

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 11, a joint resolution to prohibit the unauthorized use of United States Armed Forces in hostilities with respect to Venezuela.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 135, a resolution expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and valor by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending those individuals for leadership and bravery in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

S. RES. 143

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 143, a resolution recognizing Israeli-American culture and heritage and the contributions of the Israeli-American community to the United States.

S. RES. 179

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 179, a resolution recognizing widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States in promoting democracy, human rights, and good governance in commemoration of World Press Freedom Day on May 3, 2019.

S. RES. 183

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 183, a resolution reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 184

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 184, a resolution condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka, offering sincere condolences to the victims, to their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 188, a resolution encouraging a swift transfer of power by the military to a civilian-led political authority in the Republic of the Sudan, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 189

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 189, a resolution condemning all forms of antisemitism.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1328. A bill to designate foreign persons who improperly interfere in United States elections as inadmissible aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1328

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 "Defending Elections against Trolls from Enemy Regimes Act" or "DETER Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINED TERM.

Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(53) The term 'improper interference in a United States election' means conduct by an alien that—

"(A)(i) violates Federal criminal, voting rights, or campaign finance law; or

"(ii) is under the direction of a foreign government; and

"(B) interferes with a general or primary Federal, State, or local election or caucus, including—

"(i) the campaign of a candidate; and

"(ii) a ballot measure, including—

"(I) an amendment;

"(II) a bond issue;

"(III) an initiative;

"(IV) a recall;

"(V) a referral; and

"(VI) a referendum."

SEC. 3. IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who a consular officer, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe, is seeking admission to the United States to engage in improper interference in a United States election, or who has engaged in improper interference in a United States election, is inadmissible.”.

(b) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN A UNITED STATES ELECTION.—Any alien who has engaged, is engaged, or at any time after admission engages in improper interference in a United States election is deportable.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—PROMOTING MINORITY HEALTH AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH IN APRIL 2019, WHICH INCLUDE BRINGING ATTENTION TO THE HEALTH DISPARITIES FACED BY MINORITY POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH AS AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, ASIAN AMERICANS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANICS, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 190

Whereas the origin of National Minority Health Month is National Negro Health Week, established in 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington;

Whereas the theme for National Minority Health Month in 2019 is “Active and Healthy”;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has set goals and strategies to advance the safety, health, and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas a study by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, entitled “The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States”, concludes that, between 2003 and 2006, the combined cost of health inequalities and premature death in the United States was \$1,240,000,000,000;

Whereas African American women were as likely to have been diagnosed with breast cancer as non-Hispanic White women, but African American women were almost 41 percent more likely to die from breast cancer than non-Hispanic White women between 2011 and 2015;

Whereas African American women lose their lives to cervical cancer at twice the rate of non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American men are 60 percent more likely to die from a stroke than non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanics have higher rates of end-stage renal disease caused by diabetes, and are 40 percent more likely to die of diabetes, than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the HIV diagnosis rate among Hispanic men is more than 3 times the HIV diagnosis rate among non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas the HIV diagnosis rate among Hispanic women is more than 4 times the HIV diagnosis rate among non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas, in 2016, although African Americans represented only 12 percent of the population of the United States, African Americans accounted for 44 percent of HIV infections;

Whereas, in 2015, African American youth accounted for an estimated 55 percent, and Hispanic youth accounted for an estimated 24 percent, of all new HIV infections among youth in the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 1.6 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas Native Hawaiians living in the State of Hawaii are 2.4 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites living in Hawaii;

Whereas Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are 30 percent more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, although the prevalence of obesity is high among all population groups in the United States, in 2015, 44 percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives, 35 percent of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, 40 percent of African Americans, 32 percent of Hispanics, 29 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, and 11 percent of Asian Americans more than 18 years old were obese (not including overweight);

Whereas, in 2015, Asian Americans were 1.7 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to contract Hepatitis A;

Whereas, among all ethnic groups in 2015, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders had the highest incidence of Hepatitis A;

Whereas Asian Americans are 2 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to develop chronic Hepatitis B;

Whereas of the children living with diagnosed perinatal HIV in 2015, 64 percent were African American, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 11 percent were non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has identified heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes as 4 of the 10 leading causes of death among American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives die from diabetes, alcoholism, unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide at higher rates than other people in the United States;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have a life expectancy that is 4.4 years shorter than the life expectancy of the overall population of the United States;

Whereas African American women die from childbirth or pregnancy-related causes at a rate that is 3 to 4 times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American babies are 3.2 times more likely than non-Hispanic White babies to die due to complications related to low birth weight;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native babies are twice as likely as non-Hispanic White babies to die from sudden infant death syndrome;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Natives have 1.6 times the infant mortality rate as that of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native babies are 70 percent more likely to die from accidental deaths before their first birthday than non-Hispanic White babies;

Whereas sickle cell disease affects approximately 100,000 people in the United States, occurring in approximately 1 out of every 365 African American births and 1 out of every 16,300 Hispanic births;

Whereas only 9.5 percent of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, 6.8 percent of Asian Americans, 8 percent of Hispanics, 9 percent of African Americans, and 14 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives received mental health treatment or counseling in the past year, compared to 18 percent of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas marked differences in the social determinants of health can lead to poor health outcomes and declines in longevity; and

Whereas community-based health care initiatives, such as prevention-focused programs, present a unique opportunity to use innovative approaches to improve health practices across the United States and to reduce disparities among racial and ethnic minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Minority Health Month in April 2019, which include bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations in the United States, such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 5 THROUGH MAY 11, 2019, AS “NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK” AND COMMENDING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT OF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMPACT THAT SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS HAVE ON THEIR COMMUNITIES

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. REED, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ENZI, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. MENENDEZ)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 191

Whereas 2019 marks the 56th anniversary of “National Small Business Week”;

Whereas, for more than half a century, every President has proclaimed a week celebrating the significance of small businesses across the United States;

Whereas there are more than 30,200,000 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses in the United States—

(1) employ nearly ½ of the workforce of the United States;

(2) constitute 99.9 percent of all employers in the United States;

(3) produce ⅓ of all goods exported from the United States;

(4) account for nearly ½ of private-sector output;

(5) employ veterans, with veterans constituting 8.3 percent of all small business owners in the United States; and

(6) are becoming more diverse, with women-owned and minority-owned firms leading small business startups;

Whereas, on July 30, 1953, Congress created the Small Business Administration to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the small business community;

Whereas 2 of every 3 new jobs are created by small businesses; and

Whereas the President designated the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as “National Small Business Week”: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as “National Small Business Week”;

(2) celebrates the entrepreneurial spirit of the small business owners of the United States;

(3) understands the importance of creating a small business climate that allows for sustained, entrepreneurial success;

(4) celebrates the invaluable contributions small businesses make to the United States as the backbone of the economy; and

(5) supports increasing consumer awareness of the value and opportunity small businesses bring to their local communities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 249. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 12, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2024; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 249. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 12, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2024; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020 and that this Act sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020.

TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS

Sec. 1001. Sense of Congress regarding socialism.

TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 2101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 2102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 2201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 2202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE III—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 3001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 4001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 4002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 5001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 5002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 5003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 5004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 5005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 5006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 5007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 5008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 5009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 5010. Authority.

Sec. 5011. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 1001. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SOCIALISM.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States will not be a socialist nation.

TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 2101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$2,743,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,860,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,997,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,153,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,350,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,500,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,668,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,773,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,900,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,345,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: –\$2,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: –\$2,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

Fiscal year 2025: –\$6,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: –\$102,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: –\$250,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: –\$268,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$0.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$4,581,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,268,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,284,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,262,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,180,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,157,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,121,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,087,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,053,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$3,020,000,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,435,880,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,367,160,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,299,820,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,233,820,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,169,150,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,134,290,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,099,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,065,710,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,031,990,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$2,998,640,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: –\$693,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: –\$507,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: –\$303,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: –\$81,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$181,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$366,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$568,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$707,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$868,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,346,000,000,000.

(5) **PUBLIC DEBT.**—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$22,829,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,091,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$25,456,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$26,841,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$27,839,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$28,800,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$29,763,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$30,644,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$31,690,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$32,311,000,000,000.

(6) **DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$17,601,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$18,626,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$19,795,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$20,976,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$22,112,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$23,372,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$24,625,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$25,866,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$27,338,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$28,739,000,000,000.

SEC. 2102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2020 through 2029 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,233,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$658,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$672,853,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$662,618,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$689,163,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$678,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

<p>(A) New budget authority, \$705,906,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$686,426,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$723,122,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$696,634,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$740,745,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$717,640,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$758,781,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$734,554,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$777,247,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$752,246,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$797,290,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$776,811,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$816,669,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$784,136,000,000. (2) International Affairs (150): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$60,834,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$49,188,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$59,952,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$51,158,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$59,894,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$53,452,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$61,263,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$55,184,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$62,708,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$57,070,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$64,131,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$58,835,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$65,563,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$60,703,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$66,992,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$62,392,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$68,532,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$64,038,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$70,046,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$65,500,000,000. (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$35,256,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$34,360,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$36,041,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$35,602,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$36,839,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$36,250,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$37,664,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$36,901,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$38,526,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$37,702,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$39,389,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$38,538,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$40,256,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$39,390,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$41,127,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$40,200,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$42,070,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$41,102,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$42,986,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$42,015,000,000. (4) Energy (270): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$6,510,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$4,473,000,000. Fiscal year 2021:</p>	<p>(A) New budget authority, \$6,243,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$4,962,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$4,995,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$4,088,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$4,748,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$3,684,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$4,859,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$3,660,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$4,921,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$3,758,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$4,768,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$3,604,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$4,821,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$3,745,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$7,353,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$6,378,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$7,897,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$6,987,000,000. (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$45,811,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$45,366,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$46,409,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$46,650,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$46,237,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$46,351,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$48,927,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$48,449,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$51,041,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$49,877,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$51,449,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$50,831,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$53,037,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$52,650,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$54,106,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$53,911,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$55,218,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$55,120,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$56,358,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$56,153,000,000. (6) Agriculture (350): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$20,079,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$18,780,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$22,194,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$20,398,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$22,549,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$21,889,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$23,030,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$22,307,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$23,110,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$22,421,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$23,267,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$22,583,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$23,485,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$22,852,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$23,863,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$23,153,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$24,560,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$23,844,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$24,574,000,000.</p>	<p>(B) Outlays, \$23,894,000,000. (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$15,095,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$8,760,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$15,668,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$9,210,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$18,107,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$9,608,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$17,146,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,414,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$17,388,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,276,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$18,246,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,252,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$17,983,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,359,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$18,744,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,560,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$18,665,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,634,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$19,136,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$7,499,000,000. (8) Transportation (400): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$98,482,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$98,857,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$99,566,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$102,704,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$100,681,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$106,356,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$101,804,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$108,806,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$102,972,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$110,846,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$104,125,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$113,411,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$105,302,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$115,681,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$106,481,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$117,881,000,000. Fiscal year 2028: (A) New budget authority, \$107,741,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$120,146,000,000. Fiscal year 2029: (A) New budget authority, \$108,751,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$122,644,000,000. (9) Community and Regional Development (450): Fiscal year 2020: (A) New budget authority, \$24,553,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,734,000,000. Fiscal year 2021: (A) New budget authority, \$24,970,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,395,000,000. Fiscal year 2022: (A) New budget authority, \$25,163,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,502,000,000. Fiscal year 2023: (A) New budget authority, \$25,702,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,291,000,000. Fiscal year 2024: (A) New budget authority, \$26,261,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,295,000,000. Fiscal year 2025: (A) New budget authority, \$26,834,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,390,000,000. Fiscal year 2026: (A) New budget authority, \$27,402,000,000. (B) Outlays, \$28,220,000,000. Fiscal year 2027: (A) New budget authority, \$27,977,000,000.</p>
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(B) Outlays, \$27,572,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,587,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,223,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$114,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$115,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$116,746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$120,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$119,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$117,725,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$122,015,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$120,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$124,693,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$122,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$127,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$125,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$130,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$127,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$132,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$130,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$135,484,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$133,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$138,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$136,076,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$624,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$597,917,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$638,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$622,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$677,706,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$660,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$711,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$695,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$736,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$731,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$774,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$769,951,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$813,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$808,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$855,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$850,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$894,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$894,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$941,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$942,572,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$683,075,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$682,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$733,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$732,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$825,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$825,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$850,252,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$849,915,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$869,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$868,664,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$973,963,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$973,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,043,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,042,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,118,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,117,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,269,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,268,762,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,242,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,242,458,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$536,754,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$528,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$555,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$547,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$579,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$577,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$588,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$582,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$596,372,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$584,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$615,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$605,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$628,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$623,161,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$631,333,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$622,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$652,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$648,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$655,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$639,484,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,252,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$55,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$65,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$71,947,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$71,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$76,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$82,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,171,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$211,307,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$209,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$217,876,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$214,591,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$226,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$232,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$232,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$230,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$239,684,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$228,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$248,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$246,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$256,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$254,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$264,501,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$262,148,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$273,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$282,774,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$281,933,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$268,025,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$73,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,142,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$70,595,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,811,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,786,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$73,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$72,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$73,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$74,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$75,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$85,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$89,698,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$88,892,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,515,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,905,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,929,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,905,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,345,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,153,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$535,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$535,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$589,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$589,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$640,420,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$640,420,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$689,320,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$689,320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$728,620,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$728,620,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$759,290,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$759,290,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$795,760,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$795,760,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$832,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$832,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$869,820,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$869,820,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$912,190,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$912,190,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$87,604,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$47,899,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,564,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$71,157,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$92,981,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$82,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$95,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$88,923,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$98,972,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$93,652,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$101,562,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$97,203,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$103,831,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$100,102,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$105,944,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,587,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$103,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$107,440,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$105,545,000,000.
 (20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$239,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$179,460,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$471,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$401,450,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$812,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$712,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$960,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$901,580,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,135,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,075,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,435,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,341,590,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,677,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$1,590,510,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,897,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,815,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$2,306,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,176,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$2,310,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,269,700,000,000.
 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$85,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$85,259,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$89,609,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$88,414,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$88,414,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,499,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$89,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$92,055,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$92,055,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$106,921,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$106,921,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$96,998,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$96,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$99,668,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$99,668,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$103,281,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$103,281,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$106,617,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$106,617,000,000.
 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,746,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 2201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal

Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$940,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$978,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,015,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,055,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,098,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,141,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,185,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,231,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,278,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,327,000,000,000.
 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:
 Fiscal year 2020: \$1,107,796,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,176,968,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,253,750,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,329,595,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,410,044,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,494,431,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,581,141,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,671,643,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,766,797,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,864,475,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,253,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,078,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,665,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,611,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,870,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,816,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,083,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,027,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,244,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,519,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,741,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,683,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,980,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,918,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,220,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,156,000,000.

SEC. 2202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$329,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$341,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$354,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$354,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$365,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$377,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$377,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$389,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$402,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$402,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$415,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$414,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$429,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$428,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$443,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$442,000,000.

TITLE III—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 3001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(b) ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(c) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(d) ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(e) FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction—

(1) to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029; and

(2) to reduce revenues by not less than \$631,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(f) HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(g) HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(h) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(i) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than August 1, 2019, the committees named in subsections (a) through (h) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 4001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations

of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 4002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 5001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

SEC. 5002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con.

Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) **UNFORESEEN.**—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) **INAPPLICABILITY.**—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 5003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—During each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 5004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 5005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “covered legislation” means a bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate.

(b) **DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.**—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for covered legislation shall include an analysis that includes—

(1) a determination of whether the covered legislation creates any new Federal program, office, or initiative that would duplicate or overlap with any existing Federal entity with similar mission, purpose, goals, or activities; and

(2) a listing of all such instances of duplication or overlapping created by the covered legislation.

SEC. 5006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

SEC. 5007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the majority leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and “to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings”.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

SEC. 5008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

SEC. 5009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 3001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the

amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

SEC. 5010. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

SEC. 5011. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 2019 AS NATIONAL DONATE LIFE MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 162 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 162) supporting the designation of April 2019 as “National Donate Life Month”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. 162) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, was printed in the RECORD of April 11, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

PROMOTING MINORITY HEALTH AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 190, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 190) promoting minority health awareness and supporting the

goals and ideals of National Minority Health Month in April 2019, which include bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations of the United States such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 190) was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that 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 preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 5 THROUGH MAY 11, 2019, AS NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 191, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 191) supporting the designation of the week of May 5 through May 11, 2019, as "National Small Business Week" and commending the entrepreneurial spirit of small business owners in the United States and the impact that small business owners have on their communities.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion 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. 191) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1332 AND H.R. 9

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1332) to set forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

A bill (H.R. 9) to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bills will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Bianco nomination; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings; finally, that all time during recess, adjournment, morning business, and leader remarks count postcloture on the Bianco nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:53 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 7, 2019, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PHILIP S. GOLDBERG, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER AMBASSADOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

JESSICA E. LAPENN, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE AFRICAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

THE JUDICIARY

ANDREA L. HERTZFELD, 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 STUART GORDON NASH, RETIRED.