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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, May 22, 2019)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, who rules the raging of the sea, we come to You with our imperfections, depending on Your promises to keep us from stumbling or slipping. Speak to us as we seek to be Your instruments during these challenging times. Let Your infinite wisdom provide for the deepest needs of our Senators. Give them strength from Your celestial bounty to manage the minutes and hours of this day in a way that pleases You. Lord, let the presence of Your peace sustain them as they face the myriad difficulties of the work You have called for them to do. Call forth from them their best as they seek a closer walk with You.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2019.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. TILLIS thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Monday, of course, is Memorial Day. Americans will take time out of our ordinary routine and busy lives to remember the men and women who paid the ultimate price for the security of our Nation and the liberty we cherish.

We mourn every young American whose sacrifice has furthered the cause of our founding ideals, and we acknowledge in a special way the Gold Star families they leave behind—parents, spouses, and children whose grief is only matched by the facts of a grateful Nation.

As President Reagan said one Memorial Day, across the river at Arlington: "Today is the day we put aside to remember fallen heroes and to pray that no heroes will ever have to die for us again."

So while this day is a day for honoring and remembering, in particular, our fallen heroes, it is natural that our thoughts also turn to the brave men and women who are currently serving. I am thinking of the service men and women who are defending our country overseas and especially those engaged

in combat in Afghanistan and Syria, all those stationed in the Middle East who are threatened by Iran, and those holding the line in Asia against the threats from North Korea.

We are tremendously grateful for our military's efforts these last 18 years to keep America safe from terrorism and their ongoing work to combat al-Qaida, fight ISIS, and to help stabilize Afghanistan.

Of course, I am particularly mindful of the members of the Kentucky National Guard and the many soldiers of Kentucky-based Active-Duty units who are deployed in harm's way.

In light of the recent intelligence, we are also keenly aware of the critical role our military is playing at this very moment to deter Iranian aggression.

The administration engaged Members of Congress earlier this week to brief us on the growing threat and detail the steps the administration is taking to address it.

I am grateful our U.S. military has already taken proven steps to improve the posture of our forces so they are ready to defend our servicemembers, military vessels, and diplomatic facilities and deter attacks by Iran or its proxies all across the region.

Nobody wants a conflict with Iran. We have heard clearly from the President and his senior advisers that the administration's objective is to deter Iran from engaging in threatening acts that increase the risk of such a conflict.

We all know that, particularly when dealing with hostile actors, peace is a function of strength. So it is essential that even amid other partisan political disagreements, we remain one unified Nation. America must give Iran no reason—no reason—to misjudge our resolve.

Whatever disputes my colleagues may have with the administration about other issues, I hope we can avoid politicizing any differences about this

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



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particular threat and work together to keep America safe.

I also want to mention the American diplomats who are also hard at work overseas. We know that many of them, too, are stationed in harm's way, as we remember from repeated Iranian-backed attacks over many years on our Embassy in Baghdad or the murder of Ambassador Chris Stevens in Benghazi.

We are grateful for the talent and the hard work they have deployed—often, hand in hand with our military—to advance American interests, preserve peace, prevent miscalculation, and deter conflict. I know I speak for all of my colleagues when I say I hope their efforts are heeded.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, on a different matter, as I stated, the Senate will not adjourn this week until we have voted on legislation to deliver long, overdue relief funding for communities that have been hit hard by natural disasters.

None of my colleagues need to hear me recite yet again why action in this area is such an important priority and why it is so urgently needed. It is a shame that this overdue subject has been allowed to languish for so long due to extraneous questions and, frankly, partisan small-ball.

Wildfire victims in the Western States don't want to hear about House Democrats' various disagreements with the White House on a variety of issues. They simply want the relief they need and have been waiting for.

The same goes for the flooded Midwest, the hurricane-ravaged Southeast, and the Kentuckians I myself represent. They don't want to hear about more Washington difficulties. They want an outcome.

And, of course, everyone is well aware that we have an ongoing humanitarian crisis on our southern border and that our Federal Government needs more resources to deal with it. Even the New York Times editorial board wrote a few weeks ago:

As resources are strained and the system buckles, the misery grows. Something needs to be done. Soon.

That is the New York Times.

The editorial went on:

[T]he program that deals with unaccompanied minors is expected to run dry next month. . . . Democrats need to find a way to provide money for adequate shelter.

That is the New York Times.

And here was the title of the editorial, believe it or not: "Congress, Give Trump His Border Money." That is in the New York Times.

So on all these matters, it is past time—way past time to bring these negotiations to a close.

I thank Chairman SHELBY and all of our colleagues whose leadership has brought a bipartisan and bicameral solution this close to the finish line—this close. I implore our counterparts in the House and my colleagues in this Cham-

ber to quickly resolve the last few issues and produce compromise legislation today. We need to do this today because, one way or another, the Senate is not leaving without taking action. We are going to vote this week, and I sincerely hope we will be voting on a bicameral and bipartisan, negotiated solution that could become law for the American people.

TOBACCO-FREE YOUTH ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, earlier this week, Senator Kaine and I introduced new legislation to raise the national minimum age for purchasing tobacco products to 21. Now, it has generated some attention that Senators from Kentucky and Virginia—States with some connection to tobacco farming and production—are sponsoring this legislation, but, as I said Monday, Kentucky farmers don't want their children forming nicotine addictions in middle school or high school any more than anyone else.

Well, it turns out a lot of people across the country feel the same way we do. We have already seen more than a dozen experts, advocates, and public health groups come to rally around our legislation. One such organization said that the proposal would "support smoking prevention among a population that is particularly susceptible to addiction, whose brains are still developing, and among whom nicotine use can have long-term developmental harms."

When you consider the design of our approach, it is hardly surprising that leading voices in this area are lining up with enthusiasm. It is practical, it is within our reach, and it can become law. Our legislation simply works from the foundation of existing law. We take the existing mechanisms that are in Federal statute today to enforce the 18-year minimum standard and replace "18" with "21." It is simple, it is straightforward, and it builds on what we know works.

Not only does this approach streamline implementation for addressing a widely acknowledged public health crisis, but it also preserves the freedom of individual States to go even further in their efforts to protect vulnerable youth. Yet it ensures States cannot enact anything less protective than the Federal T21 standard.

As I said earlier in the week, all youth below the age of 21 deserve the same protections from the public health crisis of nicotine addiction. Anyone who actually reads our bill will see that our intentions are clear and above reproach. Partisan griping will not save lives, nor will it prevent even more middle schoolers from yielding to potentially deadly addiction. As one advocate put it, "Every extra day it takes to put this important legislation into effect is an opportunity for thousands more kids to access a tobacco product that can damage their developing brains."

Now is the time for us to join together in a bipartisan manner and actually get a result that our Nation's youth so obviously need. In just 3 days since introduction, I have been encouraged by the support the Tobacco-Free Youth Act has received. I look forward to working with each of our colleagues to make it a reality and fight back against the scourge of addiction among America's young people.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, there is a lot of partisan squabbling that goes on around here. We all know that. Some of it is to be expected. After all, our parties have real disagreements about policy and the direction in which we think the country should go.

But there are a few issues that are too important to get caught up in the typical partisan back-and-forth—a few fundamental responsibilities that we must fulfill as a governing body.

One of those responsibilities where there has always been bipartisan agreement has been disaster relief. Hurricanes, fires, and floods don't hit only Republicans or only Democrats. They hit Americans of all stripes. We must come together to provide relief for everybody.

After holding up disaster relief on behalf of the President, who demanded we shortchange Puerto Rico, Republicans finally came around a few weeks ago and agreed with a disaster relief bill that would provide relief to everyone.

Let me repeat. We have an agreement right now on where and how to provide relief for Americans in the Midwest, in the South, in the West, and in the Territories. Chairman SHELBY and Vice Chairman LEAHY have worked in good faith to reach that compromise. The House will accept it. Chairman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER also have agreed to this disaster relief package. So there is a package of disaster relief that is ready to go.

Unfortunately, that agreement has become entangled with extraneous issues. However important these other issues may be, we have an obligation to get this disaster relief package over the finish line before the congressional Memorial Day work period.

Ranking Member LEAHY and I would like to make it clear to my friend the

Republican leader that Senate Democrats are ready to pass the bipartisan disaster relief package that has already been agreed to and written.

We should leave out extraneous issues. There are many. Everyone wants to put in their own thing. Leave them for another day.

Democrats are willing to work hard to expedite consideration of that agreement. We are ready to work with our Republican colleagues to pass it as quickly as possible.

I understand that there is some discussion going on in the House, but if we can't come to an agreement this morning on the extraneous issues that the House is discussing, we should set those issues to the side. We should pass the disaster agreement as is and return to those unrelated issues at a later date. The people of the Midwest, of the South, of the West, and of the Territories have waited long enough. They have waited long enough.

There are millions of Americans still recovering from having their homes destroyed, their crops devastated, their property burnt. They have waited for relief for too long already. They are clamoring for it. They have said to Congress: Put aside your differences and get something done. The plan that I outlined will do just that—put aside the differences and get something done.

Whether it is the President or Members of the House or Senate—Democrat or Republican—who want to add extraneous issues, step aside at least for this time. Let's get it done. Let's not delay any longer.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on infrastructure, yesterday, as everyone knows, Speaker PELOSI and I met with the President and a group of other Senators and Congress Members to discuss the prospects for a bipartisan infrastructure bill.

We went to the meeting with high hopes. The President, 3 weeks earlier, had said he would be willing to do a \$2 trillion infrastructure bill and tell us how we would pay for it. Unfortunately, it was a very short meeting. The President walked out after a few minutes with the paltry excuse that he would not work to get things done for Americans unless Congress abdicated its constitutional duty to provide oversight of the executive branch.

His motives were transparent. He knows darn well that these investigations should and will go forward. He had nothing to say on infrastructure. It was typical of the President. He boasts that he wants to do something and then has no followthrough. This administration has become an erratic, helter-skelter, get-nothing-done administration. Even on infrastructure, where there is usually bipartisan agreement, he couldn't even come to the table and talk. He had to throw a temper tantrum and walk out.

Presidents throughout our history have worked with the other party

while being investigated. They know—every President knows—it is a fact that Congress will do oversight. Some of it will not be pleasant for any President. President Obama didn't like oversight; President Bush didn't like oversight; President Clinton didn't like oversight; President H.W. Bush didn't like oversight; President Reagan didn't like oversight. But none of them, Democrat or Republican, said: I am going to stop the government from functioning. I am going to refuse to help hundreds of millions of Americans who need help in one way or another because I don't like Congress fulfilling its constitutional responsibility.

The bottom line is simple. The President was merely looking for any excuse, however inelegant, however transparent, to wriggle out of working with Democrats on a much needed infrastructure bill.

Nothing about yesterday's meeting at the White House changes the fact that we have serious infrastructure demands in our country. Nothing about yesterday's meeting changes the fact that a substantial investment in infrastructure can boost our economy, put millions of Americans to work, create green jobs and green energy sources, and meet the ever-growing demands of the new 21st century.

We came to the meeting with the President with serious intentions to work with him on a large bipartisan bill. He had asked the night before in his letter where we wanted to put the money. I brought to him a 35-page proposal with ideas on how to craft one. We talked about what needs to be done: repairing and rebuilding our old roads and bridges, water and sewer, building a power grid so that we can bring clean energy from the parts of the country blessed with wind and sun to other parts of the country in need of energy, dealing with infrastructure in a way that creates broadband for all of the rural and inner city homes that don't have it, creating green jobs, encouraging electric and other kinds of vehicles that will reduce the output of carbon into the air, and creating much more energy-efficient homes and schools.

There are many demands. It was a comprehensive proposal. The President might not agree with all of it, but we were there, prepared to roll up our sleeves, work, and come up with a plan.

Unfortunately, the President had no plan. Despite his promise 3 weeks earlier that he would have a plan, he had none. Two nights before, he had said: Well, let's not discuss infrastructure until we discuss USMCA and NAFTA. Then, that morning, he didn't even take a seat. He stood up, obviously agitated, and said that the investigations were wrong and stalked out.

We left the meeting disappointed in both the President's decision and demeanor. But America can be assured that Democrats will try to find ways to move the ball forward on this important issue of roads, bridges, broadband,

and power—with or without the President.

Democrats believe in infrastructure, plain and simple. We believe that our infrastructure is an urgent priority of the country and this Congress. We believe we need to rebuild existing infrastructure—the roads, bridges, ports, and sewers. We need to build the infrastructure of tomorrow, such as wind, solar, a new power grid, and broadband for rural and inner city America.

We believe our next investment in infrastructure must be substantial. We believe we can pay for it without asking the middle class to shoulder the burden.

We believe a new 21st century infrastructure program is one of the very best ways to create millions of long-term, good-paying jobs, to boost our economy, and to help combat climate change.

So I say to my Republican colleagues in the Senate: Despite the President's unwillingness to work on anything that benefits the American people, according to him, let's move forward on an infrastructure bill. Let's put together a large, strong, well-funded, and clean infrastructure bill.

Members of both sides should want the opportunity to work on something that will benefit every constituency in every State in America. Members should want to tell the American people that they are working to bring jobs to their States, broadband to rural and underserved urban communities, to work together to improve the economy and the environment with a clean, green infrastructure bill. There is no reason why the Senate should not pursue a bipartisan infrastructure bill.

Congress has taken the lead before. Congress can take the lead again, no matter what the President does. Just because President Trump doesn't want to lead doesn't mean that our work on infrastructure is over—not by a long shot.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HEALTHCARE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, if you have a leak in your sink or a dripping pipe in the bathroom, you generally fix it yourself or call a plumber to fix the problem. You don't look at your otherwise functioning house and decide to raze it to the ground because of the plumbing issue. But that is basically what Democrats want to do with our healthcare system.

Our healthcare system certainly isn't perfect, but our system also has plenty of positive things going for it: high-

quality care, choice, access to innovative technology and treatments, and most Americans are pretty satisfied with their health insurance. So a logical thing to do would be to fix the problems with our system and to preserve what is working, but that is not what Democrats want to do.

Democrats want to destroy our current system and replace it with a single, one-size-fits-all, government-run program known as Medicare for All.

What will that mean for Americans? Paying more and waiting longer for worse care.

Medicare for All is estimated to cost \$32 trillion or more over 10 years. That is more money than the Federal Government has spent in the last 8 years, combined, on everything. One Medicare expert estimates that doubling the amount of individual and corporate income tax collected would not be enough to cover the cost of Medicare for All. I don't know about the Democrats, but I don't know too many families who can afford to have their tax bills double.

Yet it is not just higher taxes. Medicare for All would eliminate Americans' healthcare choices.

Don't like the one-size-fits-all government healthcare plan? Too bad. You will not have any other option. Private and employer-sponsored healthcare will be a thing of the past. Your only choice will be the government's plan.

Your treatment choices will also be limited. If the government will not want to pay for a particular cancer treatment, for example, you will be out of luck. There will be no switching of an insurer to a better carrier. Unless you have tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars lying around to cover that treatment option entirely out-of-pocket, you are going to go without.

Then, of course, there are the long wait times that are a hallmark of socialized medicine. Patients in Canada and the United Kingdom, both of which have government-run healthcare systems, face tremendous wait times for care. It can take up to a year to get a medical procedure in Canada—one of the reasons you hear so many stories about Canadians coming to the United States for care. Imagine having to wait a year for your child to get a needed surgery. That is the kind of thing that parents can look forward to under Medicare for All.

As I said earlier, there are, undoubtedly, parts of our healthcare system that can be improved, and the Republicans are, in fact, currently working on legislation to increase access to affordable medication and to address the issue of surprise billing, but the solution is not to destroy our current system and force people to pay more for less choice and worse care.

The Democrats' ideology has outrun their common sense. The Republicans are committed to improving America's healthcare system and preserving Americans' healthcare choices. I hope the Democrats will abandon their plan

for government-controlled healthcare and switch their focus to helping us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ABORTION

Mr. Kaine. Madam President, I rise to speak about the recent uptick in State efforts to criminalize abortion. These proposals, which have been passed in eight States just this year and that have been proposed in many others, impose harsh criminal penalties on women who have abortions or on doctors who terminate pregnancies.

The laws deny women the freedom to make their own healthcare choices. Therefore, they clearly violate the constitutional protections established in *Roe v. Wade* and subsequent cases. In fact, many of the proponents of these laws openly advertise them as being part of a strategy to get the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn *Roe v. Wade* and to return to the days when States used the criminal law to punish women and doctors for contraception and abortion.

Abortion is a contentious issue. People feel so strongly about it. I understand that. I feel strongly about it, too. It can sometimes appear that there is little common ground between people who call themselves pro-choice and people who call themselves pro-life, but there is common ground among so many of us. For example, Americans with many different views on abortion overwhelmingly believe that *Roe v. Wade* should remain the law of the land. More than 70 percent of Americans support the decision and believe it shouldn't be overturned.

People understand that, whatever they think about abortion for themselves and their own families, they do not believe the State should make the decision for every woman. Women should be able to make their own decisions about pregnancy, contraception, and abortion without State interference, and appropriate regulation of abortion, just as of other medical procedures, especially late in a pregnancy when a fetus could survive independently, is allowable as long as the life and health of the mother receive careful protection.

In addition to the support for *Roe v. Wade*, there is also common ground based on data about strategies that work, and I want to offer a common-ground perspective on this issue. There is a way to dramatically reduce abortion in this country that both pro-life and pro-choice should embrace. It is a strategy of compassion. Let me start with a noteworthy fact that is almost never mentioned.

During the last 25 years, which is the time I have been in elected office, the abortion rate in this country has been cut in half. This is remarkable. You never hear this discussed. By 2015, during the Obama administration, the abortion rate in the United States was at its lowest level since *Roe v. Wade* became law. In fact, if you were to just measure it by the data, you could argue that the Obama administration's years were the most pro-life period since *Roe v. Wade*.

Why has this happened?

While there are a number of reasons, the most important one is this: The rate of unplanned pregnancies is decreasing. Teen pregnancies are decreasing. If the number of unplanned pregnancies goes down, the abortion rate goes down. There is a direct connection between unplanned pregnancies and the abortion rate.

So here is the strategy that should unite everyone: Reduce the number of unplanned pregnancies. Could anyone be against that? Reduce the number of unplanned pregnancies.

The good news is that we know how to do it. When women have better access to affordable healthcare, including better access to contraception and better access to comprehensive sex education, the number of unplanned pregnancies goes down, and the number of abortions drops. We know that more women have access to healthcare and contraception today than in the past. The passage of the Affordable Care Act and the 36 States that have expanded Medicaid have provided millions of women with healthcare, so many of whom didn't have it before, including preventive care and contraception access.

Comprehensive sex education for young people also equips them with information that is necessary to avoid unplanned pregnancies. Some young people decide to delay becoming sexually active, and that is great. Some make better choices about contraception to avoid pregnancy, and that is helpful. So education is a key factor as well. Whatever we call ourselves—pro-choice, pro-life, or anything—if we want to keep reducing unplanned pregnancies and, thereby, reducing the abortion rate, guess what. We know just how to do it: Make sure kids get comprehensive sex education so they can make more responsible choices, and keep working to expand healthcare, including access to contraception for women. This is the compassionate way to bring down the abortion rate. It supports women, trusts their decisions, and succeeds in reducing unplanned pregnancies.

Yet here is something that puzzles me. The GOP legislators all across this country have generally opposed, quite bitterly, those proven strategies, and so have many in the pro-life community. The GOP has fought the Affordable Care Act every step of the way, and it now stands squarely behind the effort to repeal the act entirely and

strip healthcare away from millions of women.

The GOP fights against contraception access. Many in the GOP fight against comprehensive sex education. Instead, they push abstinence-only sex education curricula that doesn't work. If the GOP succeeds in killing the ACA and in reducing contraception access, the number of unplanned pregnancies will increase, and the abortion rate will increase. How is that pro-life?

The GOP is now embracing a different strategy—making women and doctors criminals. This is the key unifying cruelty to these recent State laws. GOP-controlled States are racing to see who can have the cruelest criminal laws—a complete ban on abortion at 8 weeks of pregnancy. No, how about a complete ban on abortion at 6 weeks of pregnancy?

In Alabama, there is a ban from the second the pregnancy begins, from the second there is a fetus in utero, and there are no exceptions to someone who is the victim of rape or incest. Think about that. Alabama forces a 13-year-old who was raped or was the victim of incest to bear a criminal's child under pain of criminal prosecution and punishment—imprisonment—for the doctor.

Wait. Let's get tougher still.

In Georgia, women who terminate pregnancies could receive life in prison under a bill that was recently signed by the Georgia Governor. There is some confusion here. Prosecutors argue about whether the technical language would subject a woman who has an abortion to a first-degree murder charge. The sponsor of the bill, now that it has been signed, is backpedaling, saying he only intended for women to be prosecuted under a separate criminal abortion statute that carries a maximum sentence of 10 years. He apparently believes that subjecting women to 10-year prison sentences rather than to life sentences for murder is merciful and lenient. No woman exercising her constitutional right to make her own healthcare decisions should be threatened with a prison sentence of even 1 day.

The GOP could go further.

A Texas bill filed last month would have allowed the death penalty—capital punishment—for a woman who seeks an abortion. The bill failed, but the bill wasn't a surprise from the party whose President admitted during his campaign that a woman who has an abortion must suffer a punishment.

So the GOP's strategy is for more criminal laws, more prosecutions, and more sentences—put more women in prison, and put more doctors in prison. We already have the highest incarceration in the world—five times higher than Canada's and 70 percent higher than Russia's. Guess what. So many of these GOP proposals would push us even further, and the next big group going behind bars could be women and doctors.

These criminal laws don't bring about a culture of life. These criminal

laws don't bring about a culture of compassion. They succeed only in demonizing women, robbing them of their dignity, and intruding upon the most private aspects of their lives, and they demonize the doctors who care for these women.

Do Americans want a society that labels women's healthcare choices as criminal? No.

Is there any proof that criminal penalties for abortion will reduce unplanned pregnancies? No.

Is there any proof that criminal penalties for abortion will reduce the number of abortions? No.

That is what I mean about the choice we face as a society. We can pursue a path of compassion toward women and be secure in the knowledge that better health and contraception access and comprehensive sex education will reduce unplanned pregnancies and abortions, or we can pursue the path of criminalizing women's decisions with there being no evidence that the strategy will have the effect of reducing unplanned pregnancies and abortions.

I have focused most of my attention on the issue of unplanned pregnancies. Of course, some planned pregnancies end in abortion, too. Most often, these pregnancies involve severe maternal or severe fetal health issues that are emotional and tragic for all involved. Certainly, compassion toward these families and not criminal prosecution is the right answer. This question—do we use a compassionate strategy to reduce unplanned pregnancies or do we criminalize women's decisions?—is the fundamental difference between the Nation's two political parties on this very important issue right now.

I am firmly in the camp of compassion. If we support women and trust women, we can keep making significant progress toward a goal we should all share: fewer unplanned pregnancies and fewer abortions.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, let me say how much I agree with the Senator from Virginia. I endorse completely what he said. I would make one amendment. Instead of just the compassion approach versus the criminal approach, it is the commonsense approach versus the criminal approach as well.

I do believe that the point has been made and demonstrated by what my colleague said here and what he has said in previous meetings that when we invest in family planning and sex education and good healthcare for women, we have fewer unplanned pregnancies and fewer abortions, period. Those policies that militate against that just increase the likelihood of abortion.

Let me also add something that I think pro-life and pro-choice should agree to come to terms with in unity. How in the world can we live in a country—the United States of America—with all its wealth and all its expertise,

and have in the last 25 years the worst incidence of maternal mortality in civilized countries around the world? More women are dying in the United States giving birth today than 25 years ago. Whether you are pro-life or pro-choice, wouldn't you agree this should be a high priority of our government—both parties—to reduce maternal mortality here in the United States?

I might add that infant mortality is still unacceptable in the United States. The rate of it is unacceptable.

Couldn't we agree, pro-life and pro-choice, to come together behind those two?

I am a cosponsor of a bill introduced by Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY of Illinois that she aptly entitled the "MOMMA Act," which will try to deal with maternal mortality issues, particularly as they relate to women of color. And the irony, the surprise is that when you read the data, the incidence of maternal mortality among women of color does not track with poverty and education. It is a racial issue for reasons that are hard to explain, but she addresses it, and I have joined her in that effort.

The other point I would like to make is this: My colleague from Virginia has talked about efforts in State legislatures that have gone to extremes. What I call the Alabama two-step is the second step in that process.

We spend our time day after day, week after week putting men and women on the bench who were proposed by the Trump administration and pushed through as quickly as possible by the Republicans in the Senate who, frankly, are waiting for the day when they will have a chance to endorse, approve these statutes my colleague has described, which are extreme by any definition. That, to me, is problematic and troublesome for us as a nation, that we are moving toward that possibility.

I see that the Senator from South Dakota is on floor, and I believe he has a request to make.

I would like to ask unanimous consent, after his request, to be recognized again.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 151

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12:45 p.m. today, the Senate proceed to legislative session to consider Calendar No. 94, S. 151; I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, and the Senate vote on passage of the bill, as amended, with no intervening action or debate; finally, that if passed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

IRAN

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I see another colleague on the floor, so I will make my comments brief.

We had a briefing this week in a room in the Capitol that the public is not allowed to enter; it is called the SCIF. It was a briefing that is given to Members of the Senate of top-secret, classified information. It related to the situation in which we now find ourselves in relation to Iran.

It was troubling to hear the comments being made by the leaders of the Trump administration—the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as well as military leaders and leaders in the intelligence community.

You see, what we are engaging in in the United States is a confrontation with Iran. We are moving toward that. It started with this President's insistence that the United States step away from a treaty entered into by the Obama administration to stop the development of nuclear weapons in Iran.

What President Obama succeeded in doing over many years of diplomatic effort was to come to the table with Iran—an enemy of the United States on many fronts—and to reach an agreement where there would be international inspectors with free access to Iran to make certain they did not develop nuclear weapons. We believed—the world believed that Iran with nuclear weapons would be a danger to the region, a danger to our ally Israel, and even a danger to the United States.

The coalition put together by President Obama was nothing short of remarkable. You wouldn't be surprised to learn the coalition included the United Kingdom, our traditional ally, but it also included Germany, France, the European Union, Russia, and China. Russia and China. All came to the table and agreed on it.

Did it work? International inspectors came and reported to Members of Congress over and over that there were no locked doors, no areas where access was denied, and that they could say with virtual certainty that Iran was living up to the terms of this agreement.

So what did this President, President Trump, decide to do? He canceled U.S. participation in the agreement. Why? Why would he believe that the development of nuclear weapons in Iran is in the best interest of anyone? Yet he did. He followed that with even more provocative efforts in relation to Iran when it came to categorizing the Revolutionary Guard as a terrorist organization—a step that moved even closer to provocation and confrontation. And then, of course, we decided to send our own military closer in to Iran itself. A carrier group was dispatched to that region.

What is behind all this? Why is it that we are escalating the situation

with Iran? The President has been equivocal in trying to explain it, but his National Security Advisor, John Bolton, has not. John Bolton is a hawk. His position and his posture when it comes to military confrontation was so controversial that in a previous administration, he was denied the position of Ambassador to the United Nations because of statements he had made. Now he is the top national security advisor to the President of the United States. He has written articles pleading for confrontation with Iran on a military basis.

Rumors fly out of the Pentagon—this morning's Washington Post suggestion that we are already sending 10,000 more military advisors into the region; a rumor 2 weeks ago that there was a contingency plan for 120,000 American troops. I might add that the Secretary of Defense, in my office this morning, denied both of these, but the fact is, more and more information is tumbling out about a confrontation with Iran.

I will tell you that some of us—a handful of us in the Senate—were here on the Senate floor when we debated and voted on a war in Iraq. It was 18 years ago. We were given information by the Bush administration and particularly Vice President Cheney about the danger of Iraq to the United States of America, to the point where a vote came to the floor, and the Senate approved an invasion of Iraq.

I remember that night. I remember it well. Twenty-three of us—one Republican and twenty-two Democrats—joined together in voting no. It may have been the most important and maybe the best vote I believe I ever cast as a Member of the Senate.

It was a foreign policy mistake to invade Iraq. What followed was a tragedy. We have spent billions and billions of American taxpayers' dollars in that country. We have lost over 4,000 American lives in Iraq, and over 30,000 or 40,000 came home with serious injuries, including my colleague in the Senate, Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH. We have paid so dearly for that mistake.

The weapons of mass destruction we were sent in to destroy did not exist. What was told to the American people about the danger of Iraq was false—false. We are still there today, 18 years later, as we are in Afghanistan—the two longest wars in the history of the United States of America. Is there anyone who believed when we voted on the Senate floor that we were voting for the longest war in the history of the United States?

Now this administration, the Trump administration, is tempted to draw us into another war in the Middle East. The question is whether Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives will abide by the constitutional responsibility and demand that the American people, through our voices, have something to say about this decision.

If the American people are ready for a war in Iran, I would be shocked. As I

travel around the State of Illinois and other parts of this country, I find no sentiment for the United States to engage in another war at this moment in our history. I also find most people believing that the provocative and confrontational efforts of the Trump administration are drawing us nearer to that day.

So we leave now for a week. We will be back, but what will happen in the 7 or 8 days we are gone? I worry about that based on the briefings we have been given and the appetite of John Bolton and others in this administration to move us into war.

We should not invade Iran. We should not engage in another invasion in the Middle East. We should not subject America's young men and young women to the possibility of military service in another war that can go on indefinitely. There are better ways to deal with this. Let's rely on diplomacy and direct negotiation. Let's work with our allies to bring a peaceable result here and to stop activity which we know Iran is engaged in which is objectionable. It can be done short of invasion, short of military force, and short of war.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I give heartfelt thanks to my colleague from Illinois for bringing the experience of his service in the Senate and his deliberate study of the challenges of international affairs to bear on the gravity of the current situation where a policy has brought us to the brink of conflict and we have no confidence that there is wise judgment being exercised at this moment to ensure that there is not a war.

I thank him for sharing the journey that he has been a part of and that this Chamber has been part of and ringing the alarm bell that at this moment, we have two key foreign policy advisors—our Secretary of State and our National Security Advisor—who prefer weapons over agreements, who have driven a strategy of maximum pressure designed to make life extraordinarily difficult in Iran, to undo all the international work of the previous years to end the nuclear program in that country, and who are talking as if a conflict somewhere—maybe an Iranian militia in Iraq—should be a trigger to a massive war, which is why we are so worried about leaving this Chamber for even a day.

I thank him for raising his voice and sharing his experience.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIE RECKFORD

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I come to the floor because I am losing a key member of my foreign policy team who has wrestled with the issues of the Middle East and who has been engaged in the dialogue and conversation about a smart policy to end nuclear proliferation.

I can tell you that it is always, for any Senator, a moment that one has a conflicted heart when a man or a woman on their team who has contributed so much and has become part of the family, the Senate family, is ready to take on a new challenge away from these Chambers to develop their skills and to take their experience to a new extended conversation. It is a bitter-sweet moment.

We are proud of what our team members have contributed and proud of what they are going to contribute as they go off to a new responsibility.

Today, that member of my team is Louie Reckford. Louie, seated behind me, first came to my office in the fall of 2013 as part of that semester's intern class, and it wasn't long before he stood out, distinguished himself, and thus, when we were hiring a deputy scheduler the following March, Louie's name was at the top of the list, and he formally became a part of our team.

So for more than 5 years now, he has contributed. He has never stopped distinguishing himself, taking on one task and one position after another and excelling at every one of them. In his 2 years as deputy scheduler, Louie fielded thousands of requests for meetings, from constituents, from nonprofits, from local businesses and more, making sure that every detail was right. His attention to detail and to turnaround time made a very positive impression with all who contacted our office.

Over the last 3 years, he has been an invaluable member of my correspondence and foreign policy team, first as legislative correspondent and later as legislative aide. On top of sending out 181,000 pieces of constituent mail, mail from my office to my constituents, an average of 251 per day—on top of that, he has used his considerable leadership skills and subject-matter experience and strategic negotiating abilities to help pass a host of bills and resolutions in committee and here on the floor. When our foreign policy top staffer was transitioning into a new role as legislative director, he stepped up to fill the gap, helping to manage a team with two foreign policy fellows at that time. I could spend quite a lot more time extolling his list of accomplishments—his instrumental role in planning several international congressional delegations, his role in helping me carve out a new role on the Foreign Relations Committee, and, of course, that vital role of leading our office softball team.

I will just say that Louie will be deeply missed by all members of Team Merkley, and we wish him well in his new adventure with Foreign Policy for America, where he will continue to be an invaluable leader of a myriad number of pressing foreign policy issues confronting our Nation today.

Louie Reckford, we here in the Senate wish you all the best in your next chapter of contributing to solving the complex international issues that face our Nation.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, the Appropriations Committee staff was working until midnight last night, as they do so often, on the disaster supplement. We know that in January the House sent us a disaster supplemental appropriations bill to help communities across the Nation. These communities were dealing with the deadly aftermath of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and volcanoes.

It has been my experience over the years that normally disaster bills sail through both Chambers of Congress. Every Member knows that one day it will be his State or her State that needs help recovering from a disaster.

I well remember when we had a terrible hurricane in Vermont; it created the most damage in generations in our State. The day after the devastation, I went with our Governor and the head of our National Guard in a helicopter to survey the damage. For many towns, the only way we could reach them was in a helicopter. The bridges were like a child's toy, twisted and gone. The roads totally disappeared. Houses were upside down in the river.

It was heartbreaking, but as we were going there, I received email after email. My Senate colleagues, many of them Republicans, said "Vermont stood with us when we had"—and they named the disaster. "We will stand with you." That is what we do. It doesn't make any difference whether you are a Republican or a Democrat; if there is a disaster, you stand together.

What I cannot understand is that in my 44 years here—it was different this time. When we brought up a disaster supplemental appropriations bill in January of this year, the President of the United States came out swinging against it. Why? Because the bill contained assistance for Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico had been hit by 2 back-to-back, category 5 hurricanes, and apparently providing assistance to 3 million Americans in need was a step too far for him. He did not want to provide aid to these Americans. "Not one more dime for Puerto Rico" he was reported to have said—shocking words for somebody who holds the highest office in the land, especially after they had nearly unprecedented back-to-back hurricanes.

From the beginning, I have said what my Republican colleagues and Democratic colleagues have always said. It is a role of the Federal Government to stand by all Americans in times of need. It should not matter whether you are a Georgia peach farmer, a California small business owner, or a child living in San Juan. If your community is devastated by a natural disaster, you are an American, and the American community will stand with you. That is what I have always fought for.

So here we are, 5 months later—5 months of negotiations, 5 months of talks—and we finally reach a deal on a disaster aid bill that helps all—*all* Americans. We don't pick and choose. It is a good deal. It addresses the need from Alabama to California and many States in between. But 5 months is too long to wait. It is far too long for the communities who are trying to rebuild their homes and their towns, so we have to act now.

The President has asked that we add \$4.5 million to the disaster supplemental bill to address the issues that we face at our southern border. I agree with the President that some of this money is badly needed. We don't dispute that. But everyone in this Chamber, Republicans and Democrats, knows that under this President, anything to do with immigration is controversial; it is going to be hotly debated. We have been working night and day to strike a compromise on the President's request. When we finished in the middle of last night, we were close, but we are not there yet.

I hope in the next few hours we can resolve our remaining differences, but if we cannot reach agreement, then at least pass the disaster bill without it today—not tomorrow, not next week, not next month—today. Five months has been too long for America to have to wait.

We have a deal on the disaster aid bill. It is a bipartisan bill. It is supported by Democrats and Republicans. It is ready to go. Let's pass it today, and let's show the American people we stand with them in times of crisis, just as Members of this body stood with my beloved State of Vermont when we were hit. We didn't say we are Republicans or Democrats. We said that we are Americans, and Americans have been hurt, and Americans stand together when we are suffering. Today, Americans are suffering across this country. Let us—as the conscience of the Nation, the U.S. Senate, let us stand with them, and let's get the disaster aid they need.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECESS

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until noon today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:57 a.m., recessed until 12 noon and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. FISCHER).

MORNING BUSINESS—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

HONORING SERGEANT VERDELL
SMITH

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, yesterday, Tennesseans were really filled with a bittersweet pride as President Trump awarded posthumously the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor to a heroic Tennessean, Sergeant Verdell Smith.

His watch with the Memphis Police Department ended on June 4, 2016. On that day, an armed gunman stole a car and led Memphis police on a chase into the downtown area. Officer Smith responded to the call and worked quickly to clear the pedestrians from an intersection directly in the path of a speeding car. Then the unthinkable happened. Before the police were able to apprehend him, the gunman crashed through a barrier and fatally struck Officer Smith.

Valor is a word that is defined as "great personal bravery." Valor, you don't hear it a lot, but valor is that great personal bravery in the face of danger, and I think there is no better way to describe the actions of Officer Smith.

I honor him on behalf of all Tennesseans for his service in the U.S. Navy, for his 18 years with the Memphis Police Department, and for his final act of heroism.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, as I reflected on Sergeant Smith's story, I began to think about Memorial Day and the ways we honor the valor of every soldier who has made that ultimate sacrifice. One of the first official Memorial Day observances was in 1868, and it was just over the Potomac River in Arlington National Cemetery. If you have not been there to honor those who have given the ultimate sacrifice, I encourage you to do that.

In 1868, individuals gathered to honor those who had lost their life in the Civil War, and they gathered to decorate the graves of the fallen, both the Union and Confederate soldiers. This set a precedent for what would become a national day of unity. Think about that, a national day of unity, of mourning, and of remembrance. As the years went by, Americans took greater steps to memorialize the fallen and those who have exercised valor and have chosen to make that ultimate sacrifice.

After World War I, observances were expanded to honor those who fell in all American wars. Finally, it was in 1971 that Congress declared Memorial Day to be a national holiday. Since then, each year, at the end of May, cities across the Nation have lowered their flags to half-staff as a silent reminder of the cost of the freedom.

Just like Sergeant Smith, the fallen warriors we honor this Memorial Day made a choice to serve this Nation. They knew it wouldn't be easy. They

knew it would be dangerous or even deadly, but they knew that it would be worth it because it would be a step in preserving freedom and freedom's cause. It is this choice—and the choice to serve bravely and selflessly on behalf of a grateful nation—that we remember, as we debated crucial legislation supporting our Armed Forces.

Memorial Day marks the conclusion of Military Appreciation Month, which has provided each of us an opportunity to unite and reflect upon the heroic courage of all the members of our Armed Forces. We thank them continually for the service they provided and the sacrifices that they and their families make on behalf of this Nation and freedom.

Yesterday, members of the Armed Services Committee—of which Madam President and I are each a member of this committee—completed our first steps in ensuring that this year's National Defense Authorization Act fully funds the resources our military needs to defend against the threats that we face on land, by sea, in air, and of course in the cyber realm. Our proposed \$750 billion national defense budget will more than support this goal and includes a much-needed and well-deserved pay increase for our military men and women.

The NDAA, as it is called in an acronym that we hear around here so regularly, is just one piece of our greater promise to care for soldiers on and off the battlefield. As Members of Congress, we have a duty to keep the promise to those who bravely defend the safety and the security of the American people. Also, we have a responsibility to those whose broken-hearted vigil we join this Memorial Day weekend.

Just as valor lived in the hearts of the fallen, so does their sacrifice endure in the life of every person blessed to call this great country home.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

END MASS DEPORTATION ACT

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I take to the floor today to urge my colleagues to halt the President's indiscriminate deportation regime. This administration is targeting immigrants who are deeply woven into our communities, and this inhumane approach must end.

For 30 years, David Chavez-Macias, who was born in Mexico, lived in Reno, NV. He worked as a landscaper during the week and went to church on Sundays. He raised four children, and he tried to follow the law. He paid his

taxes and hired attorneys to help him become an American citizen. In 2013, he was pulled over for turning left as the street light changed. That traffic stop brought him to the attention of immigration enforcement.

Now, the previous administration had permitted Mr. Chavez-Macias to stay with his family. After all, he had a heart condition that required regular treatment, and he had been a hard-working community member for decades; yet under this administration, David was deported to Mexico, ripping him from his family.

Now, as a granddaughter of immigrants, I understand how much immigrants like David contribute to American communities, and as a native Nevadan—a State where one in five schoolchildren have an undocumented parent—I know how deeply communities are hurt when we drive out longtime members. That is why I am introducing the End Mass Deportation Act to keep the Trump administration from pursuing people like David. This bill will make sure we are not indiscriminately targeting people for deportation who have contributed to their communities for decades.

Just days after taking office, President Trump issued an Executive order that changed our immigration enforcement priorities. He gave ICE the green light to aggressively pursue anyone without papers, not just people who had committed serious crimes or posed a threat to our public safety. My bill rescinds this cruel and counterproductive order.

Now, the Trump administration is deporting people who have lived in the United States—sometimes for decades—playing by the rules, providing for their families, starting businesses, and contributing to their communities. In Nevada, almost 90 percent of undocumented residents have been in the United States for more than 5 years.

These are people who own their own homes. They are people who pay billions of dollars in taxes each year. Their children are citizens, legal permanent residents, and Dreamers. They are our neighbors, our coworkers, and our friends. The impact of this policy on American families has been profound. Since President Trump signed his Executive order, arrests of immigrants without criminal records have tripled.

The End Mass Deportation Act would make the administration focus our law enforcement resources where they should be: on people who pose a legitimate threat to our communities.

Historically, prosecutorial discretion was used to take into account the compelling circumstances of an individual's case, like parents who have U.S. citizen children and strong ties to the community or individuals who have served in our military. As a former prosecutor, I understand what an important law enforcement tool this is.

The President's mass deportation order ends that prosecutorial discretion in our immigration system, taking

valuable time and resources away from pursuing criminals and other security threats. Even worse, the order makes us all less safe because it discourages people without documentation from turning to police to report crime.

Put yourself in the shoes of an undocumented woman who is the victim of domestic violence or someone without papers exploited at the hands of an unscrupulous boss. When those crimes go unreported, our neighborhoods suffer.

Listen, I recognize that we have a broken immigration system, but the way to fix it isn't to persecute people like David whose biggest offense is a traffic ticket. We need to pass comprehensive immigration reform, but until we do and until we can come together in a bipartisan way, we must rescind these Executive orders that are not moving this debate forward in a useful way. Let's reverse this administration's cruel and dangerous policy.

I am the first to tell you—and I see it every single day in my State—immigrants enlarge our vision of who we live with, work with, and worship with. By passing the End Mass Deportation Act, we will remind all Americans that every generation of immigrants enriches the fabric of our Nation and will provide the sense of security that every family with undocumented members needs to thrive. I urge my colleagues to support this act.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

S. 151

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, in a few moments, the Senate will vote on the Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act. The shorthand name for that is the TRACED Act. I rise in strong and optimistic support of this legislation at this time. I thank the leadership on both sides of the aisle for working to bring this bill to a vote.

Last month, the people of my State of Mississippi received over 50 million robocalls. That is just in the State of Mississippi, with about 3 million citizens. That is more than 17 robocalls for every man, woman, or child in my State—50 million. Imagine what it is around the country. It is billions and billions.

Some robocalls are legitimate. When we get a reminder from a doctor's office that our appointment is coming soon or when a school activity is canceled, those are welcome. But many are not. Most are not.

Billions and billions of robocalls are scams targeting the most vulnerable

members of our society. These abusive robocalls have plagued Americans for years. Studies show that in my part of the country, the Southeastern United States, they are particularly abusive and pervasive, costing consumers billions of dollars each year and costing our economy billions of dollars each year.

Many of these illegal robocalls use what is referred to as neighbor spoofing, where robocallers somehow manage to use a local number and a local area code in the hope that recipients will be more likely to pick up the phone. The result is many Americans don't answer those phone calls. They just let it ring and see if there is a message. But Americans also miss important calls because of scammers and because this has been hijacked by the extraordinary networks used by these scammers and illegal violators of the law.

The TRACED Act will help. It goes after abusive and illegal robocallers by giving consumers, regulators, and law enforcement tools to fight the people taking advantage of the system. The bill will help the Federal Communications Commission, or the FCC, to crack down on violators, require phone companies to authenticate calls, and require the FCC to consider when and how to make call-blocking services available to customers.

Perhaps the most important part of the TRACED Act is that law enforcement will now join the battle. Under the authority of the U.S. Attorney General, the bill will get law enforcement fully engaged in the fight to prevent and prosecute robocall violations. The American people are ready for this and are demanding this. We can give it to them in just a few moments when we vote on final passage.

The bill will task the Attorney General with providing Congress with the next steps we need to take to stay ahead of the pestilence of illegal robocalls.

I thank the bipartisan leadership in the Commerce Committee for moving this bill forward and the authors, Senator THUNE and Senator MARKEY, for their leadership on this important issue. I thank my ranking member, the Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL, for her help in getting this important piece of legislation approved by a voice vote out of the Commerce Committee. Also, there is a special thank-you to Senator SCHATZ and Senator MORAN for their amendment to the TRACED Act, which improves the FCC's reporting on robocalls and generally makes the bill better.

I predict an overwhelming majority vote for this piece of legislation when it comes up for a vote in just a few moments. My appreciation goes to all of those who have participated. My optimism is that this will soon move to passage in the House of Representatives also.

Thank you.

I see my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, the sponsor of this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, I rise in support of the TRACED Act, a piece of legislation that will help all Americans deal with the epidemic of robocalls, which afflicts them and their families every single day of the year.

I thank Chairman WICKER for all of his assistance in moving this legislation expeditiously through the legislative process.

I thank my partner, Senator THUNE from South Dakota. He and I have worked very hard to reach this moment where Democrats and Republicans can come together on an issue, which we all agree is something that we have to address in a very serious way.

So this question of robocalls and their role in American society, well, it is a daily deluge of calls that Americans experience. It is more than a nuisance in 2019. It is a consumer protection crisis.

Americans across the country face an epidemic of robocalls bombarding landlines and mobile phones. While our phones were once a reliable means of communication, they have been turned against us and are now mechanisms for scammers and fraudsters who wish to do us harm. The numbers are staggering.

In 2018, consumers received an estimated 48 billion robocalls—18 billion more than in 2017. That is 131 million robocalls per day—more than 5 million calls an hour, more than 1,000 calls per second in the United States, and nearly 500 million robocalls to Massachusetts residents alone.

The reality is that we no longer have confidence in our phones. What was once a trusted means of communication, our phone has become a tool for fraud, scams, harassment, and an avenue by which individuals with bad intent can access our homes, our purses, or our pockets at any time.

Caller ID is not trusted. Important calls go unanswered. Innocent Americans are defrauded. Our seniors, in particular, are targeted. Robocalls are a menace. But today, the U.S. Senate is saying loud and clear that robocall relief is in sight.

I am proud to partner with Senator JOHN THUNE from South Dakota on the Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act, or TRACED Act. Our legislation cracks down on scammers that now account for nearly one-half of all of the robocalls in our country. It is an unbelievable number. One-half of all of the robocalls are now being delivered by scammers trying to take advantage of innocent Americans.

Years ago, scammers needed expensive, sophisticated equipment to robocall and robotext consumers en masse. Today, they just need a

smartphone to target thousands of phones an hour at literally very little expense. So something has changed, and we know it has changed, and this is our opportunity here today to do something about it.

These new technologies allow illegal robocallers to conduct fraud anonymously, depriving both Federal regulators and consumers the ability to identify and punish the culprit. By passing this legislation today, we are sending a clear message to these fraudulent robocallers: Your days are numbered.

Stopping robocalls requires a simple formula, which we have included in the TRACED Act—authentication, No. 1; blocking, No. 2; and tougher enforcement, No. 3.

First, this bill requires telephone carriers to adopt call authentication technologies so that they can verify that incoming calls are legitimate or authentic before they reach consumers' phones. This must be mandatory for every single phone carrier in the United States.

Second, the Federal Communications Commission must require callers to block unverified calls—fake calls—something the Commission has yet to do.

Third, we need to increase from 1 year to 3 years the time for the Federal Communications Commission to pursue penalties for robocallers that intentionally violate the rules. That is the recipe for success, and that is what the TRACED Act does.

This bill we will vote on today has enormous support across the country: 54 State and Territory attorneys general, all of the Commissioners at the Federal Communications Commission and at the Federal Trade Commission, major industry associations, and leading consumer groups endorse the legislation and agree that the TRACED Act is an essential weapon in combating the rise of illegal, fraudulent robocalls.

Senator THUNE and I are joined by over 80 of our colleagues in support of this bill. This is not a liberal or a conservative issue; it is an "everyone" issue. It affects the elderly, the young, the small business owner, and the student. Our grandparents, our neighbors, our teachers, and our coworkers—today, no one is spared from this consumer protection pandemic.

Senator THUNE and I have worked together, but it would not have been possible without the great work of groups like the National Consumer Law Center, AARP, Consumer Reports, Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Action, the National Association of Attorneys General, USTelecom, CTIA, NTCA, and so, so many more. These groups joined the chorus of

countless Americans who have raised their voices and called on Congress to pass this bipartisan, commonsense legislation, and we thank each and every one of them.

There are no blue robocalls. There are no red robocalls. All there are are robocalls attacking every home in our country and every person walking around with a wireless device on their person. This is something that we finally have a chance today to do something about—to pass meaningful legislation that will begin this process of curtailing this scourge of robocalls that is an abuse of every single American every single day of the year.

We thank everyone for all of their great work on this issue. Again, I thank my great partner, JOHN THUNE, and his staff for their partnership on this legislation. I thank my staff—Joey Wender, who is sitting out here on the floor; Daniel Greene; and, as well, Bennett Butler, who is sitting right behind me. They worked on a bipartisan basis with Republican staffers to craft this very important piece of legislation. Again, I thank Senator THUNE and I thank Senator WICKER for ensuring that America now has a chance to see that this body is going to work to begin an end to this epidemic.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, pretty much every American has had to deal with illegal robocalls. How many times have you answered the phone only to discover it is an automated message saying that you have won a contest that you never entered or asking you to provide personal information like your bank account or Social Security number?

Illegal robocalls, I think we can all agree, are a major nuisance, and too often they are not just a nuisance. Scammers use these calls to successfully prey on vulnerable populations like elderly Americans who are sometimes less technologically savvy. Scammers target the kind of personal information that can be used to steal your money and your identity, and when scammers are successful, the consequences for their victims can be devastating.

Well, there are laws and fines in place right now to prevent scam artists from preying on Americans through

the telephone. These measures have been insufficient. In many cases, robocall scammers simply build the current fines into the cost of doing business. On top of this, the Federal Communications Commission's enforcement efforts are hampered by a tight time window for pursuing violators.

That is why I introduced the legislation before us today, the Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act, or the TRACED Act, along with my fellow Commerce Committee member, Senator MARKEY. The TRACED Act provides tools to discourage illegal robocalls, protect consumers, and crack down on offenders. It expands the window in which the FCC can pursue intentional scammers from 1 year to 3 years, and in years 2 and 3, increases the financial penalty for those individuals making robocalls from zero dollars to \$10,000 per call to make it more difficult for robocallers just to figure fines into the cost of doing business.

It also requires telephone service providers to adopt new call verification technologies that would help prevent illegal robocalls from reaching consumers in the first place. And, importantly, it convenes a working group with representatives from the Department of Justice, the FCC, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, State attorneys general, and others to identify ways to criminally prosecute illegal robocalling.

Criminal prosecution of illegal robocalling can be challenging. Scammers are frequently based abroad and can quickly shut down shop before authorities have a chance to get to them, but we need to find ways to hold scammers criminally accountable. When scammers are successful, they can destroy people's lives, and they should face criminal prosecution for the damage they do.

I am very pleased that the TRACED Act has attracted a tremendous amount of support from Members of both parties. In fact, 84 Senators have signed on as cosponsors of this bill. I am especially grateful to Senator MARKEY for partnering with me on this legislation. I appreciate Chairman WICKER and Ranking Member CANTWELL for prioritizing this bill as they have assumed the reins at the Commerce Committee.

I am also very pleased that this bill has attracted tremendous support from State governments and industry and consumer groups. All 50 State attorneys general support this bill, and it

has been embraced by the AARP, Verizon, AT&T, CTIA, USTelecom, NTCA, Consumer Reports, and a number of other organizations. It is also supported by all of the current Commissioners at the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

I think we all know that the TRACED Act will not prevent all illegal robocalling. I think we can all agree it is a big step in the right direction. It will make life a lot more difficult for scam artists and help ensure that more scammers face punishment for their crimes. I am excited the full Senate is voting on this bill today, and I hope that the House will quickly take it up so that we can get this legislation to the President's desk.

Before I close, I would be remiss if I didn't quickly thank several staff members whose tireless efforts helped get us here today. In my office, I recognize and thank Alex Sachtnen and Nick Rossi. I am thankful for their dedication and expertise. I thank Dan Ball and Crystal Tully, who serve on Chairman WICKER's team at the Commerce Committee, Daniel Greene on Senator MARKEY's staff, and John Branscome and Shawn Bone on Ranking Member CANTWELL's staff. This truly was a team effort. I am glad that we have an opportunity to do something that in a very big bipartisan way will start putting steps forward that will help prevent something that has become a scourge in the lives of so many Americans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Thank you, Madam President.

Again, I want to thank the Senator from South Dakota for his great leadership on this legislation. I think it is a start. It is a revolution in the telecommunications industry that we are going to be voting on here today.

I want to thank you so much for your great leadership.

Once again, I thank Senator WICKER and Senator CANTWELL for helping to bring this out here to let the American people know we are going to take action to stop this plague from affecting their families.

Thank you so much.

Mr. THUNE. I appreciate the comments from the Senator from Massachusetts and also his great work on this. It has been a team effort and a great partnership. He and I—although in many cases we represent different parts of the country, we all represent constituents who care deeply about this issue and want to see their Congress do something about it.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member of the committee. Madam President, I yield the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to legislative session.

TELEPHONE ROBOCALL ABUSE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT AND DETERRENCE ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 151.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 151) to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act" or the "TRACED Act".

SEC. 2. FORFEITURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person that is determined by the Commission, in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4) of section 503(b), to have violated any provision of this subsection shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty pursuant to section 503(b)(1). The amount of the forfeiture penalty determined under this subparagraph shall be determined in accordance with subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 503(b)(2).

“(B) VIOLATION WITH INTENT.—Any person that is determined by the Commission, in accordance with paragraph (3) or (4) of section 503(b), to have violated this subsection with the intent to cause such violation shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty. The amount of the forfeiture penalty determined under this subparagraph shall be equal to an amount determined in accordance with subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 503(b)(2) plus an additional penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

“(C) RECOVERY.—Any forfeiture penalty determined under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be recoverable under section 504(a).

“(D) PROCEDURE.—No forfeiture liability shall be determined under subparagraph (A) or (B) against any person unless such person receives the notice required by paragraph (3) or (4) of section 503(b).

“(E) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No forfeiture penalty shall be determined or imposed against any person—

“(i) under subparagraph (A) if the violation charged occurred more than 1 year prior to the date of issuance of the required notice or notice of apparent liability; and

“(ii) under subparagraph (B) if the violation charged occurred more than 3 years prior to the date of issuance of the required notice or notice of apparent liability.

“(F) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Commission may not determine or impose a forfeiture penalty on a person under both subparagraphs (A) and (B) based on the same conduct.”; and (2) by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

“(h) TCPA ENFORCEMENT REPORT.—The Commission shall submit an annual report to Congress regarding the enforcement during the preceding year of laws, regulations, and policies relating to robocalls and spoofed calls, which report shall include—

“(1) the number of complaints received by the Commission during the year alleging that a consumer received a robocall or spoofed call;

“(2) the number of citations issued by the Commission pursuant to section 503 during the year to enforce any law, regulation, or policy relating to a robocall or spoofed call;

“(3) the number of notices of apparent liability issued by the Commission pursuant to section 503 during the year to enforce any law, regulation, or policy relating to a robocall or spoofed call; and

“(4) for each notice referred to in paragraph (3)—

“(A) the amount of the proposed forfeiture penalty involved;

“(B) the person to whom the notice was issued; and

“(C) the status of the proceeding.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect any action or proceeding commenced before and pending on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—The Federal Communications Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this section not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. CALL AUTHENTICATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) STIR/SHAKEN AUTHENTICATION FRAMEWORK.—The term “STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework” means the secure telephone identity revisited and signature-based handling of asserted information using tokens standards proposed by the information and communications technology industry.

(2) VOICE SERVICE.—The term “voice service”—

(A) means any service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor to the North American Numbering Plan adopted by the Commission under section 251(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)(1)); and

(B) includes—

(i) transmissions from a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or other device to a telephone facsimile machine; and

(ii) without limitation, any service that enables real-time, two-way voice communications, including any service that requires internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment (commonly known as “CPE”) and permits outbound calling, whether or not the service is one-way or two-way voice over internet protocol.

(b) AUTHENTICATION FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall require a provider of voice service to implement the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework in the internet protocol networks of the voice service provider.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Federal Communications Commission shall not take the action described in paragraph (1) if the Commission determines that a provider of voice service, not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) has adopted the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework for calls on the internet protocol networks of the voice service provider;

(B) has agreed voluntarily to participate with other providers of voice service in the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework;

(C) has begun to implement the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework; and

(D) will be capable of fully implementing the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission

shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the determination required under paragraph (2), which shall include—

(A) an analysis of the extent to which providers of a voice service have implemented the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework, including whether the availability of necessary equipment and equipment upgrades has impacted such implementation; and

(B) an assessment of the efficacy of the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework, as being implemented under this section, in addressing all aspects of call authentication.

(4) REVIEW AND REVISION OR REPLACEMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Federal Communications Commission, after public notice and an opportunity for comment, shall—

(A) assess the efficacy of the call authentication framework implemented under this section;

(B) based on the assessment under subparagraph (A), revise or replace the call authentication framework under this section if the Commission determines it is in the public interest to do so; and

(C) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the assessment under subparagraph (A) and on any actions to revise or replace the call authentication framework under subparagraph (B).

(5) EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE.—The Federal Communications Commission may extend any deadline for the implementation of a call authentication framework required under this section by 12 months or such further amount of time as the Commission determines necessary if the Commission determines that purchasing or upgrading equipment to support call authentication, or lack of availability of such equipment, would constitute a substantial hardship in meeting such deadline for a provider or category of providers of voice service.

(c) SAFE HARBOR AND OTHER REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications Commission shall promulgate rules—

(A) establishing when a provider of voice service may block a voice call based, in whole or in part, on information provided by the call authentication framework under subsection (b);

(B) establishing a safe harbor for a provider of voice service from liability for unintended or inadvertent blocking of calls or for the unintended or inadvertent misidentification of the level of trust for individual calls based, in whole or in part, on information provided by the call authentication framework under subsection (b); and

(C) establishing a process to permit a calling party adversely affected by the information provided by the call authentication framework under subsection (b) to verify the authenticity of the calling party's calls.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In establishing the safe harbor under paragraph (1), the Federal Communications Commission shall consider limiting the liability of a provider of voice service based on the extent to which the provider of voice service—

(A) blocks or identifies calls based, in whole or in part, on the information provided by the call authentication framework under subsection (b);

(B) implemented procedures based, in whole or in part, on the information provided by the call authentication framework under subsection (b); and

(C) used reasonable care.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the Federal Communications Commission from initiating a rulemaking pursuant to its existing statutory authority.

SEC. 4. PROTECTIONS FROM SPOOFED CALLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and consistent with the call authentication framework under section 3, the Federal Communications Commission shall initiate a rulemaking to help protect a subscriber from receiving unwanted calls or text messages from a caller using an unauthenticated number.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In promulgating rules under subsection (a), the Federal Communications Commission shall consider—

(1) the Government Accountability Office report on combating the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification required by section 503(c) of division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2018 (Public Law 115-141);

(2) the best means of ensuring that a subscriber or provider has the ability to block calls from a caller using an unauthenticated North American Numbering Plan number;

(3) the impact on the privacy of a subscriber from unauthenticated calls;

(4) the effectiveness in verifying the accuracy of caller identification information; and

(5) the availability and cost of providing protection from the unwanted calls or text messages described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, shall convene an interagency working group to study Government prosecution of violations of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)).

(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the interagency working group shall—

(1) determine whether, and if so how, any Federal laws, including regulations, policies, and practices, or budgetary or jurisdictional constraints inhibit the prosecution of such violations;

(2) identify existing and potential Federal policies and programs that encourage and improve coordination among Federal departments and agencies and States, and between States, in the prevention and prosecution of such violations;

(3) identify existing and potential international policies and programs that encourage and improve coordination between countries in the prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(4) consider—

(A) the benefit and potential sources of additional resources for the Federal prevention and prosecution of criminal violations of that section;

(B) whether to establish memoranda of understanding regarding the prevention and prosecution of such violations between—

(i) the States;

(ii) the States and the Federal Government; and

(iii) the Federal Government and a foreign government;

(C) whether to establish a process to allow States to request Federal subpoenas from the Federal Communications Commission;

(D) whether extending civil enforcement authority to the States would assist in the successful prevention and prosecution of such violations;

(E) whether increased forfeiture and imprisonment penalties are appropriate, such as extending imprisonment for such a violation to a term longer than 2 years;

(F) whether regulation of any entity that enters into a business arrangement with a common carrier regulated under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) for the specific purpose of carrying, routing, or transmitting a call that constitutes such a violation would assist in the successful prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(G) the extent to which, if any, Department of Justice policies to pursue the prosecution of violations causing economic harm, physical danger, or erosion of an inhabitant's peace of mind and sense of security inhibits the prevention or prosecution of such violations.

(c) MEMBERS.—The interagency working group shall be composed of such representatives of Federal departments and agencies as the Attorney General considers appropriate, such as—

(1) the Department of Commerce;

(2) the Department of State;

(3) the Department of Homeland Security;

(4) the Federal Communications Commission;

(5) the Federal Trade Commission; and

(6) the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(d) NON-FEDERAL STAKEHOLDERS.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the interagency working group shall consult with such non-Federal stakeholders as the Attorney General determines have the relevant expertise, including the National Association of Attorneys General.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the interagency working group shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study under subsection (a), including—

(1) any recommendations regarding the prevention and prosecution of such violations; and

(2) a description of what progress, if any, relevant Federal departments and agencies have made in implementing the recommendations under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. ACCESS TO NUMBER RESOURCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) EXAMINATION OF FCC POLICIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall commence a proceeding to determine whether Federal Communications Commission policies regarding access to number resources, including number resources for toll free and non-toll free telephone numbers, could be modified, including by establishing registration and compliance obligations, to help reduce access to numbers by potential perpetrators of violations of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(b)).

(2) REGULATIONS.—If the Federal Communications Commission determines under paragraph (1) that modifying the policies described in that paragraph could help achieve the goal described in that paragraph, the Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement those policy modifications.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Any person who knowingly, through an employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, is a party to obtaining number resources, including number resources for toll free and non-toll free telephone numbers, from a common carrier regulated under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), in violation of a regulation prescribed under subsection (a) of this section, shall, notwithstanding section 503(b)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 503(b)(5)), be subject to a forfeiture penalty under section 503 of that Act. A forfeiture penalty under this subsection shall be in addition to any other penalty provided for by law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the committee-reported substitute amendment is agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

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

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 127 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Alexander	Gardner	Portman
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Reed
Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Bennet	Grassley	Roberts
Blackburn	Harris	Romney
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Blunt	Hawley	Rubio
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Boozman	Hirono	Sasse
Braun	Hoeben	Schatz
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Burr	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Capito	Jones	Shaheen
Cardin	Kaine	Shelby
Carper	Kennedy	Sinema
Casey	King	Smith
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Coons	Leahy	Tester
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Markey
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	McConnell	Toomey
Crapo	McSally	Udall
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Perdue	Young
Fischer	Peters	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—2

Inhofe Rounds

The bill (S. 151), as amended, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The Senator from Texas.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in 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.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this is the weekend before Memorial Day, and we will be honoring the brave men and women who have served our Nation and who gave their lives to protect the very freedoms that we enjoy today.

Ronald Reagan said:

Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same.

Our Nation is incredibly fortunate and grateful to have had no shortage of those who are ready to lead that fight. Throughout our history, brave men and women have answered the call to serve our country. Whether they answered the call nearly 250 years ago to fight for our independence or in recent years to combat the global threat of terrorism, all of them are our heroes.

I have always had tremendous admiration for our servicemembers—something instilled in me from an early age because of my dad's military service. He was a B-17 pilot in the Army Air Corps and flew with the Hell's Angels in the 303rd Bomb Group out of the 8th Air Force in World War II. On his 26th mission over Germany, after leaving the base in Molesworth, England, and flying over the English Channel to Germany, he was shot down and captured as a prisoner of war. By the grace of God, he survived the Nazi prison camp where he was interned for the last 4 months of the war.

My dad went on to serve in the Air Force for 31 years and retired as what we affectionately called a full-bird colonel. Both during and after his service, he was an unabashed patriot and demonstrated every day to us, his children and family, what it meant to selflessly serve your country.

While my dad made it home after the war, many of his friends and comrades did not. Like the great soldiers before them, and many after, they laid down their lives in service to our country and the values we embrace as a nation.

This Memorial Day, we remember the fallen and thank them for the ultimate sacrifice to preserve our way of life. We mourn their loss and celebrate the great gift they have bestowed upon us and the freedoms they protected.

Since last Memorial Day, we have lost some incredible servicemembers who call Texas home. In December, we said good-bye to Richard Overton, American's oldest World War II veteran. At the ripe old age of 112, he had a lot of wisdom to share, including a few unlikely tips for living a long life, like enjoying a little bit of whiskey in your morning coffee and smoking cigars.

In April, we mourned the loss of Richard Cole, the 103-year-old World War II veteran who was part of the Doolittle Raiders. He and his brothers in arms carried out a strike on factories and military installations in Tokyo, against enormous odds, providing a desperately needed morale boost after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Just last week, we said farewell to another member of the Greatest Generation, 100-year-old Bill Hayes. Colonel Hayes was one of the last living Pearl Harbor veterans and spent nearly four decades serving in the U.S. Army.

While we honor those who served in the past, we also celebrate those serving now and the young men and women who one day will put on a uniform.

In just a few days, I will have the privilege of speaking to young Texans who will be attending one of our country's five prestigious military service academies. I hold the sendoff each year in Texas to meet the next generation of our military leaders and to thank them for their willingness to serve our country in uniform.

Today, in advance of this holiday weekend, I would like to say thank you to the men and women stationed across my State and the veterans who call Texas home.

On behalf of a grateful nation, thank you to all the brave men and women who lost their lives while fighting for our freedoms. We will never forget your service or your sacrifice.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, on another matter, we were all hoping that the Senate would soon be able to vote on a disaster aid bill that would send funds to States throughout the Southeast and Midwest that continue to battle with the impacts of severe weather.

When a hurricane, tornado, wildfire, or whatever the case may be, hits your State, securing funds to help with relief and recovery becomes priority No. 1. I know because after Texas was hit by Hurricane Harvey in 2017, I worked with the entire bipartisan Texas delegation to secure funding that would help both with the immediate aftermath and long-term recovery and rebuilding efforts.

We received tremendous support from our colleagues here in Congress, as well as President Trump, in making sure that Texas communities had the funding and resources they needed. Our State has made a great deal of progress since Hurricane Harvey hit, and most Texans have returned to some sense of normalcy, but the recovery process is not over.

In February of last year, Congress appropriated more than \$28 billion in community development block grants for disaster recovery, with roughly \$12 billion intended specifically for mitigation purposes. About \$4 billion of that was designated for Texas to fund projects that will improve resiliency and help us prepare for future storms. But as Texans who continue to recover from Hurricane Harvey have learned, getting a disaster relief bill passed in Congress and signed by the President doesn't mean the check is in the mail.

It has now been 15 months since that bill was signed, and Texans haven't seen a penny of it. Despite numerous attempts to get the funding untangled from the redtape at the Office of Management and Budget, we are still waiting.

That is simply not acceptable. It is not acceptable to me, it is not acceptable to Texans still in need, and it shouldn't be acceptable to the U.S. Congress.

I recently introduced a bill that would ensure that the Office of Management and Budget wouldn't stand between communities impacted by disaster and vital funding appropriated and approved by Congress. Once signed into law, it would establish a "shot clock" requiring the Office of Management and Budget to release funds appropriated by Congress within 90 days.

This change would apply not only to this particular block of funding but to any funds appropriated to the States which are being withheld by the Office of Management and Budget.

With hurricane season just about a week away, there could not be a more critical time to act.

It is important for us to come together in a bipartisan agreement that can pass the Senate and the House and get the President's signature. I hope that those who are negotiating this disaster relief bill, including this shot clock provision, will continue to negotiate in good faith so we can reach a compromise and reach a result soon.

Communities across our country need this money for disaster recovery and mitigation, and they are simply tired of waiting for Congress to act. I am hopeful that any agreement will include this shot clock provision so we can finally get the roughly \$4 billion in disaster mitigation funding untangled from Washington redtape and get it to the Texans who desperately need it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am very proud to be in this Chamber. I am always enormously grateful to be in this body, but especially so at the beginning of this Memorial Day weekend, when we celebrate the patriotism and dedication of our brave men and women in uniform—patriots who serve our country in so many different ways, as teachers and firefighters and police—and the values that bring us together always as Americans. What we share is a dedication to the rule of law, basic rights, which are the reason that our forbearers and this generation have fought in parts of the world whose names we can barely pronounce.

We celebrate those values and the rule of law in our Constitution on this day, as we do every day this weekend, as every weekend, because they guarantee the rights that enable us to march in parades when we wish, gather with our families, worship, and speak as we please.

They guarantee also the rights to privacy that are at the core of our Constitution—the right to be let alone from governmental interference; the rights that literally ignited the passion

and fight for freedom in this country; the right of people to control their destinies, their futures, their bodies.

Those rights are imperiled today as never before. We are in a dark and dangerous time in this country with the passage of laws in Alabama and Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio, and in other States around the country, where the rights of women are under assault.

But let me say to the men of America, those rights are as important to you, and that assault on rights is as critical to you as they are to the women of America. Women's healthcare is under attack. Women's reproductive rights are under assault, and that means that all rights and all healthcare are gravely threatened. All of our rights are under attack. That is the reason today I am introducing the Women's Health Protection Act with my great colleague and friend Senator BALDWIN of Wisconsin and, in the House of Representatives, CHU, FRANKEL, and FUDGE, who led this effort there. We have actually reintroduced it. It has been a longstanding effort of mine and theirs, and my own commitment to this cause dates from my law clerkship to Harry Blackmun on the U.S. Supreme Court, the year after he wrote the majority opinion in *Roe v. Wade*.

I am proud to be a man standing for women's healthcare because women's healthcare rights are human rights, and the men of America need to hear loud and clear that their stake in this fight is as big as anyone's, because this fight and this debate and this war on women's healthcare endanger and imperil all of our rights in America.

The Women's Health Protection Act protects a woman's constitutional right to access an abortion. It is a right that is absolutely central to her economic well-being, her mental and physical health, and her freedom—no matter where she lives, no matter what her ZIP code is, no matter what her income, race, or religion is. And it is true of men, as well, that regardless of where we live or who we think we are, those rights are critical to our lives too.

The Women's Health Protection Act is designed to protect the healthcare providers—some of the real heroes of women's healthcare, who are delivering the best care they can, the care their patients want and need—from absurd and medically unnecessary requirements. These so-called protections for women that States have enacted relating to the width of hallways in clinics or admitting privileges or waiting periods are a pretext. They are a disguise, a ruse to restrict women's rights to healthcare.

Under the Women's Health Protection Act, no State—none—can restrict women's healthcare by judging the width of hallways or doctors' privileges or any of those supposed protections, which are really pretexts. And those pushing unconstitutional restrictions will no longer be able to disguise their

morally repugnant efforts as protecting women's healthcare, when, really, they want to take it away.

The attack on women's rights that we saw last week in Alabama was only the most extreme and restrictive of a line of actions—demagogic and draconian actions—in our State legislatures around the country. But they have created fear, and they have created disparate effect, so that women are apprehensive and anxious. And they should be.

They are angry, and that is absolutely right. We all should be angry. We all have a responsibility to stand up and fight back, because these laws cannot stand in our country.

We will fight them in the courts. We will fight them in the statehouses, and we will fight them here in the Senate and in the House, as we are doing with the Women's Health Protection Act.

These radical and unconstitutional extreme measures, which simply tell a woman when she can become pregnant, involve the Government controlling her body, which is against the fundamental guarantee of our Constitution in the right to be let alone from unwarranted and illegal Government interference.

We have had enough of the dangerous and deadly attacks on women. We have had it with the meddling politicians who are getting between women and their own personal healthcare decisions, interfering with women's rights to consult their doctors, their families, their counselors, and their faith leaders. We have had it with contemptible assaults on women's freedom and futures.

When I worked for Justice Harry Blackmun, I remember we thought at the time: All done. All settled. No more issues with a woman's right to reproductive rights.

Roe v. Wade was the decisive opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court, the law of the land, then and thereafter.

Here we are, decades later, still fighting this needless and senseless battle for a woman's right to privacy and freedom, because there are groups and individuals in this country who want to defy the U.S. Constitution. *Roe v. Wade* was correctly decided. The U.S. Supreme Court has reaffirmed it in its progeny.

Nominees to the courts coming before the Judiciary Committee have refused to answer my question about whether it was correctly decided, but the fact of the matter is, it was, it will be, and it will remain. But the courage and strength of women still to assert their rights, of providers who give them the care they need, of clinic access escorts who every day put their well-being on the line, of the groups like the Center for Reproductive Rights and Planned Parenthood, which advocate tirelessly, and of the heroes who keep up the fight and the flame should inspire us in this Chamber to say: Enough is enough. Let's pass the Women's Health Protection Act so

women no longer fear that their rights will be imperiled regardless of where they live and where they come from.

We will not be silent. We will not stop fighting. We will not give up, and we are not going away.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

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

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

(The remarks of Senator COLLINS and Senator SMITH pertaining to the submission of S. 1657 are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Ms. SMITH. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, media outlets have begun reporting that President Trump is looking into granting pardons to certain military personnel who have been convicted of committing war crimes in both Iraq and Afghanistan. If these reports are true, I find this to be most troubling.

I have an article here that appeared CNN that says:

The idea of pardons of accused servicemembers who have not yet gone to trial and been convicted that is raising the most concern from some military law experts.

The United States' global influence is due, in large part, to its reputation for upholding human rights and adhering to international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict, otherwise known as the law of war. As Stephen Preston, a former general counsel of the Department of Defense, wrote in the Department of Defense's Law of War Manual:

The law of war is part of who we are . . . the laws of war have shaped the U.S. Armed Forces as much as they have shaped any other armed force in the world . . . The law of war is a part of our military heritage, and obeying it is the right thing to do . . . the self-control needed to refrain from violations of law of war under the stresses of combat is the same good order and discipline necessary to operate cohesively and victoriously in battle.

Five interdependent principles serve as the foundation of the law of war: military necessity, humanity, proportionality, distinction, and honor. These principles are pillars of America's moral standing in the world that allow our military to be the most lethal fighting force against our adversaries but also the most respected and revered by citizens of the world.

The principles of the law of war are aligned with the constitutional values that our Founding Fathers set forth

and that all generations of U.S. military servicemembers have sworn an oath to uphold and defend against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Department of Defense policy states that "each member of the armed services has a duty to: (1) comply with the law of war in good faith; and (2) refuse to comply with clearly illegal orders to commit violations of the law of war." By virtue of their oath and training, members of the U.S. military are accountable for their individual and collective actions through the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The U.S. Government is also obligated to implement and enforce the law of war as required by our Nation's own domestic laws, policies, regulations, orders, and by the multiple treaty obligations we have with other countries.

U.S. military members who are investigated and convicted of violating the law of war, through the prescribed Department of Defense investigative and judicial procedures, have violated international and domestic laws and have failed to uphold their oath and professional ethics. Whether it was My Lai during Vietnam or Abu Ghraib in Iraq, we have seen how the horrific acts committed by a small group of rogue actors can strategically diminish America's global standing, moral leadership, and strengthen our enemies.

We Americans combat extremism, tyranny, and hate to preserve our way of life. Under no circumstance is adapting to the behaviors of our worst adversaries ever justified—ever. If we willfully allow our institutions or the individuals within them to deviate from the laws and standards of conduct that underpin our great Nation, then we lose our way, and the world loses its champion of righteousness and internationally recognized norms and values.

I do not believe anyone in this Chamber disagrees with the laws and values of this country. The matter at hand is whether we will hold people accountable who violate those laws and fail to act on behalf of America with honor. To me, the right answer is very clear: The United States will not willfully commit or condone war crimes, and we must bring those who do commit them to justice regardless of citizenship, affiliation, or background. That is what we stand for as a nation. Those are our values, and that is America's leadership.

Even in the fog of war—especially in the fog of war—we must endeavor to act with the moral clarity that distinguishes the United States of America as a shining city upon a hill.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

THE ARCTIC

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have asked for a few moments on the floor today to speak about an issue I

care about deeply. It is a part of the globe, a part of the world that, in my view, is truly evolving and is as dynamic an area as anyplace on planet Earth. This is the Arctic.

The Arctic is growing in prominence around the globe. Countries like China, India, and Germany have taken a keen interest in what happens in the far north.

I have had many colleagues ask me: Why should a Senator from, say, the State of Indiana care about the Arctic?

I guess my rhetorical answer would be this: Well, why should China care about the Arctic? Why should Japan, Germany, and India care about the Arctic? If they are paying attention to it, shouldn't we, as an Arctic nation that actually has territory in the Arctic, be interested and focused on this as well?

To be fair, we have made some good progress this year. I appreciate the administration working with us. I appreciate my colleagues here in the Congress who worked with us to ensure that we were able to advance appropriations for the first polar security cutter. This is significant news for the American Arctic. People have heard me say that we have about 1½ icebreakers in the United States right now. We have the Polar Star, which breaks ice down in Antarctica, meeting our obligations there. We have the Polar Sea, which is tied up in Washington State and will probably never see service again. We have a medium-strength icebreaker, the Healey, which does a fair amount of research work. But for us, as an Arctic nation, it is important to have a fleet of icebreakers.

That is what we, as an Arctic nation, must be working toward, so a contract for the design and construction of the first polar-class icebreaker to be built in the United States in the past 40 years was awarded just last month. As a nation, we haven't seen work on an icebreaker in four decades now.

A total of \$20 million is also being provided for long lead time materials for a second polar security cutter. Hopefully, we will be talking about more than just one polar security cutter and we will one day have what this country, as an Arctic nation, should have, and that is a fleet.

But the Arctic is about more than just icebreakers. It is about the people who live there. It is about the environment. It is about its location on the globe. The Arctic is a living and breathing place. I think some people, in their mind's eye, view the Arctic as a frozen wasteland, or perhaps it is a snow globe that just kind of sits up on a shelf and you don't touch it. But it is not. It is home to some 4 million people in the Arctic region. It is not highly populated, but there are people living, working, raising their families, subsisting, and engaging in commerce. It is an important place.

It is a good thing when officials at the highest levels get together to discuss the issues within the Arctic. That

is what happened earlier this month—actually May 6 and 7—at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Rovaniemi, Finland. The Foreign Ministers for each of the eight Arctic nations were in attendance. The significance of that is noteworthy. It was only the second time in the council's 30-plus-year history that all of the eight Ministers were gathered together. I was pleased to be a part of the U.S. delegation that was led by our Secretary of State, Secretary Pompeo.

This was actually the fifth Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting that I have attended going back to 2011, when the ministerial was held in Nuuk, Greenland. At that point in time, it was then-Secretary of State Clinton. That marked the first time the U.S. Secretary of State attended such a meeting. So 2011—it wasn't too many years ago that the United States had a Secretary of State attend.

The Arctic Council includes the eight Arctic nations. The eight Arctic nations are Canada, United States, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. It also includes six permanent participant groups within the Arctic Council that represent the indigenous populations within the region. Four of those partially reside in Alaska, and those are the Aleut International Association, the Arctic Athabaskan Council, the Gwich'in Council International, and the Inuit Circumpolar Council. While only the Arctic nations have voting rights, the permanent participants have a seat at the table, and they provide valuable input into the council's discussions and deliberations. I think we really saw the impact of the permanent participants at this most recent ministerial.

The council also has 38 observers, including 13 non-Arctic nations—this goes back to China, as I mentioned earlier—13 intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary groups, and 12 non-governmental entities. The number of observers and the number of pending applications to be observers has grown considerably in the past several years. Again, it just goes to demonstrate the rest of the world's interest in the Arctic.

Much of what we have seen reported after the ministerial that was held in Rovaniemi focused not on what happened but on what didn't happen at the ministerial, which was that, for the first time, there was not a signed ministerial declaration.

I was not part of any of the Minister-level discussions that went on either prior to their convening in Rovaniemi or directly prior to the day of the ministerial itself, but the crux of the impasse there was language regarding climate change and how much of the declaration would actually reference it.

This has all been reported very widely in the media, but what has not been reported nearly as broadly are the areas of agreement that were highlighted at the ministerial. All eight nations signed a joint ministerial state-

ment—not a declaration but a statement—which reaffirmed their commitment to maintain peace, stability, and cooperation in the Arctic. That is kind of a given. That is what we want to work for with each ministerial. But the joint statement recognized the diversity of the inhabitants of the region and the rights of the Arctic indigenous people. It also reaffirmed the commitment to sustainable development and the protection of the Arctic environment.

In addition to that very short statement, there was a statement by the chair of the ministerial meeting—the Foreign Minister of Finland—that encompassed what would have been in a declaration had one been signed and noted many of the areas of agreement amongst all the Arctic nations. These were items such as the importance of the role of scientific research, along with traditional and local knowledge, the significance of the Arctic Environment Ministers' Meeting, the Arctic Climate Change Update 2019 report, the outcomes from the Arctic Resilience Forum, the convening of the Second Arctic Science Ministerial. It encourages further work in adapting to climate change impacts, such as permafrost thaw, and responding to weather extremes, including the increased risk of wildfires.

Looking at the Foreign Minister's statement, it was clear that there were many areas and many provisions on which there was cooperation and agreement within the Arctic Council and many areas of agreement on environmental issues as well.

Another topic reported in the news was comments by Secretary Pompeo the day before the ministerial that were pretty direct. They were pretty directed and were directed to Russian and Chinese activity in the Arctic. The Secretary's remarks pointed to a reality, plain and simple. They pointed to a growing reality that today's Arctic is not the Arctic we have known in generations past.

We all still want—I certainly want, as one who works hard on Arctic issues every day—we want those buzz words that are synonymous with the region to continue to apply today and well into the future, words like “cooperation,” “collaboration,” and calling the Arctic the “zone of peace.”

Greater accessibility to the region and its resources, as we are seeing the ice that is receding from the shore—with greater opportunities for commercial transit, you have greater accessibility—is also bringing increased international awareness. You have seen not only a level of interest, but you have seen a level of investment activity and clearly competing interests that are presenting.

Some of this is great news. Fiber optic cable and satellite coverage are bringing a level of connectivity to small, remote, and isolated communities, which is something the communities embrace. With these advance-

ments, we see impacts on the culture and on the values of the indigenous populations.

We are seeing opportunities for tourism. Cruise ships with thousands of passengers are pulling into small coastal communities, which certainly boost their economy, but think about the impact when you have 1,000 people who may want to disembark into a community that doesn't have the infrastructure. It dwarfs the local population and impacts the existing infrastructure there.

Then, of course, whether we like it or not, national security interests are now at the forefront of many of the discussions about the High North. Secretary Pompeo—again, his words were pretty direct. He said:

The region has become an arena for power and for competition. And the eight Arctic States must adapt to this new future.

He also said that the Arctic Council no longer has the luxury to focus exclusively on scientific collaboration, cultural matters, and environmental research. He suggests that there is a new age of strategic engagement in the Arctic.

I don't disagree with the Secretary that military and national security issues are much, much, much more prevalent now than they were only 10 years ago, and it kind of begs the question as to whether the Arctic Council should expand its portfolio and take on these issues. That was the discussion I participated in later that day in Helsinki at the Munich Security Conference that was focused on Arctic security.

When the Arctic Council was established in 1996, military and national security interests were specifically excluded from Council activities. They chose to focus on economic development and resilience, the environment, research, the cultures, and left off of the mission requirements, if you will, the issues of national security and military interest. I think that is probably why we have been able to see such cooperation and collaboration coming out of the Arctic Council for these many years.

Yet, as was mentioned by the Foreign Minister from Finland in a follow-on discussion about the ministerial, it is not as if we can just place a “Do Not Disturb” sign on the Arctic—we as Arctic nations. It has changed. It is changing. Investment is happening. The activity is already occurring. So whether we are ready for it, whether we want it, whether we want to put out that “Do Not Disturb” sign or not, it is happening.

Russia is modernizing, and they are expanding their security posture in the region. Some say it is in a provocative manner; we can argue about that. But it is certainly a manner that suggests that they recognize the value of the region to their national interests, as well as the growing non-Arctic nation attention and access to the region.

China is also quite interested. During the same week as the Arctic Council

Ministerial, the Arctic Circle Assembly held a forum in Shanghai. So think about it. We were having an Arctic Circle Assembly in Shanghai. Think about how far Shanghai is from the Arctic. It highlighted China's interest and their investment in the Arctic. So, again, the geography can say that this is not an Arctic nation, not even a near-Arctic nation, but from scientific research to economic interest in the Arctic's natural resources, China has made it very clear that it has no intention of reducing its interests in a Polar Silk Road.

What Secretary Pompeo made very clear is, look, if there is going to be investment in the region, we all need to be operating by the same rules, and the rules require transparency—transparency when it comes to investment in the region, regardless of who is making it. I would add to that notion that those who live in the region should benefit from any investment in the Arctic, as they are the ones who bear the greatest risk in any economic activity, whether it is on the shore or in the waters.

We recognize there are plenty of opportunities in the Arctic, as we are seeing the impacts of climate change and what that means to an area that is becoming more exposed, but with those opportunities come very real challenges, and we have to address those as well. That includes environmental effects that come with climate change as we see a reduced sea ice cover and the need to develop rules of the road to provide transparency for the growing amount of investment in the Far North by both Arctic and non-Arctic actors alike.

One of the underreported events of the Rovaniemi Ministerial was the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Arctic Council and the Arctic Economic Council. This new agreement will provide a framework to enhance responsible economic development and build partnerships for issues of common interest and capacity building of Arctic inhabitants. Perhaps this is the first step in developing a framework for transparent Arctic investment and a new age of strategic engagement in the Arctic.

I was very honored to attend both the Arctic Council Ministerial in Finland, as well as the Arctic Circle Assembly in Shanghai. I continue to believe it is critical for us—for those in the administration, for us here in Congress—to actively engage in the Arctic. We have a lot at stake here. The region has a lot at stake, and we need to establish sound policy that will take advantage of all of our opportunities and address our challenges while ensuring that we are working to the benefit of the local residents.

I think it is so important to reinforce that we cannot assume that if we are not stepping it up in the Arctic, that means nobody else is. That is absolutely and positively not the case. There is a level of engagement and

there is a level of interest that is global. We are one of the eight Arctic nations. We have a place; we have a people in the Arctic. We have an obligation, as an Arctic nation, to behave as one.

Alaskans are more than happy to lead whenever and wherever possible, but this is not an Alaska-specific issue. This is not just Alaska. This is all of us as a country. We also need that recognition at the Federal level.

I encourage Members of this Chamber to recognize the importance of the Arctic, to pay greater attention to what is happening there, to make the region a priority in our policymaking efforts, and to help ensure that America, which is an Arctic nation by virtue of Alaska—that we, as an Arctic nation, catch up to all of the others that are looking with great interest, whether making investments or truly making an impression on the Arctic.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

RECOGNIZING PURDUE UNIVERSITY'S ALL-AMERICAN MARCHING BAND.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the talent and steadfast dedication of Purdue University's All-American Marching Band, which will be performing for the 100th time at the 103rd Running of the Indy 500.

Every year, the "Greatest Spectacle in Racing" attracts hundreds of thousands of fans to our State's capital. Throughout the last century, Purdue University's marching band has become an indispensable part of the annual festivities with their highly anticipated performance of traditional Indy 500 songs and other popular hits.

I commend the efforts and hard work put forth by the band's nearly 300 members. Their dedication in rehearsal is sure to pay off when they take to the famed Indy Motor Speedway this Sunday, welcoming spectators from around the world with familiar favorites, including the now customary performance of the classic "Back Home Again in Indiana."

I especially commend the Purdue University marching band directors, past and present, whose work make this tradition possible. This year, the band will be led by the acclaimed Hoosier, Jay Gephart, professor of music, and Al Wright, chair director of bands and orchestras at Purdue University. I am sure that under his direction, the All-American band will do Indiana proud.

I also recognize Purdue University's first marching band director, the late Paul Spotts Emrick, who initially forged the relationship between the University and the speedway. He directed Purdue's first performance at the famed 500-mile race in 1919, 100 years ago.

I applaud Purdue University's marching band for each year dedicating

themselves to sharing our Hoosier traditions and heritage with millions of viewers around the world. I extend my thanks to all who ensure that the tradition endures, and I look forward to another great performance this weekend from the Boilermakers. Go Boilers.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO MARY NAYLOR

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise, accompanied by an amazing public servant who is completing 29 years and 10 months of working in the U.S. Senate—Mary Naylor, my legislative director. She is angry with me right now for tricking her into this and walking into the Chamber and seeing my whole staff, but I wanted to just say a word to honor her.

When I came to the Senate—elected in 2012 and sworn in in January 2013—obviously, hiring a legislative director was a very, very important challenge that I was dealing with, and I had a number of people who wanted to do the job. There was a wonderful Senate staffer who was about to leave the Hill to see if there was life after the Senate. She wasn't sure whether there was but was really excited to see that. Yet, as tough a negotiator as she was, she let me persuade her to stay for one more term after she had wanted to leave to do other things. She did a remarkable job for me in my first term and has done a remarkable job now into my second term in the Senate. She has been my legislative director since my first day in the body, but as I pointed out, she is now nearly 30 years into serving this institution.

Let me tell you some things about Mary.

She is from Fargo, ND. She came to the Senate in 1989, which was right after she graduated with honors—Phi Beta Kappa—from Northwestern. She first became a legislative assistant for the late Senator Paul Simon in 1991. Then she eventually became the deputy chief of staff to Senator Kent Conrad of her home State. For most of her career in the Senate, she worked with Senator Conrad. When Senator Conrad became the Budget chairman in 2001, she became the Democratic staff director for the committee, and she remained in that position for 12 years until she became my legislative director in 2013.

Some highlights of her tenure with Budget include 10 budget resolutions, the Simpson-Bowles Commission, walking us back from a fiscal cliff in 2011, and a C-SPAN debut—oh, my gosh, a C-SPAN debut—in March 2008 when she testified before the Budget Committee on the fiscal year 2009 budget.

Mary Naylor played a critical role in the Affordable Care Act. With members of the Budget Committee, she helped to iron out the fiscal details of such a monumental bill, and she captivated a lot of my staffers in the office with tales of the high stakes parliamentary maneuvering she undertook to make sure the reconciliation component of the ACA complied with the Byrd rule.

One of the things that Mary does in my office that my staff loves is the parliamentary minute. At the end of every week, after I have gone back to Richmond, she will do a parliamentary minute and put an interesting problem or challenge on the table from the past and walk my legislative staff through how we should deal with it.

In 2011, the "Washingtonian" named Mary one of the 100 most powerful women in DC, and the "National Journal" named her among the top 14 women on the Hill.

Mary has helped me out in so many ways. She has learned more about aircraft carrier refueling than she ever thought possible and has helped me overcome now two bouts of the decommissioning of aircraft.

All of my staff understands that Mary has really been kind of the brains of the operation. She is in a league of her own. Every single bill of mine that has passed has her fingerprints on it, and I guess I am getting up to—I don't know—over 40 or 50 bills. She comes up with the ideas. She makes my ideas a lot better. She builds supports for our proposals. She tells me when my ideas are bad, and she is almost always right—not always right. She is almost always right. She helps me on my committees and floor strategy. She recruits, trains, and advises all of the amazing policy staffers I have working with me and all who have worked with me over the years.

That is what Mary has done for me and for the people of Virginia for 6 years. That is what she has done for the Senate for the United States for now 30 years. She is a policy whiz. She is a dogged go-getter, and I emphasize "dogged." That is a character reference if you know Mary's love of dogs. She is a walking parliamentary encyclopedia, and her dedication has helped me to achieve much more than I would have imagined as a Senator.

I recognize Mary to say, like so many in the offices in this building, her persistent service to Senator Conrad, to Senator Simon, to me, to the Budget Committee, to the Senate more broadly, and to the country have really made a difference in an awful lot of people's lives.

Anybody leaving, it is always bitter-sweet. I think that she is now going to find there is life after the Senate, and she has a cool next opportunity that she can pursue.

Whenever one of my staffers goes on to pursue a new cool opportunity, I am really happy for them, and yet it is hard to imagine what it will be like walking into the office every day and

not having Mary there as the brains of the operation and a great right hand at getting good things done.

So with that, I know my whole staff is thinking the same thought right now. We want to just thank Mary Naylor for her great service and commend her.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TAX REFORM

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, there was an article in the paper today telling us something that surprises nobody in this Chamber, really, on either side, surveying the tax packages, the proposals from Democrats and Republicans, and making the contrast, and it said the Democratic tax packages are significantly better for the middle class than the Republican tax package.

We know what happened 2-plus years ago when the Finance Committee, in the middle of the night, kept writing new language and biasing it towards the wealthiest people in the county.

We know that the Trump tax bill, voted for by the majority, opposed by all of us because over 75 percent of the benefits, over time, went to the richest 1 percent. Contrast that with our Working Families Tax Relief Act, which focuses on middle-class and working-class taxpayers, focuses on the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit under the theory that, if you cut taxes for the rich, which Republicans always do, that the money trickles down, but it doesn't trickle down. They say it is going to trickle down and help the middle class. Well, it really never does.

I heard President Trump promise a group of us in the White House that everybody would get a \$4,000 raise and several thousand dollars in tax cuts for middle-class families—it just didn't happen.

The way you grow the economy is you focus on the middle class, you cut taxes for the middle class, put money in their pocket, they spend it in local communities. You cut taxes for the rich, it goes to a Swiss bank account or wherever it goes.

So the newspaper today said what everybody already knows, that the best way to grow the economy, the best way to help this country, the best way to help the middle class is—surprise—cut taxes for the middle class. That is what the Working Families Tax Relief Act does. It helps working class kids.

The Trump tax bill pretended to cut taxes through the child tax credit. For the child tax credit, it actually left 26

million children out. Our legislation focuses on those 26 million children. They are not children of the rich. They are children of the middle class. They are working families. They are low-income kids.

So it is clear that that is the way this body should go. I understand who has the votes. I understand that the President of the United States—where the White House looks like a retreat for Wall Street executives—the President of the United States can always jam another tax cut for billionaires through this body.

But let's do the right thing and actually put our focus on working families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

S. 151

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, earlier today, the Senate overwhelmingly approved the Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act, known as the TRACED Act, authored by our colleagues Senators THUNE and MARKEY.

I am pleased to have been a cosponsor of this bill to help protect consumers from fraudulent, aggravating, and incessant robocalls.

The TRACED Act makes a number of important changes to our laws that will make it easier to fight illegal robocalls.

Most important, the TRACED Act requires telecommunications carriers to implement what is known as SHAKEN/STIR technology to verify whether caller IDs that appear on incoming calls are authentic.

When fully implemented, this technology will be a major advance against the illegal spoofing of calls that have resulted in successful scams.

Combating illegal robocalls has long been a focus of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging, which I chair, and on which the Presiding Officer serves.

Over the past 6 years, the Special Committee on Aging has held 22 hearings to examine scams that specifically target older Americans. Scams that we have highlighted include the IRS imposter scam, the Jamaican lottery scam, computer tech support schemes, grandparent scams, elder financial exploitation, identity theft, and the notorious drug mule scam.

The number and the kind of these scams are endless in their variety. The criminals are ruthless and relentless, and they will continue to come up with new ways to defraud Americans, particularly our seniors.

These scams are often initiated by robocallers who use caller ID spoofing to perpetrate their schemes. Many of us remember back in 2003 when the Do Not Call Registry was created. At that point, what we were able to do was register our phone numbers and block those unwanted, illegal robocalls. Fortunately, back then, telecommunications equipment could not easily be

used to disguise a caller ID to make it look like the call was coming from someplace other than its origin.

Unfortunately, technology today and particularly the emergence of the voice over internet protocol technology has changed all that to the point where the Do Not Call Registry has become virtually useless for most Americans. Now criminals can use VoIP to hide their identities while generating millions of robocalls from anywhere in the world at practically no cost.

We heard in the Aging Committee some heart-wrenching stories of consumers who have been ripped off because of the combination of the robocall and the disguising of the identity of the caller.

For example, in 2015, we heard from the Auburn, ME, Police Department about a woman who lost \$7,400 because she got one of these calls, and it was followed by another call that appeared to be the Auburn Police Department. That is what appeared on her caller ID. Yet, of course, it was nothing of the sort. But that was sufficient to make her think she really did have to pay what turned out to be \$7,400 of her retirement savings, which she could ill afford to lose.

In 2017, we heard from an 81-year-old veteran from Portland, ME, Phillip Hatch, who was a victim of the IRS imposter scam. In these scams, what happens is the robocaller pretends to be an IRS agent. He or she will tell the person who answers the phone that the consumer owes thousands of dollars in back taxes and penalties and that if they are not paid immediately, they will either be arrested or a lien will be put on their home. They manage to panic people of all ages—particularly our seniors—into paying money they do not owe to the IRS.

Everyone should be aware that if you really do owe back taxes to the IRS, you will get a letter from the IRS. You won't be called up and threatened. But that, unfortunately, is what these con artists, these ruthless criminals, do.

Well, Mr. Hatch was induced to pay some \$8,000 when he got a second call that appeared to be from the Portland Police Department telling him that if he did not pay up immediately, there was a warrant for his arrest—again, completely bogus. Mr. Hatch did not owe back taxes, much less penalties, but it was the spoofing of the call that made it look like it was from the Portland Police Department in this case—the Auburn Police Department in the previous case I described—that caused him to lose a substantial amount of money. His situation would have been even worse if his son had not intervened. He would have lost even more.

This is a problem that is getting worse every day. Oddly enough, lately on my cell phones, I have been receiving robocalls that are in Chinese, which is really bizarre. I don't know whether they are targeting a Chinese-American population in some part of the Washington, DC, area, but that is

what I have been getting lately. But all of us know how frequent, how annoying, and in many cases how dangerous these robocalls can be when they are conducted by these ruthless criminals.

Last year, the Federal Trade Commission logged an incredible 3.8 billion complaints about illegal robocalls. This year, industry sources estimate that nearly half of all mobile phone calls are fraudulent—nearly half. So this is a problem that deserves our attention. The American people are tired of having scammers ring their phones off the hook—or their cell phones—and they want these calls stopped. We have to do all we can to give the regulators the important tools to help fight these illegal robocalls.

I am very pleased that we have taken an important step today and that the Federal Communications Commission is also acting to increase the protections for consumers. We should be able to rely on the veracity of our caller ID identifications. That is why we have caller ID. But the spoofers have managed to defeat the purpose of caller ID, including being able to pretend to be the Department of Treasury, the Auburn Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies. No wonder people pick up the phone when they see the Department of Treasury, the Auburn Police Department, or the IRS is calling, but, in fact, that is not who is calling; it is a relentless criminal who is trying to steal money from the consumer.

It is my hope that this important consumer protection bill, which builds on all of the 22 hearings our Aging Committee has held, will become law shortly and provide relief to American consumers.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, yesterday I stood on the floor of our esteemed Senate, and I said: The Senate needs to do more. The Senate needs to do more.

I was very careful—and I want to reaffirm today—I was very careful not to say we are not doing anything. I talked about our important work on confirming judges. I think we are putting some very fine men and women on the Federal bench, who are going to make our country safer and better. I was also very careful to talk about the fact that after a logjam had been created on the appointments for the President's administration, we were finally able to break that logjam. We have started confirming some new advisers for the President.

I am very proud of the good work this body has done, but I did make the point that we need to do more. I talked about the fact that, in my judgment, there are many issues—if we think about them—on which my Democratic friends and my Republican colleagues have more in common than we don't, but we can't determine whether that is accurate unless we vote, unless we

bring bills to the floor, unless we get bills in front of the committee and mark them up. That is our word, as you know, for amending a bill.

One of the bills I talked about yesterday was the need for bipartisan support for trying to do something about the spam, fraudulent robocalls the American people are getting, about which Senator COLLINS just spoke so eloquently. I said there would be bipartisan support. I believed it. I believe it even more today. I am very proud of the Senate because we just passed a bill. Do you know how many people voted against it? One. One "no" vote. See what happens when Senators are allowed to be Senators?

There are other efforts that we can work on together. The cost of prescription drugs—I spoke about that yesterday. I don't want to go into it more today.

I will give you another one, and I know this is controversial, but I think it is less controversial than people realize—net neutrality, the importance of people being able to access the Internet freely without being blocked or without their speeds being throttled or without their being censored.

That is a very controversial issue around here, but I still believe we share more in common than we don't on that issue. I talk with my colleagues all the time. I say: We need to pass a bill. Do you know why? Because the businessmen and the businesswomen and the consumers need some predictability in this area. What happens now is, if we have a Democratic President who gets control of the FCC, they pass one set of net neutrality rules, and then if we have a Republican President who gets control of the FCC, they pass a different set of net neutrality rules. The business community and the consumers are like ping pong balls. There is no predictability. There is no certainty. You can't plan. So everybody says: We need to pass a bill. Well, I am going to say it too. We need to pass a bill, but the only way to pass a bill is to pass a bill. And I think that is an area where we can work.

Another area—I understand how hard it is to fix our healthcare delivery system, but we ought to at least try. Our efforts in the last Congress to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act did not work. We could not pass the bill. I do not know a single person, honestly, a fairminded person who thinks the Affordable Care Act is working. But there are things we can do in the meantime while we are trying to reach an agreement on health insurance and the healthcare delivery system that looks like somebody designed the two things on purpose. There are things we can do together in the meantime.

I think there is bipartisan support for the idea that if you have health insurance and you go to the emergency room—and you picked an emergency room at a hospital that is under your policy—and you go and you pay your \$500 deductible, a month later, you

should not get a bill for \$1,000. You call them up and you say: What do you mean? The hospital is listed on my policy. I did what I was supposed to do. I went there. It was an emergency, but I did not go to the closest hospital. I went to the hospital in my policy, and I get a bill for \$4,000.

They say: Oh, that doctor, that radiologist—not to pick on radiologists—that radiologist wasn't covered by your plan.

Well, how am I supposed to know?

We can address that. I guarantee you that there is bipartisan support to do something about that. We might not agree on the details, but that is why, you know, God created the Senate floor. You come down here, you debate, you discuss, and you offer amendments.

There are other examples. Let me say I am cutting this short because we are about to have another vote on a disaster bill. Thank you. Thank you, United States Senate. Thank you, President Trump, for meeting us in the middle.

I am not clairvoyant, but I feel really good about its passing—not good for the Senate as an institution, although I am proud of us today, but good for our farmers and our people in so many States who have been hurt by natural disasters—wildfires and hurricanes. Puerto Rico was hit with two hurricanes right in a row. We are going to do something about that today. I am happy for the Senate, but I am even happier for the American people.

I am going to say it again. We have more in common—our Democratic colleagues and our Republican colleagues—than we don't on certain issues, and I think we would surprise ourselves in what we could achieve if we just try.

Mr. President, 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 91, H.R. 2157.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 91, H.R. 2157, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to proceed be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Shelby-Leahy substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; that Senator SHELBY or his designee be recognized to make a motion to waive any budget points of order; further, that if the motion to waive is agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 250) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of the applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of the act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of H.R. 2157, as amended, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) would have voted "yea."

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) is necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 84, nays 9, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 128 Leg.]

YEAS—84

Baldwin	Casey	Ernst
Bennet	Cassidy	Feinstein
Blumenthal	Collins	Fischer
Blunt	Coons	Gardner
Booker	Cornyn	Gillibrand
Boozman	Cortez Masto	Graham
Brown	Cotton	Grassley
Burr	Cramer	Harris
Cantwell	Cruz	Hassan
Cardin	Daines	Hawley
Carper	Duckworth	Heinrich

Hirono	Merkley	Shaheen
Hoeben	Murkowski	Shelby
Hyde-Smith	Murphy	Sinema
Inhofe	Murray	Smith
Isakson	Perdue	Stabenow
Johnson	Peters	Sullivan
Jones	Portman	Tester
Kaine	Reed	Thune
Kennedy	Roberts	Tillis
King	Rosen	Udall
Klobuchar	Rubio	Van Hollen
Lankford	Sanders	Warner
Leahy	Sasse	Warren
Manchin	Schatz	Whitehouse
Markey	Schumer	Wicker
McConnell	Scott (FL)	Wyden
Menendez	Scott (SC)	Young

NAYS—9

Barrasso	Crapo	Paul
Blackburn	Lee	Risch
Braun	McSally	Romney

NOT VOTING—7

Alexander	Enzi	Toomey
Capito	Moran	
Durbin	Rounds	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 84, the nays are 9.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. CORNYN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) would have voted "yea."

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 129 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Baldwin	Cantwell	Cotton
Barrasso	Cardin	Cramer
Bennet	Carper	Cruz
Blumenthal	Casey	Daines
Blunt	Cassidy	Duckworth
Booker	Collins	Ernst
Boozman	Coons	Feinstein
Brown	Cornyn	Fischer
Burr	Cortez Masto	Gardner

Gillibrand	Manchin	Scott (SC)
Graham	Markey	Shaheen
Grassley	McConnell	Shelby
Harris	Menendez	Sinema
Hassan	Merkley	Smith
Hawley	Murkowski	Stabenow
Heinrich	Murphy	Sullivan
Hirono	Murray	Tester
Hoeven	Perdue	Thune
Hyde-Smith	Peters	Tillis
Inhofe	Portman	Udall
Isakson	Reed	Van Hollen
Johnson	Roberts	Warner
Jones	Rosen	Warren
Kaine	Rubio	Whitehouse
Kennedy	Sanders	Wicker
King	Sasse	Wyden
Klobuchar	Schatz	Young
Lankford	Schumer	
Leahy	Scott (FL)	

NAYS—8

Blackburn	Lee	Risch
Braun	McSally	Romney
Crapo	Paul	

NOT VOTING—7

Alexander	Enzi	Toomey
Capito	Moran	
Durbin	Rounds	

The bill (H.R. 2157), as amended, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their votes. Even though the final vote might be 5 months late, today is a good day for the Congress, for the Senate, for the American people, and for the Nation.

I have said from the beginning—a position I have taken in all of my decades in the Senate—that any disaster supplemental that passes this Chamber cannot pick and choose which American citizens to help in their time of need. We are all Americans. The American community bands together to support one another when disaster strikes, regardless of where we are from, what our politics are, or what our beliefs are. That is the American way, and it is the role of the Congress to make sure that it is done.

I am glad to stand on the Senate floor today, and I am glad to be here with my dear friend, the senior Senator from Alabama and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator SHELBY, to support what is a bipartisan, bicameral disaster supplemental appropriations bill.

Think of what we have done. This bill will provide long overdue aid to the people of California, Georgia, Florida, Nebraska, Iowa, North Carolina, South Carolina, Hawaii, Texas, Missouri, Alabama, and Puerto Rico just to name a few. Some of these people—they are all American citizens—have been trying to put their lives back together for nearly 2 years—since August of 2017.

It provides \$19.1 billion to help communities in these States and Territories to rebuild stronger than they were before. It includes more than \$2.4 billion in community development block grants, more than \$1.6 billion for the Federal Highway Administration to rebuild roads and bridges, and more than \$3 billion to support our Nation's farmers who lost their crops and livestock in the storms. It also provides

more than \$3 billion to rebuild our military's storm-damaged infrastructure.

It has been no secret that how to help the American citizens of Puerto Rico has been at the heart of our dispute on disaster aid, but I am pleased to report that the bill provides much needed assistance to these Americans, including \$605 million for the Nutrition Assistance Program, and \$304 million in community development block grants to help the island meet the FEMA match requirements.

One thing that we learned when Tropical Storm Irene struck Vermont is that you have rebuild better than you were so you are stronger when you face the next storm. We have included language that requires FEMA to rebuild the island stronger and better than it was before to help mitigate the damage of a future storm. We did this in certain areas in Vermont, and it made all the difference in the world.

This supplemental will unlock billions of dollars that Congress had previously appropriated for Puerto Rico and other communities across the country that the Trump administration has held back in the Treasury.

We reached this agreement because the Republicans and the Democrats came together across the aisle. It is a strong bipartisan agreement. It reflects that we are one Nation in times of need and that all Americans can count on each other. I was happy to see the strong support from the Senators here, but our work is not yet done.

Now we have to address the humanitarian crisis at our southern border. We have to help those who are fleeing from violence and persecution in their own countries. The President has requested \$4.5 billion. Some of this money is badly needed. There is no dispute about that, and I will support the part that is badly needed.

Everyone in this Chamber knows these are difficult issues that are often made more difficult given the President's rhetoric and extreme policies. Difficult issues take time. Let's lower the rhetoric, and let's do as we have done here—work together. We have been working day and night to strike a compromise on the President's request. We are close, but we are not there yet. Even as of late, late last night, we were still working on that. When we return, I hope we can negotiate a bipartisan agreement to provide additional humanitarian assistance.

To reach this agreement today, many of the Senators—and I mentioned, of course, Senator SHELBY, my friend, as chairman—and I, as vice chairman, worked together. So did many others, but none of us could do it without the dedicated staff that was involved. I could go home at 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock at night, but they were still there. I am talking about both the Democratic staff and the Republican staff. So I asked my Appropriations chief of staff, Chuck Kieffer, to give me a list.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks the list of names of both the Democratic staff and the Republican staff who worked so hard on this.

I said on a personal basis earlier that I remember when Tropical Storm Irene hit Vermont and how totally discouraged I was by the damage. Yet, within hours, I had texts and emails from Senators in this body—Republicans and Democrats alike. They said: When we were hit by a tornado, by flooding, by an earthquake—whatever it might have been—Vermont stood with us, and we will stand with Vermont.

That is what we are as the United States of America. The Senate did what it should do today. The Senate acted as the conscience of the Nation. We stood together to help all Americans.

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

LIST SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN LEAHY OF STAFF FOR H.R. 2157, THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Charles E. Kieffer, Chanda Betourney, Jess Berry, Jay Tilton, Hannah Chauvin, Dianne Nellor, Jean Toal Eisen, Erik Raven, Doug Clapp, Ellen Murray, Scott Nance, Chip Walgren, Drenan Dudley, Reeves Hart, Rachael Taylor, Alex Keenan, Jason McMahon, Tim Rieser, Dabney Hegg, Christina Monroe, Catie Finley, Shannon Hines, Jonathan Graffeo, David Adkins, Carlisle Clarke, Hamilton Bloom, Brian Potts, Tyler Owens, Andrew Newton, Adam Telle, Erny Lesofski, Laura Friedel, Sarah Boliek, Patrick Magnuson, Paul Grove, Clare Doherty.

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant 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 (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, all week, Chairman SHELBY and a number of our colleagues worked tirelessly to get a supplemental funding agreement for disaster relief over the finish line. He has prepared one thoughtful, good-faith compromise after another.

In fact, this has been going on for months now: compromise offer after compromise offer from Republicans—constant engagement and good-faith work. So I am pleased that, today, all of this hard work has at long last paid off. Thanks to the efforts from a number of our colleagues and thanks to the leadership of President Trump and his administration—and, I might add, the occupant of the Chair, who has been extremely persistent in this effort over the last weeks and months—the Senate has now passed a compromise solution

for disaster funding, and we have sent it over to the House.

Regretfully, they are gone.

The President has indicated he supports it. So the Senate's bipartisan vote is a big step toward making law and actually delivering the relief that communities across our Nation sorely need.

I am sorry that our House Democratic colleagues blocked commonsense efforts to include funding in this legislation for the ongoing humanitarian crisis down on the southern border. Despite days of negotiations, House Democrats insisted that we could not provide more funding for our overwhelmed agencies, which are running on fumes, without including other poison-pill policy riders. As a result, today's agreement omits those needed resources.

This wasn't money for the wall or even law enforcement. It was money so that the Federal Government can continue to house, feed, and care for the men, women, and children showing up along our southern border—money for agencies that are currently, literally, running on fumes.

This is money that is so uncontroversial—so uncontroversial—that even the New York Times published an editorial titled, "Congress, Give Trump His Border Money."

Even the New York Times blasted the "political gamesmanship [that] threatens to hold up desperately needed resources." That is what they called it—political gamesmanship.

Well, I am sorry to say their political gamesmanship did hold up these resources. Apparently, our House Democratic colleagues heard "President Trump" and the word "border" in the same sentence and decided they preferred no action at all to the sensible compromise that even the New York Times had called for.

It is too bad that partisan spite has infected even such blindingly obvious priorities as the humanitarian efforts on our own southern border. I am sorry that our Democratic friends have become so committed to "the resistance" that they are now to the left of the New York Times editorial board.

Nevertheless, we should celebrate the progress we are making today. The Senate passage of this legislation marks a huge step forward for communities across the United States that have gone far too long without receiving this Federal assistance to help them get back on their feet.

Finally, the millions of Americans who have grappled with nature's worst are closer to receiving the supplemental aid they urgently need for the western communities that are still sorting through the ashes of last year's record-breaking wildfires; our coastal states in the Southeast and Puerto Rico, where hurricane damage punched holes in homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure; the Deep South communities victimized by tornadoes; and for those still grappling with the flood-

waters that have surged over farms and towns across the Midwest and in my own State of Kentucky.

So I am grateful and relieved that Chairman SHELBY, Senator LEAHY, and colleagues of ours, including Senators PERDUE, ISAKSON, RICK SCOTT, RUBIO, ERNST, THUNE, BLUNT, SASSE, and others have brought us to this point with their tireless work on this subject.

I am grateful to the President for his leadership and focus on getting an outcome. I am glad we passed this legislation and sent it to the House. I urge our colleagues over in the House to support it.

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 78, S. 1332.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 78, 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.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 78 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.

Mitch McConnell, John Thune, Johnny Isakson, Jerry Moran, Mike Crapo, Roger F. Wicker, Steve Daines, Roy Blunt, Richard C. Shelby, Richard Burr, Mike Lee, James Lankford, John Cornyn, James E. Risch, David Perdue, Tim Scott, Rand Paul.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 157.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination. The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Andrew M. Saul, of New York, to be Commissioner of Social Security for the term expiring January 19, 2025. (Reappointment)

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Andrew M. Saul, of New York, to be Commissioner of Social Security for the term expiring January 19, 2025. (Reappointment)

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 224.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination. The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David Schenker, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of David Schenker, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to executive session to consider Calendar No. 162.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination. The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Heath P. Tarbert, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Heath P. Tarbert, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 163.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination. The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Heath P. Tarbert, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2024.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule

XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Heath P. Tarbert, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2024.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Susan Combs, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Susan Combs, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 39.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, Joni Ernst, Steve Daines, Roger F. Wicker, John Thune, Thom Tillis, John Kennedy, John Boozman, Pat Roberts, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Richard Burr, John Barrasso, Lindsey Graham, Rick Scott.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 40.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Rossie David Alston, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Rossie David Alston, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott,

Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McCONNELL. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Mitch McConnell, Pat Roberts, Steve Daines, John Barrasso, Tim Scott, Lindsey Graham, John Boozman, Roger F. Wicker, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, David Perdue, John Thune, Tom Cotton, Rick Scott, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 247 through 251 and 253 through 286 and all of the nominations on the Secretary's Desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Edward S. Smith

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Marcus B. Annibale
Col. Melvin G. Carter
Col. Robert C. Fulford
Col. Joseph A. Matos, III
Col. Jason L. Morris
Col. Thomas B. Savage
Col. Daniel L. Shipley
Col. James B. Wellons
Col. Brian N. Wolford

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Duane A. Gamble

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Scott D. Conn

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as Chief of Staff of the Army and appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 7033:

To be general

Gen. James C. McConville

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Marc H. Sasseville

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Eric T. Fick

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 7034:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Martin

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Laura J. Richardson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert P. White

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. William R. Merz

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Ross A. Myers

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Eric M. Smith

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Arnold W. Bunch, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. David A. Harris, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations and appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8033:

To be admiral

Adm. William F. Moran

The following named officer for appointment as Vice Chief of Naval Operations and appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8035:

To be admiral

Vice Adm. Robert P. Burke

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Herman S. Clardy, III

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Peter B. Andrysiak, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Jonathan P. Braga
Brig. Gen. John W. Brennan, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Miguel A. Correa
Brig. Gen. Clement S. Coward, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Donahoe
 Brig. Gen. Christopher T. Donahue
 Brig. Gen. Scott L. Efflandt
 Brig. Gen. Michael R. Fenzel
 Brig. Gen. David J. Francis
 Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Gericke
 Brig. Gen. Neil S. Hersey
 Brig. Gen. Lonnie G. Hibbard
 Brig. Gen. Diana M. Holland
 Brig. Gen. Omar J. Jones, IV
 Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Maranian
 Brig. Gen. Matthew W. McFarlane
 Brig. Gen. Christopher O. Mohan
 Brig. Gen. Laura A. Potter
 Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Pugh
 Brig. Gen. Robert A. Rasch, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. John B. Richardson, IV
 Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Royar
 Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Smith
 Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Todd, III
 Brig. Gen. Kevin Vereen
 Brig. Gen. Robert F. Whittle, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. David Wilson

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Tracy D. Smith

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Frank W. Roy

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Leopoldo A. Quintas, Jr.

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Kenneth A. Nava

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Francis J. Evon, Jr.

Brig. Gen. David J. Mikolaities

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mark J. Schindler

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. John F. Hussey

Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Juknelis

To be brigadier general

Col. Jan C. Norris

Col. Michael K. Pyle

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indi-

cated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Nicole M. Balliet
 Col. James A. Benson
 Col. Brian D. Bobo
 Col. Rodney C. Boyd
 Col. Andre J. Chevalier
 Col. Michael N. Cleveland
 Col. Amy F. Cook
 Col. Timothy D. Covington
 Col. Ronald A. Cupples
 Col. Jamie J. Dailey
 Col. Ronnie B. Delfin
 Col. Thomas C. Friloux
 Col. Kevin A. Fujimoto
 Col. Doyle Gillis, Jr.
 Col. Charles D. Hausman
 Col. Cindy H. Haygood
 Col. Lynn M. Heng
 Col. Larry L. Henry
 Col. Scott W. Hiipakka
 Col. Christine L. Hoffmann
 Col. Bryan M. Howay
 Col. Jack A. James
 Col. Nick Johnson
 Col. Robert J. Larkin
 Col. John A. Leblanc
 Col. David A. Lopina
 Col. Corwin J. Lusk
 Col. Roger D. Lyles
 Col. Thomas H. Mancino
 Col. Timothy S. McLaughlin
 Col. Alberto L. Miranda
 Col. Jennifer R. Mitchell
 Col. Jesse M. Morehouse
 Col. Alan B. Naugher
 Col. John T. Oakley
 Col. Douglas A. Paul
 Col. John A. Pelleriti
 Col. John J. Perkins
 Col. Dean A. Preston
 Col. Stephen L. Rhoades
 Col. Christopher S. Sandison
 Col. Stephen E. Schemenauer
 Col. Matthew D. Smith
 Col. Wallace E. Steinbrecher
 Col. Robin B. Stilwell
 Col. Craig W. Strong
 Col. Blair E. Tinkham
 Col. Michael A. Tougher, III
 Col. Michael E. Wegscheider
 Col. Brian F. Wertzler
 Col. Richard A. Wholey
 Col. Richard D. Wilson
 Col. John J. Wojcik
 Col. James A. Zollar

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Bradley J. Cox
 Col. Carl C. Danberg
 Col. Daniel H. Dent
 Col. Ralph R. Robovsky
 Col. Adam C. Volant

The following Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Andrew C. Diefenthaler
 Col. James M. Jones

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Sean S. Buck

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John J. Broadmeadow

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Brian D. Beaudreault

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. George W. Smith, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Robert F. Hedelund

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grades indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Rodney L. Faulk
 Brig. Gen. Deborah L. Kotulich
 Brig. Gen. Frederick R. Maiocco
 Brig. Gen. Gregory J. Mosser
 Brig. Gen. John H. Phillips
 Brig. Gen. Joe D. Robinson
 Brig. Gen. Alberto C. Rosende
 Brig. Gen. Richard C. Staats, Jr.
 Brig. Gen. Kevin C. Wulfhorst

To be brigadier general

Col. Timothy E. Brennan
 Col. Cary J. Cowan, Jr.
 Col. Christopher J. Dziubek
 Col. Jeffrey M. Farris
 Col. Robert E. Guidry
 Col. Michelle A. Link
 Col. Laurence S. Linton
 Col. Pamela L. McGaha
 Col. Steven B. McLaughlin
 Col. Joseph A. Papenfus
 Col. Joseph A. Ricciardi
 Col. Patricia R. Wallace
 Col. David P. Warshaw
 Col. Stuart E. Werner
 Col. Wanda N. Williams

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David S. Nahom

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Marshall B. Webb

IN THE ARMY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Jack M. Davis

Col. Paula C. Lodi
Col. Mark W. Thompson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jeffery D. Broadwater

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S
DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN568 AIR FORCE nomination of Christopher B. Athearn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN620 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning ERIKA O. BERNARDO, and ending CAROLE M.Y. VILLAMARIA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN621 AIR FORCE nominations (5) beginning COREY T. BEALS, and ending CHRISTOPHER R. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN622 AIR FORCE nomination of Daniel W. Schlieder, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN623 AIR FORCE nominations (43) beginning DEBORAH J. ANGELES, and ending KERI L. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN649 AIR FORCE nomination of Douglas P. Wickert, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN650 AIR FORCE nomination of Richard T. Cooney, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN652 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning TAMMIE A. CANADA, and ending DOUGLAS N. SCHNEEKLOTH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN654 AIR FORCE nominations (52) beginning ALEXANDER A. ADELEYE, and ending DESBAH R. YAZZIE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN655 AIR FORCE nominations (4) beginning LEO J. BURKARDT, and ending DAVID M. MAURER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN694 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning MICHAEL R. CABRAL, and ending RAY A. ZUNIGA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN709 AIR FORCE nomination of Tann S. Jones, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 2, 2019.

IN THE ARMY

PN569 ARMY nomination of Theodore W. Kleisner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN570 ARMY nomination of Robert W. Hughes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN571 ARMY nomination of Larry R. Jordan, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN572 ARMY nomination of Kontrina S. Park, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN573 ARMY nomination of Marcus L. Jordan, which was received by the Senate and

appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN574 ARMY nominations (3) beginning ROBERT M. HUDSON, and ending JAMES D. SIZEMORE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN575 ARMY nominations (4) beginning JOHN E. CALLIHAN, II, and ending JEFFREY F. RYAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN576 ARMY nomination of Boguslaw A. Augustyn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN577 ARMY nominations (154) beginning JAMES R. ACHENBACH, and ending KEITH B. WEBER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN578 ARMY nominations (50) beginning KEITH A. ARCHIBALD, and ending FRANK L. WITSBERGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN579 ARMY nominations (210) beginning TIMOTHY B. ALEXANDER, and ending WING Y. YU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN624 ARMY nomination of Christopher L. Metzger, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN625 ARMY nomination of Jonathan W. Anderson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN656 ARMY nomination of Brian J. Reed, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN657 ARMY nomination of Thomas J. Wargo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN658 ARMY nomination of Terrence Sommers, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN660 ARMY nomination of David M. Rozelle, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN661 ARMY nomination of Tony L. Dedmond, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN662 ARMY nomination of Ray G. McCulloch, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN665 ARMY nomination of Cory J. Cousins, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN666 ARMY nomination of Damon L. Augustine, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN667 ARMY nomination of Paul J. Stambaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN668 ARMY nomination of Brenton D. Griffith, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN669 ARMY nomination of Andrew E. Radbill, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN672 ARMY nominations (2) beginning RICHARD ELIAS, and ending WILLIAM A. WATTS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN673 ARMY nominations (12) beginning MARLON G. BURNS, and ending MICHAEL F. WOOD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN674 ARMY nominations (2) beginning PAUL R. BARBO, and ending MARK A. WURTH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN675 ARMY nominations (5) beginning FREDERICK W. ALF, III, and ending MICHAEL D. LEWIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN677 ARMY nominations (23) beginning TIMOTHY S. ADAMS, and ending DENNIS R. TURNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2019.

PN698 ARMY nominations (44) beginning CAROL A. ANDERSON, and ending ABDUL R. WILLIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2019.

PN699 ARMY nominations (7) beginning THOMAS A. BRYANT, and ending ARTHUR F. YEAGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2019.

PN700 ARMY nominations (8) beginning JEREMY J. BEARSS, and ending MICHELLE THOMPSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 30, 2019.

PN710 ARMY nomination of Rebecca A. Brawner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 2, 2019.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN629 MARINE CORPS nominations (29) beginning LESLIE S. ALBERS, and ending SEAN E. ZUKOWSKY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

IN THE NAVY

PN315 NAVY nomination of Steven J. Debich, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 24, 2019.

PN316 NAVY nomination of Neil Partain, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 24, 2019.

PN406 NAVY nomination of Robert G. Graham, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 12, 2019.

PN407 NAVY nomination of Laura C. Gilstrap, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 12, 2019.

PN440 NAVY nomination of Micheal K. Wagner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN441 NAVY nomination of Jason T. Stepp, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN442 NAVY nomination of Stephen C. Plew, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN443 NAVY nomination of Michael D. Krisman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN444 NAVY nomination of Michael J. Cirivello, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN445 NAVY nomination of Zachary J. Conley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 25, 2019.

PN488 NAVY nomination of Brentone E. Helbig, which was received by the Senate

and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 5, 2019.

PN550 NAVY nomination of Patrick H. O'Mahoney, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 26, 2019.

PN581 NAVY nominations (3) beginning GUY W. JENSEN, and ending VENITA M. SIMPSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN582 NAVY nomination of Marissa A. Mayor, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN583 NAVY nomination of Adam C. Hancock, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN584 NAVY nomination of John J. Eastman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2019.

PN626 NAVY nomination of Terence B. McAdoo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN627 NAVY nomination of Donald A. Sinitiere, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN628 NAVY nominations (45) beginning ROBERT H. BATTLE, and ending KEITH E. WILBER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2019.

PN689 NAVY nomination of Riley A. Walls, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN690 NAVY nomination of Benjamin D. Adams, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN691 NAVY nomination of Jessica M. Miller, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN692 NAVY nomination of Frank R. Bittner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN693 NAVY nomination of David M. Groves, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 226, 227, 228, 235, 236, and 237.

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

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of Michael G. Bailey, of Arizona, to be United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of four years; Brent R. Bunn, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho for the term of four years; Eric S. Gartner, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years; Timothy J. Downing, of Oklahoma, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma for the term of four years; William Travis Brown, Jr., of Louisiana,

to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Louisiana for the term of four years; and Michael Blaine East, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bailey, Bunn, Gartner, Downing, Brown, and East nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 112 and 124.

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

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of William Bookless, of California, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration, and Christopher Fall, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bookless and Fall nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to executive session and the consider-

ation of Executive Calendar No. 122; that the Senate vote on the nomination with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements relating to the nomination be printed in the RECORD.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 177, 220, 289, 290, 291, 179, 218, and all nominations on the Secretary's Desk in the Foreign Service.

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

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of Michael J. Fitzpatrick, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ecuador; Kate Marie Byrnes, of Florida, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of North Macedonia; Bridget A. Brink, of Michigan, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Slovak Republic; John Jefferson Daigle, of Louisiana, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cabo Verde; Matthew S. Klimow, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Executive Service, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkmenistan; Jeffrey Ross Gunter, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Iceland; James S. Gilmore, of Virginia, to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador; PN519 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (7) beginning Kenneth H. Merten, and ending Kevin M. Whitaker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 25, 2019; PN604 FOREIGN SERVICE nomination of Lisa Anne Rigoli, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 10, 2019; and PN607 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (5) beginning

Timothy Ryan Harrison, and ending Rachel Lynne Vanderberg, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 10, 2019.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Fitzpatrick, Byrnes, Brink, Daigle, Klimow, Gunter, and Gilmore nominations and all nominations on the Secretary's Desk in the Foreign Service en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 187 and 215.

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

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of John Barsa, of Florida, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and Richard C. Parker, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that no further motions be in order; and that any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Barsa and Parker nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate 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.

TRIBUTE TO ALVIN H. PERRY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, today it is my high honor to pay tribute to a genuine Kentucky hero. As a member of the greatest generation, Alvin H. Perry of Wilmore, KY, personifies the greatest values of our Nation. In the Second World War, he fought with the Allied forces of freedom to defeat one of the greatest evils the world has ever known. In doing so, Alvin earned the lasting admiration of his countrymen and the gratitude of the free world.

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of D-day, the largest amphibious invasion in world history, the French Republic will express its thanks and respect to Alvin in a special way. At a ceremony in Wilmore, the Consul General of France responsible for Kentucky Guillaume Lacroix will present Alvin, now 95, with his nation's highest distinction: the Legion of Honor Medal.

The American and French people share a unique bond of friendship. As our consequential ally during the War of Independence, our two countries stood shoulder-to-shoulder in the pursuit of liberty and equality. Years later, millions of American soldiers would fight in France to defend those same principles. More than 100,000 of them would make the ultimate sacrifice there, and tens of thousands of our heroic fallen rest in French soil forevermore.

There is perhaps no better display of this brotherhood among nations than the events during Operation Overlord. On the beaches of Normandy and across the French countryside, American forces once more came to the defense of our friends and our shared ideals. It was during the Battle of Normandy that PFC Alvin Perry and his 331st Infantry Regiment, 83rd Infantry Division, took their first steps onto the European continent fighting for the liberation of France.

During the battle, Alvin was wounded, struck with a bullet in his shoulder. He was unable to receive proper medical attention and, along with other members of his unit, was later captured by the enemy. Alvin spent the following 10 months as a prisoner of war near Munich, where he endured brutal conditions and forced labor in a Nazi camp. He struggled each day, relying upon aid parcels for survival. But through all his hardships, Alvin never faltered or resigned to defeat. At long last, it was the sight of an Allied tank that finally meant liberation for this brave soldier. It also marked the end of his wartime service. Like his father and brother who also served in uniform, Alvin bravely defended our democracy and our American way of life.

When Alvin returned home to Kentucky, he was adorned with the Prisoner of War Medal, the Purple Heart Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for his intrepid service in France. Now, after more than seven decades, Alvin will add another well-deserved decoration.

Originally founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, the National Order of the Legion of Honor is bestowed only on those who render the highest levels of service to the French Republic and her people. Receiving the honor, Alvin joins a distinguished membership that includes Secretary of State Colin Powell, General George C. Patton, and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.

Our Nation's veterans deserve our utmost respect and gratitude, and I am grateful for the chance to honor this particular hero. So, it is my sincere privilege to congratulate Alvin for receiving this impressive distinction. Through his service and sacrifice, he has made us all quite proud. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me, the people of Kentucky, and the French Republic in thanking Alvin Perry for his service to the cause of human freedom.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from votes number 128 and number 129 due to the birth of my granddaughter, Josephine Emily Durbin. Had I been present, I would have voted yea to waive the Budget Act with respect to the emergency spending to help the States and Territories impacted by storms and other natural disasters. I would have voted yea on passage of H.R. 2157, as amended by the Shelby-Leahy substitute amendment, as well.

NDAAs

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Democrats continue to propose thoughtful, effective solutions to the humanitarian crisis at our southern border.

In February, after the President finally ended his government shutdown, I helped write an omnibus appropriations bill that included \$564 million for inspection equipment at ports of entry to detect lethal narcotics and \$414 million for humanitarian assistance at the border.

Last week, I and a number of my colleagues are reintroducing a comprehensive bill to address the root causes of the humanitarian crisis coming out of the Northern Triangle. Our bill cracks down on cartels and traffickers, provides for in-country processing so that refugees can seek protection without making a dangerous northbound journey, expands third-country resettlement in the region, and eliminates immigration court backlogs.

I note with regret that the President and his political appointees in the Department of Defense have other priorities. They continue to take from our military and ignore our military's

readiness to build the President's medieval wall.

We all remember Donald Trump's idea that we need a 2,000-mile concrete wall from sea to shining sea and his claim that Mexico would pay for it. He said it some 200 times on the campaign trail and in the Oval Office.

When Mexico said no, the President told the military they would have to pay for it. On February 15, President Trump announced that he would go around Congress and build the wall with \$6.1 billion that Congress gave to our military. After the announcement, the President was asked if he had consulted his military advisers first. He said that they told him some of the tradeoffs, but, "It didn't sound too important to me."

In March, Acting Secretary Shanahan took the first step: taking \$1 billion appropriated by Congress for military pay and pensions to use for the wall. DOD told us that they had more money than they needed because the Army missed their recruiting goals.

At a hearing that same week, Secretary of the Army Mark Esper admitted that the Army hadn't budgeted for paying the salaries of the troops on the border, and they were short \$350 million. Why didn't Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan take this \$1 billion of extra funds and give some to the Army? His notification to Congress laid it out in disappointing detail. He labeled the wall a "higher priority."

It is incredible that these are the priorities of the President and Acting Secretary Shanahan: wall first, military last.

Then on May 10, Acting Secretary Shanahan did it again, but he took \$1.5 billion from the military this time. The Washington Post headline the next day said it all: "Pentagon will pull money from ballistic missile and surveillance plane programs to fund border wall."

Once again, the Pentagon claimed that the funds were extra, that the Pentagon couldn't spend this missile defense money and surveillance money this year for various reasons. Once again, the "higher priority" was the wall.

But the Army isn't the only one in need. Each military service is blinking red. Last month, in a leaked memo, the head of the Marine Corps, General Neller, said that the President's decision was contributing to "unacceptable risk to Marine Corps combat readiness and solvency."

General Neller noted that the marines had already pulled out of three military exercises and were cutting back on combat equipment maintenance because there wasn't enough money to go around. He noted that Hurricanes Florence and Michael last year had done \$3.6 billion in damage to Camp Lejeune and other Marine Corps property. He said that marines were living in "compromised housing," with another hurricane season starting up

this June. He also warned that he might also have to cancel more than a dozen additional exercises if the marines didn't get budget help. Once again, we are seeing the wall is first, and the military is last.

In an unusual move late last month, Secretary of the Air Force Heather Wilson published an op-ed highlighting the impact of several natural disasters on Air Force bases. In October 2018, Hurricane Michael inflicted \$4.7 billion of damage on Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida. In March 2019, a historic flood inundated Offutt Air Force base in Nebraska, submerging dozens of buildings. The Senate continues to work on an emergency supplemental to make a down payment on repairs at these bases, as well as at Camp Lejeune, but in the meantime, this \$1.5 billion could have jump started repairs months ago. Once again, the wall came first, and the military came last.

In each case, the Pentagon didn't ask me to approve these transfers as it normally does. As vice chair of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I have different priorities, the ones I have mentioned, and so they went around me and the rest of Congress.

Also still to come is the \$3.6 billion from cancelling important military construction projects. The damage continues to pile up. These harmful decisions will continue until my Republican colleagues side with our military over a campaign pledge. I hope they think long and hard about which one of those is more important.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, once again, our Republican colleagues are spending another week rubberstamping President Trump's extreme nominees.

Daniel Collins, nominated to a California Ninth Circuit seat, received a vote over the objection of both of California's Senators.

Before this year, a judicial nominee had never been confirmed over the objection of both home State Senators. Mr. Collins's confirmation marked the sixth time it has happened this year.

This Republican Senate has effectively killed the blue slip for circuit court nominations. This is a precedent that could come back to haunt each of our States. My Republican colleagues who are voting repeatedly to override home State Senators' objections may come to regret those votes someday.

I opposed the Collins nomination. I agree with Senators Feinstein and Harris that Collins has "a history of taking strong litigation positions for no reason other than attempting to overturn precedent and push legal boundaries."

I am particularly troubled by his extensive representation of the tobacco industry and his inadequate recusal commitment when it comes to matters involving his former tobacco industry clients.

The district court nominees scheduled for votes this week also have a

long history of advancing extreme ideological views.

When it comes to abortion, North Carolina district court nominee Kenneth Bell once wrote in an op-ed, "There is no middle ground." Missouri district court nominee Stephen Clark has spent much of his legal career litigating against reproductive rights and access to contraceptives.

Utah district court nominee Howard Nielson wrote a memo for the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, arguing that the Geneva Conventions, which prohibit torture, do not apply to civilians captured abroad.

DC district nominee Carl Nichols has advanced extreme views of Executive power, including arguing that Presidents and Presidential aides have absolute immunity from congressional process.

I opposed these extreme nominees, and I regret that the Senate's advice and consent process has become an exercise in Republican rubberstamping. This institution can and should do better.

ALBERTO CURAMIL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President I want to bring to the Senate's attention the story and the example of Alberto Curamil, an environmental activist who is a member of the indigenous Mapuche people in Chile's Araucania region. The Mapuche are Chile's largest indigenous group, and since the 1800s they have struggled to protect their culture, territory, rivers, forests, and natural resources against encroachment and destruction by settlers and energy companies that have often acted with impunity and the backing of the government. Mr. Curamil has dedicated his life to this cause. It is the existential struggle of indigenous people in scores of countries as the insatiable global demand for energy, arable land, water, timber, oil, gas, and minerals threatens their ancestral lands and way of life.

Several years ago, during a prolonged drought in Chile, the Ministry of Energy announced a plan for two large hydroelectric projects in Araucania, without consulting the Mapuche people who live there. The projects would reportedly divert more than 500 million gallons of water for power generation, severely limiting water flow and damaging the ecosystem of the Cautin River on which many of the Mapuche people depend for survival.

Mr. Curamil, who has three children, lives on the outskirts of the town of Curacautin. He is a farmer who raises animals. His wife teaches the Mapuche language. Fearing what the harm to the river would mean for his people, he organized Mapuche and non-Mapuche, environmental organizations, lawyers, and academics to try to stop the projects. In public protests and in court, they argued that the government had ignored Chilean law which

requires free, prior, and informed consent of affected communities before approving such projects. Despite harassment, threats, and violent attacks, Mr. Curamil succeeded in uniting the opposition, and in 2016 the projects were canceled.

But that was not the end of it.

On August 14, 2018, Mr. Curamil was arrested by Chile's national police and imprisoned. He has been charged with assault during a bank robbery in which a guard was injured and hostages taken. An anonymous witness reportedly said that one of the robbers looked like a Mapuche, and they arrested Mr. Curamil. There have been no judicial proceedings, and Mr. Curamil remains in pretrial detention.

Mr. Curamil and his family say that he is a victim of retaliation for his environmental activism, that he was attending a meeting in a different town at the time of the robbery, and that multiple people can attest to his presence there. At the time of his arrest, his house was ransacked by police and left in a shambles.

In November 2018, another Mapuche, Camilo Catrillanca, age 24, died after being shot in the back by police. He was a member of the Mapuche Territorial Alliance, a grassroots organization that seeks to reintegrate the Mapuche people through reclaiming their language, territory, and rights that were fractured and repeatedly violated during the past two centuries.

I mention these events to put in context the recent announcement that Alberto Curamil was selected as one of the 2019 winners of the Goldman Environmental Prize. The prize honors grassroots environmental activists from around the world, singling out individuals for their extraordinary and sustained efforts to protect the natural environment, often at great personal risk.

Not only did Mr. Curamil lead a successful challenge to the unlawful decision by the Chilean Ministry of Energy, he is being subjected to what many suspect is a flagrant and vindictive abuse of the judicial process of the type that we have come to expect in countries with authoritarian governments like Russia but not democracies like Chile.

If the Chilean authorities have credible evidence to support the charge against Mr. Curamil, they should produce it in a public trial and provide him with the opportunity to defend himself. Instead, nearly 10 months since his arrest, he languishes in jail while his wife and children are alone fending for themselves.

The attempts to intimidate and silence Mr. Curamil and the threats to his people and the natural environment are not unique. This is happening to indigenous people all over the world, and each year the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize helps to call attention to those like Mr. Curamil who have risked their lives on behalf of their communities, wildlife species,

rivers, lakes, forests, and oceans that are being threatened or destroyed.

Mr. Curamil is an activist for environmental and social justice that Chileans should take pride in. Like the many hundreds in attendance in San Francisco and Washington who cheered when his daughter, Belen Curamil, received the prize on his behalf, the Chilean people should recognize Mr. Curamil for his courageous defense of Chile's natural environment and diverse cultural heritage.

We should also be concerned that Mr. Curamil's arrest takes place against a backdrop of escalating violence between the national police and Mapuche activists. At the heart of the dispute is land ownership and lack of consultation on legislation or investment projects that directly affect the Mapuche. Timber is Chile's second-largest export commodity, worth billions of dollars annually, and the political elite is deeply invested in the industry. Mapuche activists are engaged in a campaign against the timber industry and its defenders in the government. In response, prosecutors are using an anti-terrorism law originally introduced by the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet to stifle political dissent. The law allows for indefinite pretrial detention, investigations being kept secret for up to 6 months, and evidence admitted in oral hearings from anonymous witnesses, as in Mr. Curamil's case.

This situation is aptly described by Global Witness in its 2017 report, *Defenders of the Earth*:

It is increasingly clear that, globally, governments and business are failing in their duty to protect activists at risk . . . Ironically, it is the activists themselves who are painted as criminals, facing trumped-up criminal charges and aggressive civil cases brought by governments and companies seeking to silence them. This criminalization is used to intimidate defenders, tarnish their reputations and lock them into costly legal battles.

Chile's police have intervened violently on the side of private companies, intimidating Mapuche communities. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples warned that the government and police are increasingly targeting activists who are campaigning to protect their land from mining, logging, and dams. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has condemned the Chilean Government for applying anti-terrorism laws against Mapuche leaders.

According to Amnesty International, "Although violence against defenders is a constant in the region, little is known about what is happening in Chile, especially in relation to the historical context of criminalization and stigmatization of the Mapuche and their leaders. The Chilean authorities have an obligation to guarantee conditions that enable human rights defenders to carry out their work and to establish protection mechanisms for environmental defenders and Indigenous leaders who face constant criminalization and stigmatization."

Again, these circumstances are not unique to Chile. Similar confrontations are occurring in many countries. But Mr. Curamil's receipt of the Goldman Environmental Prize should cause everyone to pay attention, and to ask, Should not these issues be handled better? Is it acceptable for the Chilean Government to label these largely defenseless, mostly impoverished people as "terrorists," for trying to protect their territory and way of life? Should not the Chilean Government act as a convener of a dialogue that recognizes the legitimate rights of its indigenous population, that ensures they are consulted in a timely and meaningful way, as the law requires, about decisions that affect them, and that their views are properly reflected in those decisions? Is that not the government's responsibility? To listen to its citizens who have traditionally been ignored and whose way of life is threatened and to find creative, sustainable solutions?

I join others in congratulating Alberto Curamil for setting an example at a time when the natural environment is under siege due to human development; recklessness, and greed. We see the consequences on every continent—tropical forests cut down for oil palm plantations, coral reefs destroyed, rivers polluted, dammed and diverted, fish populations depleted, and other wildlife species facing extinction.

Earlier this month, a UN assessment of the world's biodiversity compiled by 145 experts from 50 countries over 3 years, reported that "the health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever. We are eroding the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide."

This is true in Chile as it is in virtually every country. Complacency is not an answer, and I hope the Chilean Government will recognize that people like Alberto Curamil should be listened to and supported, not threatened and jailed.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present on May 16, 2019, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 116, the confirmation of Jeffrey A. Rosen, to be Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 123, the confirmation of Howard C. Nielson, Jr., of Utah, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 124, the confirmation of Stephen R. Clark, Sr., of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 125,

the confirmation of Carl J. Nichols, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 126, the confirmation of Kenneth D. Bell, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider S. Amdt. 250 to H.R. 2157, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019. This measure provides appropriations to address recent natural disasters and contains spending that qualifies for cap adjustments under current statute.

This measure includes \$19,121 million in budget authority that is designated as being for emergency purposes pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. Of that amount, \$2,693 million is for spending in the security category, and \$16,428 million is for non-security spending. CBO estimates that this budget authority will result in \$5,364 million in outlays in fiscal year 2019.

As a result of the aforementioned designations, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$2,693 million, revised non-security budget authority by \$16,428 million, and outlays by \$5,364 million

in fiscal year 2019. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2019 by \$19,121 million in budget authority and \$5,364 million in outlays.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

	\$ in millions	2019
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,639,324
Outlays		3,550,009
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority		19,121
Outlays		5,364
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,658,445
Outlays		3,555,373

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$ in millions						2019
Current Allocation:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							716,000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							620,577
General Purpose Outlays							1,356,400
Adjustments:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							2,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							16,428
General Purpose Outlays							5,364
Revised Allocation:							
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							718,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							637,005
General Purpose Outlays							1,361,764
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total	
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	2,693	2,693	
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	16,428	16,428	
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	0	5,364	5,364	

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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. 19-32 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Canada for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$387 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. 19-32

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 Canada.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment * \$288 million.
Other \$99 million.
Total \$387 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Four hundred twenty-five (425) MK 54 Lightweight Torpedo Conversion Kits.

Non-MDE: Also included are torpedo containers, Recoverable Exercise Torpedoes (REXTORP) with containers, Fleet Exercise Section (FES) and fuel tanks, air launch accessories for fixed wing, torpedo spare parts, training, publications, support and test 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 (CN-P-AMP).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: CN-P-APR.

(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 16, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Canada—MK 54 Lightweight Torpedoes

The Government of Canada has requested to buy four hundred twenty-five (425) MK 54 lightweight torpedo conversion kits. Also included are torpedo containers, Recoverable Exercise Torpedoes (REXTORP) with containers, Fleet Exercise Section (FES) and fuel tanks, air launch accessories for fixed wing, torpedo spare parts, training, publications, support and test 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 \$387 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the military capability of Canada, a NATO ally that is an important force for ensuring political stability and economic progress and a

contributor to military, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations around the world.

Canada intends to upgrade its current inventory of MK 46 torpedoes to the MK 54 with the purchase of these kits. The MK 54 torpedo is designed to be easily upgraded from the existing MK 46 torpedo. Canada plans to utilize MK 54 Lightweight Torpedoes on its Royal Canadian Navy's Halifax class ships, the Royal Canadian Air Force's CP-140 Aurora Aircraft, and the CH-148 Maritime Helicopters. Canada will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor for the MK 54 Torpedo is Raytheon Integrated Defense Systems, Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The Government of Canada is expected to negotiate an offset agreement with Raytheon, in accordance with Canada's Industrial and Technological Benefits (ITB) Policy, before signing the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Canada. However, it is anticipated that engineering and technical support services provided by the U.S. Government may be required on an interim basis for training and technical assistance.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-32

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 MK 54 Torpedo is a conventional torpedo that can be launched from surface ships, and rotary and fixed wing aircraft. The MK 54 is an upgrade to the MK 46 Torpedo. The upgrade to the MK 54 entails replacement of the torpedo's sonar and guidance and control systems with modern technology. The new guidance and control system uses a mixture of commercial-off-the-shelf and custom-built electronics. The warhead, fuel tank and propulsion system from the MK 46 torpedo are re-used in the MK 54 configuration with minor modifications. There is no sensitive technology in the MK 54 or its support and test equipment. The assembled MK 54 torpedo and several of its individual components are classified CONFIDENTIAL. The MK 54 operational software is classified as SECRET. Canada has not requested nor will it be provided with the source code for the MK 54 operational software.

2. 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.

3. A determination has been made that Canada can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Canada.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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. 19-31, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Japan for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$317 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. HOPPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-31

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 Japan.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$302 million.
Other \$15 million.
Total \$317 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
One hundred sixty (160) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM).

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

Non-MDE: Also included are containers, weapon support and support equipment, spare and repair parts, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (JA-D-YCM).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: JA-D-YAO, JA-D-YAK, JA-D-YAI, JA-D-YAH.

(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 16, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Japan—AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM)

The Government of Japan has requested to buy one hundred sixty (160) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), and one (1) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM guidance section. Also included are containers, weapon support and support equipment, spare and repair parts, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$317 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Asia-Pacific region. It is vital to U.S. national interests to assist Japan in developing and maintaining a strong and effective self-defense capability.

The proposed sale of these missiles will provide Japan a critical air defense capability to assist in defending the Japanese homeland and U.S. personnel stationed there. Japan will have no difficulty absorbing these additional missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support does not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor is Raytheon Missile Systems, Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset arrangements proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the Purchaser and the prime contractor.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government or contractor representatives in Japan.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-31

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 proposed sale will involve the release of sensitive technology to the Government of Japan related to the AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM). The AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM is a radar guided missile featuring digital technology and micro-miniature solidstate electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high flying, low flying, and maneuvering targets. The AMRAAM All Up Round is classified CONFIDENTIAL. The major components and subsystems are classified from UNCLASSIFIED to CONFIDENTIAL, and technology data and other documentation are classified up to SECRET.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary obtained knowledge of the specific hardware or software in the proposed sale, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapons system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. The sensitive technology being released under this notification is subject to the security criteria established in National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) for the Government of Japan. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Japan.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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. 19-26 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$313.9 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. 19-26

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: Republic of Korea.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$292.4 million.
Other \$21.5 million.
Total \$313.9 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Up to ninety-four (94) Rounds of SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missiles.

Twelve (12) MK 97 MOD 0 Guidance Sections for SM-2 Block IIIB.

Non-MDE: Also included is technical assistance; training and training equipment; publication and technical data; and related logistics support, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (KS-P-AMO and KS-P-AMR)

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KS-P-AHU, KS-P-AJA, KS-P-AJX, KS-P-ALM

(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 Annex Attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: May 16, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION
Korea—SM-2 Block IIIB

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has requested to buy up to ninety-four (94) rounds of SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missiles and twelve (12) MK 97 MOD 0 Guidance Sections for SM-2 Block IIIB. Also included is technical assistance: training and training equipment; publication and technical data; and related logistics support, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$313.9 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by meeting the legitimate security and defense needs of one of the closest allies in the INDO-PACOM Theater. The Republic of Korea is one of the major political and economic powers in East Asia and the Western Pacific and a key partner of the United States in ensuring peace and stability in that region.

The ROK Navy intends to use the SM-2 Block IIIB to supplement its existing inventory. The proposed sale will provide a defensive capability while enhancing interoperability with U.S. and other allied forces. The Republic of Korea will have no difficulty absorbing these additional missiles into its armed forces.

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

The prime contractor will be the Raytheon Missile Systems Company, Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the Purchaser and the prime contractor.

Implementation of the proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the ROK. However, U.S. Government or contractor personnel in-country visits will be required on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-26

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 SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missile consists of a Guidance Unit, Dual Thrust Rocket Motor, Steering Control Unit, and Telemeter with omni-directional antenna. The proposed sale will result in the transfer of sensitive technology and information as well as classified and unclassified defense equipment and technical data. The hardware and installed software is classified SECRET. Training documentation is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Shipboard operational/tactical employment is generally CONFIDENTIAL, but includes some SECRET data. The all-up round Standard Missiles are classified CONFIDENTIAL. Certain operating frequencies and performance characteristics are classified SECRET.

2. 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.

3. A determination has been made that the recipient government can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Gov-

ernment. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Republic of Korea.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on this Memorial Day, I join all Americans in recognizing the brave men and women in uniform who have made the ultimate sacrifice while serving our country. Freedom is not free; it costs the blood shed by America's sons and daughters, who unselfishly served their country and laid down their lives for its protection. The impact of their sacrifice is enduring, forever felt by the parents, spouses, children, friends, and loved ones they left behind.

Army CPT Brian Bunting, known by all his friends as Bubba, grew up in Potomac, MD. He was a distinguished athlete and scholar during his 6 years at the Bullis School, and chose to attend the U.S. Military Academy. Shortly after the September 11 terrorist attacks, Brian graduated in 2002 and was commissioned as an Army officer. Brian was known for his infectious laughter and humor and eventually married Nicole Pascal Bunting in 2006; Nikki had known Brian since the sixth grade. Shortly after Nicole gave birth to their infant son, Connor, Brian would answer the call of duty when activated by the Individual Ready Reserve to deploy to Afghanistan with the 27th Infantry Brigade Combat Team. During his deployment, he returned home for leave and was able to spend a short period with his wife and son, Connor. A few days after his return to Afghanistan, Brian was killed by a roadside bomb in Kandahar on February 24, 2009. At the age of 29, not only did Brian leave behind his wife Nikki and infant son Connor, but he also left behind another son, Cooper, who would be born months after Brian's death.

I remember the sacrifice of Baltimore native SGT Damion G. Campbell. The Forest Park High School faculty described Damion as being "very mild-tempered and sophisticated," as someone who served as a leader and role model for younger students. Damion's mother, Donna Robinson, described him as an "outgoing, fun-loving and joyful person" who was passionate about the Army. Sergeant Campbell was a 23-year-old Army medic serving in Afghanistan and was killed in action on August 26, 2005, when a bomb exploded near his vehicle during a patrol in the Khayr Kot district. We remember him today for his ultimate sacrifice and thank him for his service and passion for America.

Like Sergeant Campbell, Army SPL Toccara Green of Rosedale, MD, also excelled at Forest Park High School, where she spent all 4 years in the Junior ROTC program. She graduated from high school in 2000 and attended Norfolk State University in Virginia,

where she studied telecommunications and broadcasting. In 2002, Toccara joined the Army and was assigned to the 10th Mountain Division. While she was deployed to Iraq, part of her job was operating a 50-caliber machine gun on an Army supply truck during convoy operations, a critical role to protect the convoy and thwart enemy attacks. She once told her family “her ideal situation was to go out fighting for our country.” Toccara had an opportunity to return home to Baltimore on leave during her deployment. Less than a week after redeploying to Iraq, Specialist Green was killed at the age of 23 by a roadside bomb and became Maryland’s first woman soldier killed in combat in Iraq.

Across Maryland and across the country, there are countless others like Captain Bunting, Sergeant Campbell, Specialist Green, and their families who have made the ultimate sacrifice throughout the history of this country. Their sense of duty, honor, and country defined their character and were reflective of their actions. They not only represent the best of who we are as a nation, they are examples of who we all should aspire to be.

Freedom isn’t free. The incredible courage and actions of those who have fallen have enabled our freedom and way of life to continue and at such a profound price. This weekend, I will pray for the families in Maryland, and across the United States, who have lost loved ones defending our freedom. I will also pray for the safe return of our brave men and women currently serving abroad. Let us never forget their service, and may we forever honor their sacrifice.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, each year during the month of May, Asian Pacific American Heritage Month calls us to celebrate and reflect on the rich history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. These communities draw from an incredibly diverse range of cultures, languages, and religions that all come together to make the United States a more vibrant nation. Whether as natives or as immigrants, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have long played a pivotal role in the history of the United States since even before its founding.

Congress first recognized the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with the introduction of a resolution in 1977 by Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Mineta of California and, later, Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, both of Hawaii. This resolution proclaimed the first 10 days of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. It took Representative Horton’s reintroduction of a modified resolution in 1978 for Congress to pass it and for President Jimmy Carter to sign it. Presidents would then go on to issue

annual proclamations for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week until 1990, when Congress expanded Asian Pacific American Heritage Week to the entire month, and President George H. W. Bush designated May 1990 as the first Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. In 1992, congressional passage of a final resolution permanently designated the month of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

Since the beginning, the choice of the first several days and, later, the month of May served to honor the memory of the arrival of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, as well as the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10, 1869.

The Census Bureau estimates that there are more than 20 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders currently residing in the United States, and by many accounts, they represent one of the fastest growing minority groups. Almost 7 percent of Marylanders, more than 400,000 people, identify as Asian American and Pacific Islander. Particularly in the counties surrounding Washington DC, Maryland has increasingly become home to communities of Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Indian Americans. Over the years, they have contributed substantially to making Maryland a thriving State recognized for its leadership in business, education, culture, and many other fields. Asian Pacific Americans have been and always will be an integral part of our community.

Archeological evidence indicates that humans first began to settle in the Pacific Islands, including those of Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam, which would later become part of the United States, thousands of years ago. In what was one of the first crossings of the Pacific Ocean from Asia to the Americas, Filipinos were aboard a Spanish galleon that landed in California in 1587. In the 17th century, the British East India Company brought the first South Asian Indians to the country as indentured servants. In time, the Colonies and, later, the United States would see continued influxes of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific, in addition to the arrival of the first men and women coming from China, Korea, and Japan in the 19th century. Many came as contract labor for plantations, factories, and, famously, the California Gold Rush and the Transcontinental Railroad. In the 20th century, immigration reforms coincided with the Cold War and a new wave of globalization to spur an unprecedented boom in arrivals from these countries and elsewhere in the region. As these populations continue to grow, it is crucial to recognize that Asian Pacific Americans have been in the United States for centuries. Their stories are a testament to how our Nation is one of immigrants that is made stronger, not weaker, through its diversity.

Today, many of the iconic buildings we take for granted originate in the

work of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Here in Washington DC, many might walk beside the majestic East Building of the National Gallery of Art without recognizing it to be the work of the famous architect, I. M. Pei, who passed away on May 16, 2019, at the venerable age of 102. Beginning with the Mesa Laboratory for the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado, Pei built a distinguished career over several decades as an eager and ground-breaking artist. In addition to these buildings, Pei would also design the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum in Massachusetts, the Dallas City Hall, and countless other projects here and abroad, such as the Louvre Pyramid in Paris, France.

Throughout their history, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have been and continue to be leaders. Indeed, one of the best demonstrations of this is the pivotal role Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders played in the Civil Rights era. Contemporaneous with the movements of the 1950s and 1960s, numerous Asian American and Pacific Islander activists and organizations advocated for the equality of all races and social and economic justice. In 1969, it was Yuji Ichioka who first coined the term “Asian American” and later taught the first course on Asian American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, in addition to founding the major advocacy group, the Asian American Political Alliance. Larry Itliong was a major figure in the American labor movement when he helped organize agricultural workers in the western United States to form the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, which would later merge with Cesar Chavez’s organization to create the United Farm Workers.

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have committed themselves to serving their communities and the United States. For centuries, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have participated in almost every war the United States has fought. Although often serving in segregated units, these men and women enthusiastically fought for what had long been their country, serving as early as the War of 1812. In recent years, Asian American and Pacific Islander soldiers and support personnel have proved essential in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Their sacrifices have been great; we should never forget them. For that reason, the President of the United States has awarded the Medal of Honor to numerous brave Asian American and Pacific Islander warriors.

Many also have gone on to serve as dedicated public servants. Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have held elected offices at the local, State, and national levels for over a century. Leaders such as Senator Hiram Fong and Senator Daniel Akaka made history when they became the first Asian American and Native Hawaiian, respectively, to serve in the U.S. Senate. I was honored to serve alongside Senator

Daniel Inouye, who became the highest ranking Asian-American politician in our Nation's history when he became the President pro tempore of the Senate. Beyond elected office, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders constitute an indispensable portion of the civil service at all levels of government. There, too, they have clearly demonstrated the commitment they have to their community.

In addition to the many contributions made by individuals, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have also imprinted onto our society the marks of distinctive cultures. Though perhaps taken for granted today, many ubiquitous aspects of American life and identity ultimately derive from the men and women who brought pieces of their home countries with them when they came to the United States. From philosophy to religion and entertainment to cuisine, Asian and Pacific Islander cultures have helped influence and form the American way of life as we know it today.

As minorities, many Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have endured persistent forms of systemic racism that still have yet to be eradicated. Historically, countless individuals were denied the same rights as other Americans and were even excluded from citizenship. Laws barred many from working in certain fields and codified school segregation and prohibitions on property and business ownership. Immigration itself became a target of exclusionary policies that prohibited immigrants of certain ethnicities from coming to the United States. Widespread xenophobia, captured best by the "Yellow Peril," dehumanized entire communities and instilled prejudice in the hearts of many Americans. This discrimination reached a peak when President Roosevelt ordered the incarceration of over 100,000 Japanese Americans in internment camps as war began with the Empire of Japan in World War II.

Although we have made much progress in recent decades, we still face persistent issues of xenophobia, underrepresentation, and discrimination. Opportunities such as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month allow us to educate all Americans and spread the stories and perspectives unique to this community. We must do all that we can to bridge the divide by supporting policies and ideas of acceptance and equality. There is still much work to be done, but with the effort of all of our community acting together, I believe we can reach our goal.

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders represent more than just a demographic category. They are our neighbors and coworkers, our friends and family. They are small business owners and entrepreneurs who have helped transform our economy for the better. They are prize-winning scientists and researchers who have made countless discoveries that have advanced our knowledge. They are creative artists

and performers who have captured our emotions and introduced us to innovative concepts. In short, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders represent an essential pillar of the United States. Their story in this country reaches back to its very founding, and it will only continue to shine on for the entire world to see, for they are, above all, Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, each Memorial Day we, as Americans, take time to honor the heroes who gave their lives in service to our country, from those who died in the creation of this great Nation to those who today risk their lives in the most dangerous corners of the world.

As we approach this Memorial Day, I want to take a moment to honor the heroes still among us who served in the Second World War. There are fewer than half a million of these veterans still living, and we lose more than 300 every day.

These men and women of the World War II era are truly heroes here among us. In the great battle between good and evil, these heroes advanced over rough terrain against bombs and bullets and tanks.

Today, their battle is against the unrelenting march of time and the inescapable effects of aging. For these veterans, whose valor many of us only know from history books or movies, we still have the opportunity and sacred duty to express our gratitude, so we honor them as we aspire to be greater than we are. If we desire to serve more than ourselves, we must honor them.

On this Memorial Day, I take time to draw special attention to one of these heroes, who is now hospitalized in Mississippi.

Ninety-four years ago, Thomas O'Loughlin was born in an Irish-Catholic community in New Jersey. When his country called him to war, Tom responded and made his first trip to Mississippi, courtesy of the U.S. Army, for training at Camp Shelby. He deployed to the European Theater where, in January 1944, he was captured by the Axis forces and held as prisoner of war for more than a year before liberation. Following the war, Tom served as a guard during the Nuremberg Trials of Nazi war criminals. One of the prisoners in his charge was Deputy Fuhrer Rudolf Hess.

Following the Nuremberg Trials, Tom continued serving his country in the Armed Forces, once again serving in combat with the 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion assigned to the Fifth Air Force in Korea. He returned to civilian life in 1952, eventually making his way back to Mississippi. Keeping his Jersey accent and Irish sparkle, Tom made Mississippi his home and married Rachel Pitts, a Southern belle. They settled down in Laurel, MS, and like many members of the Greatest Generation, Tom dedicated himself to

serving his community as a sponsor for those facing addiction. Even now, he calls from his hospital bed to encourage sobriety and offer support to those who still turn to him for help.

To honor Tom O'Loughlin, I had a U.S. flag flown over the U.S. Capitol. I pray his health returns, and I ask we all offer prayers of gratitude for Tom and the other World War II veterans across our country, for they truly are heroes here among us.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY ABRAHAMSON

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the remarkable career and legacy of Justice Shirley Abrahamson as she retires from the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Justice Abrahamson has a long and distinguished career upholding the law on Wisconsin's highest court. Her unparalleled commitment to justice has promoted a fair and impartial judicial system while greatly contributing to the promotion of equal rights in Wisconsin.

Justice Abrahamson's exceptional career had modest beginnings in New York City. Her parents were Polish immigrants who started a grocery store in Manhattan. Her passion for the law started at the tender age of 6, when she decided she wanted to become a lawyer. She was a dedicated student, earning honors in high school and college.

Justice Abrahamson graduated magna cum laude with bachelor's degree from New York University in 1953. She earned a law degree with high distinction from Indiana University in 1956 and a doctor of law in American legal history from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1962. Before her appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Justice Abrahamson practiced law in the private sector for 14 years and was a distinguished professor at the University of Wisconsin Law School.

In 1976, Shirley Abrahamson broke the glass ceiling in Wisconsin's judicial system by becoming the first female justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. She again made history in 1996 when she became the first woman to serve as chief justice. After winning four elections and serving a total of 42 years, Justice Abrahamson is now the longest serving supreme court justice in State history.

Though her career is punctuated by countless achievements and distinctions, Justice Abrahamson's path to success was anything but easy. Despite a multitude of academic distinctions and an unprecedented affinity for the law, Justice Abrahamson was met with a demoralizing wave of sexism when she entered the legal profession in the 1950s. The dean of the Indiana University Law School traditionally placed the top student from each graduating class at the largest law firm in Indianapolis; yet after graduating first in her class from the university in 1956, the dean told Justice Abrahamson he could

not place her at the firm because they just were not going to hire a woman. Rather than feeling disheartened, Justice Abrahamson informed the dean that she didn't want to go to Indianapolis, so the slight was fine with her.

This type of discrimination was not an anomaly. Justice Abrahamson was denied jobs, clients, and even social club memberships on the basis of her gender. Undaunted by this prejudice, Justice Abrahamson took a stand against gender inequality and refused to back down from those who stood in the way of a woman's path to success in the legal field. Her greatest legacy is the trail she blazed for countless young women, who can see themselves in a courtroom or on a judicial bench because of the barriers she fearlessly broke through. She will go down in history as one of Wisconsin's most influential and powerful women, and she used every bit of that influence and power in the pursuit of justice for all Wisconsinites.

Justice Abrahamson is a true American hero. From her incomparable tenure on the Wisconsin Supreme Court to her efforts as a pioneer for gender equality, Justice Abrahamson has lived a life devoted to service and justice for all.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SOGLIN

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the exceptional career and legacy of Madison, WI's longest serving Mayor, Paul Soglin. Mayor Soglin spent his many years in office as driving force behind Madison's extraordinary economic success and high quality of life.

Paul Soglin was raised in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, where he excelled academically at Highland Park High School. He graduated with honors from University of Wisconsin—Madison in 1966 and from the UW-Madison Law School in 1972.

Soglin gained national notoriety on campus as an activist for social and political change. He frequently protested American military involvement in the Vietnam war and demonstrated against Dow Chemical Company for its role in manufacturing napalm and Agent Orange for use in Vietnam. Beaten by police during the protests, Soglin became a respected voice on campus. During this trying time in our Nation's past, Soglin demonstrated his enduring commitment to peace and civil rights.

Soglin won election to the Madison City Council in 1968, representing the city's student wards. Four years later, he accomplished one of the biggest upsets in Madison history by defeating two-term incumbent William Dyke, becoming the youngest mayor in the city's history. During his first term as mayor, he established Madison's Civic Center to showcase the city's growing arts scene. He made tremendous improvements to the city's public transit system and transformed State Street into an iconic pedestrian mall, one of Madison's defining landmarks.

After leaving public office to teach at Harvard in 1979, Soglin returned to Madison to practice law and was twice reelected to lead Wisconsin's capital city. In all, he served as Madison's 51st, 54th, and 57th mayor. During his second stint as mayor, Soglin accomplished one of his crowning achievements, breaking through a 70-year debate to build the Monona Terrace Convention Center that Frank Lloyd Wright designed for Madison's Lake Monona's shoreline. He is also credited with invigorating Madison's economy and rebuilding its declining downtown.

Through his more than two decades of investment in infrastructure, the arts, and recreation, Paul Soglin has helped build a welcoming and flourishing city that appears often on lists of the Nation's most livable cities. Throughout this growth, he has also fought to ensure that Madison's resources and assets are available to all city residents, regardless of their economic standing.

In addition to Paul Soglin's remarkable public service, I feel fortunate to know him as a lifelong family friend. From my earliest memories of Paul teaching me how to throw a Frisbee to his generous moving reflections at my mother's memorial service, Paul Soglin has provided me with encouragement and inspiration.

As he begins his next chapter after 22 years of service, he leaves with the knowledge that he has left an indelible mark on the city he loves and that his legacy will endure.

102ND ANNIVERSARY OF EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 102nd anniversary of Emmanuel Baptist Church in Beloit, WI. Emmanuel Baptist Church was established on April 15, 1917, and has been a pillar of the community for the last 102 years.

The church was founded during the peak of the Great Northward Migration, when more than 6 million African Americans migrated from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North and Midwest. Many northern manufacturing plants sought African-American migrants from the South to help replace white workers fighting in World War I. Beloit became a favored destination for many migrants thanks in part to a young African-American named John McCord from Pontotoc, MS, who helped the Fairbanks Morse manufacturing company in Beloit recruit Black labor from the southern town.

African Americans were eager to escape the Jim Crow laws of the South and seek an improved quality of life for their families. As they settled in an unfamiliar part of the country, they sought solace in their faith and established the Second Emmanuel Baptist Church, now Emmanuel Baptist Church. The church held its first service at Kent Hall on State Street on

April 15, 1917, for a small group of African Americans, all of whom worked at Fairbanks Morse. As their families grew and the Great Migration continued, the once small church quickly grew to a congregation of 100 by 1920. On June 3, 1927, formal incorporation papers were filed with the Rock County Registrar.

The first church at the current location was built in 1924 for \$5,500. The edifice of the present church was built in 1960 after the first building was destroyed by fire in 1958. Today, Emmanuel Baptist church proudly offers worship and educational programs for its members and provides community outreach programs through its Family Life Center. Two of its most successful endeavors, a food pantry and a free hot lunch program, began under the leadership of the late Rev. Dr. Floyd Prude, Jr., who served as senior pastor for 36 years, the longest in the church's history.

Now, 102 years after its founding, Emmanuel Baptist Church provides a spiritual refuge for its 350 members under the steady hand of Minister Rodney Hayes. It stands as a beacon of hope that has withstood the devastating impacts of racism and persecution. Under the devoted guidance of its spiritual leaders, may it continue to be a shining asset to the community for the next 102 years.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALEXANDER FAMILY

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, it is my honor today to pay tribute to five native Utahns who are brothers and veterans of World War II and Korea: William, Gail, George, Jack, and Bert Alexander.

These five brothers answered the call to defend our freedom and the freedoms of others from foreign invaders. Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, and the North Koreans believed it their right to attack and forcefully restrict the freedoms of their neighbors, but these brothers recognized that our freedom as American citizens is inextricably linked to the freedom of our friends and allies. Remaining safely protected in Northern Utah was not an option for the Alexander brothers; they answered the call to take up arms and defend freedom's cause.

One brother, SGT Gail Alexander, was killed in action exactly 75 years ago tomorrow, May 24, 1944, during the Anzio campaign to retake Rome, Italy. The Anzio campaign and then Operation Neptune—or D-day, as it came to be known—marked an important turning point in World War II, with the Allies beginning to liberate and retake German-occupied Europe, restoring freedom to the French and Italians and subsequently to the rest of Europe.

Prior to his death, Gail received a Purple Heart and Silver Star citation for Gallantry when on February 4, 1944, after sustaining a gunshot injury to his hand, he singlehandedly took out a

German machine gun position that had held up his entire company. Alone and the his company under fire, Gail gradually ran 130 yards across the battlefield, machine guns kicking up dirt on both sides of him and artillery shells falling all around. He made it to the machine gun position, knocking it out with grenades, allowing his company to come out from under cover.

In the official military report of the incident, Gail's commanding officer said, "Sergeant Alexander's fearless action under direct machine gun fire for twenty minutes, enabled our company to obtain the objective . . . and prevented any further casualties to our own men."

Gail's brothers William, George, and Jack all returned home after serving in various capacities more than 2 years each all throughout the European theater. The youngest brother, Bert Alexander, who just passed away on April 2 of this year at the age of 87, was too young to serve in World War II but still answered the call to defend liberty when he embarked for service in Korea.

So today I, along with the entire U.S. Senate, honor these five brothers, their Gold Star mother, and their families, both living and deceased. We remember their tremendous service and sacrifice, and we express our profound gratitude for their sacrifice in defending freedom for us and for America's allies.

AVIATION MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN DAY

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, in 1902, a little known machinist by the name of Charles Edward Taylor began working for Orville and Wilbur Wright at the Wright Cycle Company in Dayton, OH. Over the course of 6 weeks, using only a metal lathe, drill press, and hand tools, Mr. Taylor built a 12-horsepower engine that was used to power the Wright brothers' first successful aircraft in 1903.

Today, Charles Taylor's May 24th birthday is observed as Aviation Maintenance Technician Day to recognize the thousands of men and women who follow in Mr. Taylor's footsteps and fulfill a critical safety role in the U.S. aviation industry. Whether maintaining military, commercial, general aviation, private, space, or experimental aircraft, aviation maintenance technicians use their specialized knowledge and skillset to ensure that all aircraft are safe and reliable.

I want to thank aviation maintenance technicians across Illinois and throughout the Nation for their hard work and dedication. Their expertise and integrity ensures the U.S. aviation system will remain the safest and most reliable in the world.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM MEDD

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, access to quality healthcare is the foundation of any community. Throughout his long and distinguished career at Ste-

phens Memorial Hospital in Norway, ME, Dr. William Medd has helped to build that foundation in Oxford County. It is a pleasure to join his friends and neighbors in thanking him for 45 years of expert, dedicated, and compassionate service.

Healthcare is essential to the vitality, even the survival, of rural communities. In a recent interview, Dr. Medd said that, after he graduated from the University of Rochester Medical School, he had a wide choice of places to practice. He decided to practice in a place where he could make a real difference, and he certainly has. His role in starting the Maine Track program through Maine Medical Center and the Tufts University School of Medicine to recruit young physicians to rural practice will make a difference for generations to come.

When a new medical center opened in Norway 3 years ago, it was named in Dr. Medd's honor as a tribute to his many contributions to his community. Just as important is the gratitude the people throughout the Oxford Hills region have for his outstanding attentiveness to their health and well-being. I offer Dr. William Medd my congratulations upon his retirement and best wishes for the years to come.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CODY STAMPEDE RODEO

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, this year, the Cody Stampede Rodeo is celebrating its 100th anniversary. This is a milestone for the Stampede, for Cody, and for Wyoming. One hundred years of the Cody Stampede Rodeo represents 100 years of us living life the cowboy way. The cowboy and the rodeo is an integral part of our culture, and this 100th anniversary is a chance to celebrate this long standing history.

The rodeo has long been a part of Wyoming history. Wyoming is often referred to as the Cowboy State as a reference to its cowboy culture. At the heart of cowboy culture lies the rodeo. We hold rodeos all over the State in almost every single town.

Rodeo is in some ways the West's ambassador to the world. With our bucking horse license plate and visitors' conceptions of the Wild West, cowboys and rodeo are what they see and expect to see first. Through the efforts of all who participate, the sport of rodeo continues to grow. It is a part of western tradition that can be shared and enjoyed by visitors and residents alike.

The rodeo is a part of our livelihood that is unique to the Cowboy State and the West. The relationship between the rodeo and the West is much like the relationship between a cowboy and his horse. Few pairings have produced a more perfect partnership and the image of a cowboy and his horse remains an American icon. When one imagines a cowboy, he is rarely without his horse companion.

The American cowboy represents the greatest parts of the American West:

our courage, honor, and hard work ethic. The cowboy way provides an ethical code for cowboys to live by. All rodeo participants embody this cowboy way when competing in the arena, providing the world with a prime example of the code all Wyomingites live by.

Cody is nicknamed the Rodeo Capitol of the World. Rodeo in Cody began over 100 years ago with William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody and his Wild West Show. The Wild West Show was never formally held in Cody but the tryouts for the show were held right behind the Irma Hotel. In 1913, Buffalo Bill closed his Wild West Show. He hosted one last parade and rodeo in Cody for the prince of Monaco.

In 1917, Buffalo Bill passed away and with that ended a fascinating chapter in the story of the American Wild West. In 1919, Clarence Williams led the effort to establish a rodeo celebration in Cody to commemorate Buffalo Bill and the Old West he personified. Every summer since 1919, people from all over come to watch cowboys compete in the Cody Stampede Rodeo, as well as the rodeos held every night from June to Labor Day.

For its centennial year, the Cody Stampede Board is being inducted into the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Hall of Fame. This is a great accomplishment for the town and the Stampede.

Caroline Lockhart was the founder and first president of the Cody Stampede Board. Caroline was considered a liberated, independent woman ahead of her time. She was described as someone "with a spirit as wild as the West." Last November, she was inducted into the Cowgirl Hall of Fame. As we approach the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote across the country, it is important to recognize Wyoming's history of women leaders, like Caroline. Caroline Lockhart is a great example of the trailblazer nature of our great State.

As a trailblazer State, women in Wyoming were voting long before the 19th Amendment was passed. Wyoming is coming up on the 150th anniversary of women's suffrage. In December 1869, Wyoming's territorial legislature became the first government in the world to grant women the right to vote. Called the Equality State, we have the distinction of having the first woman to serve as Governor and the first woman to vote in the world. Rodeo exemplifies the nature of the Equality State through its history of inclusion and acceptance.

There are many great sports, but there are probably none as demanding or difficult as Rodeo. That is why it continues to grow in popularity and participation. It requires a tremendous combination of athletic ability, concentration, and dedication from its participants. It takes a lot of courage to face the challenges of the sport and give it your very best.

Rodeo also does a lot to build character and increase the self-confidence

of those who participate in the sport. Best of all, it is something the whole family can take part in, either in the arena or in the stands, cheering family and friends on to victory.

The hard work of those who compete in rodeos represents the “can do” spirit of the West. It is great to see the entire community come together year after year as volunteers, participants, and fans for the Cody Stampede Rodeo. Again, I congratulate Cody on their 100th anniversary of the Cody Stampede Rodeo and wish the best for another 100 years of doing things the Cowboy way.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO WOODS EASTLAND

• Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I am pleased to commend Woods Eastland of Indianola, MS, for his service and contributions while serving as the 83rd president of Delta Council.

Founded in 1935, Delta Council is a widely respected economic development organization representing business, professional, and agricultural leaders in the Delta region of Mississippi. I commend the Delta Council for its continuing role in improving the quality of life in this unique part of our Country.

Woods Eastland's tenure as Delta Council president began in June 2018. Under Mr. Eastland's leadership, the Delta region has benefitted from his extensive experience in farm policy, water resource issues, and economic and community development, among other major issues that Delta Council addresses.

Mr. Eastland graduated from Vanderbilt University and earned a juris doctorate from the University of Mississippi. A Navy veteran, Eastland began farming following his military service. He was also CEO of StaplCotn for over 24 years, where he led the largest cotton marketing firm in the United States, headquartered in Greenwood, MS. Upon his retirement, he became Chairman of the Board for another 8 years. In addition to Delta Council, Eastland serves his church, community, and Delta region through numerous leadership roles.

I am pleased to offer congratulations to Woods Eastland and to share this appreciation with his wife Lynn, their two children, and grandchildren, at the time of the 84th annual meeting of the membership of Delta Council in June.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal 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 10:18 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1500. An act to require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to meet its statutory purpose, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush.

S. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1500. An act to require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to meet its statutory purpose, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following bill was discharged from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 886. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund permanent.

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-1361. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Defense, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1362. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Addition of Certain Entities to the Entity List, Revision of an Entry on the Entity List, and Removal of an Entity from the Entity List” (RIN0694-AH72) received in the Office of the

President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1363. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Chief Financial Officer, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revision of Fee Schedules, Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2019” (RIN3150-AJ99) (NRC-2017-0032) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1364. 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 “Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Modernizing Part D and Medicare Advantage to Lower Drug Prices and Reduce Out of Pocket Expenses” (RIN0938-AT92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1365. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Report to Congress on Public Law 108-235: United States Support for Taiwan's Participation as an Observer at the 72nd World Health Assembly and in the Work of the World Health Organization”; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1366. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Data Mining Activity in the Department of State for calendar year 2018; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1367. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the status of the Government of Cuba's compliance with the United States-Cuba September 1994 “Joint Communiqué,” and on the treatment of persons returned to Cuba in accordance with the United States-Cuba May 1995 “Joint Statement,” and the United States-Cuba January 2017 “Joint Statement”; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1368. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, a report relative to the views of the Department on H.R. 9, the “Climate Action Now Act”; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1369. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a fiscal year 2020 estimate for the Volunteers at Federally Supported Health Centers Assistant Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1370. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a fiscal year 2020 estimate for the Free Clinic Program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1371. A communication from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits” (29 CFR Part 4022) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1372. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, “Certification of Fiscal Year 2019 Total Local Source

General Fund Revenue Estimate (Net of Dedicated Taxes) in Support of the District's Issuance of Income Tax Secured Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, (Series 2019A)"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1373. A communication from the Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1374. A communication from the Deputy Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Electronic Records Management" ((RIN3095-AB98) (36 CFR 1236)) received in the Office of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1375. A communication from the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the decision not to appeal the orders of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington holding that a Department of Defense (DoD) policy affecting military service by certain former aliens is unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1376. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1377. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act: Report to Congress"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1378. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Programs: Eleven Case Studies"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1379. 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 "Water Carrier Tariff Filing Procedures" ((RIN2140-AB43) (Docket No. EP 743)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1380. A communication from the Attorney Adviser, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Moving the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Civil Penalties Schedules and Guidelines from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to the FRA Website" (RIN2130-AC63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1381. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standardized Bycatch Reporting Methodology" (RIN0648-BF51) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1382. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory

Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Temporary Rule To Establish Management Measures for the Limited Harvest and Possession of South Atlantic Red Snapper in 2017" (RIN0648-BH10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1383. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Individual Bluefin Quota Program; Inseason Transfers; Correction" (RIN0648-BG09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1384. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Adjustments to the 2017 Northern Albacore Tuna Quota, 2017 North and South Atlantic Swordfish Quotas, and 2017 Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Reserve Category Quota" (RIN0648-XF480) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1385. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2016 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-XE587) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1386. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2017 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-XF186) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1387. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2016-17 Annual Catch Limit and Accountability Measures; Main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 Bottomfish" (RIN0648-XE809) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1388. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2017-18 Annual Catch Limit and Accountability Measures; Main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 Bottomfish" (RIN0648-XF335) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1389. A communication from the Acting Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Pelagic Fisheries; 2017 U.S. Territorial Longline Bigeye Tuna Catch Limits for the Territory of American Samoa" (RIN0648-XF156) received in the Of-

fice of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1390. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, 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; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2017 and 2018 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish" (RIN0648-XE904) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1391. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, 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; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands; 2017 and 2018 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish" (RIN0648-XE989) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1392. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Widow Rockfish Reallocation in the Individual Fishing Quota Fishery" (RIN0648-BF12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1393. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Pacific Whiting; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendment 21-3; Trawl Rationalization Program" (RIN0648-BG98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1394. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Amendment to Regulations Implementing the Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan; Change to Pacific Mackerel Management Cycle From Annual to Biennial" (RIN0648-BF96) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1395. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, 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; Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 17B" (RIN0648-BG82) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1396. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, 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 Fishery of the South Atlantic Region; Amendment 36" (RIN0648-BG38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1397. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, 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; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Framework Amendment 4" (RIN0648-BG43) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1398. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Mid-Atlantic Unmanaged Forage Omnibus Amendment" (RIN0648-BG42) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1399. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Golden Tilefish Fishery; 2018 and Projected 2019-2020 Specifications" (RIN0648-XF571) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1400. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to Framework Adjustment 56 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan" (RIN0648-XF710) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1401. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Fishery; Revised 2017 and Projected 2018 Specifications" (RIN0648-XF300) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1402. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Monkfish; Framework Adjustment 10" (RIN0648-BG48) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1403. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass Fisheries; 2018 and Projected 2019 Scup Specifications and Announcement of Final 2018 Summer Flounder and Black Sea Bass Specifications" (RIN0648-XF669) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on

May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1404. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Disapproval of Northeast Fishery Sector IX Operational Plan" (RIN0648-XF138) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1405. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Groundfish Fishery; Fishing Year 2017; Emergency Removal of Southern Windowpane Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-BH11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2019" (Rept. No. 116-42).

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with an amended preamble:

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.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on Finance.

*David Fabian Black, of North Dakota, to be Deputy Commissioner of Social Security for a term expiring January 19, 2025.

*Emin Toro, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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 Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1627. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the section 45 credit for refined coal from steel industry fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. KING, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1628. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the employer credit for paid family and medical leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1629. A bill to regulate certain pay-to-win microtransactions and sales of loot boxes in interactive digital entertainment products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 1630. A bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1631. A bill to establish criminal penalties for aliens who fail to depart before the expiration of their visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1632. A bill to terminate the Diversity Immigrant Visa Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 1633. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to pay higher wages to their employees; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 1634. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to the People's Republic of China in relation to activities in the South China Sea and the East China Sea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1635. A bill to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Odessa, Texas, as the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1636. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the scope of new chemical exclusivity; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1637. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to reaffirm the authority of the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

S. 1638. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the maximum limit on the number of special masters allowed in the United States Court of Federal Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1639. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to revise the treatment of partnership interests received in connection with the performance of services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 1640. A bill to require compliant flame mitigation devices to be used on portable fuel containers for flammable liquid fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1641. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income interest received on certain loans secured by agricultural real property; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1642. A bill to increase the recruitment and retention of school-based mental health services providers by low-income local educational agencies; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 1643. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Forest and Refuge County Foundation, to provide for the establishment of the Natural Resources Permanent Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1644. A bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KING, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. Kaine, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1645. A bill to protect a woman's ability to determine whether and when to bear a child or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide reproductive health care services, including abortion services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 1646. A bill to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in St. Augustine, Florida, as the "Leo C. Chase Jr. Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1647. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to extend funding for fam-

ily-to-family health information centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1648. A bill to reinstate and compensate family caregivers who were improperly removed from the family caregiver program of the Department of Veterans Affairs or whose benefits were reduced and to ensure all veteran caregivers receive the support and assistance to which they are eligible in a fair and consistent manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1649. A bill to restore protections for Social Security, Railroad retirement, and Black Lung benefits from administrative offset; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1650. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide formula grants to States to improve higher education opportunities for foster youth and homeless youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 1651. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include foster care transition youth as members of targeted groups for purposes of the work opportunity credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SASSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RISCH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOZUMER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1652. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a refundable adoption tax credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 1653. A bill to amend section 3063 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1654. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide authority to add additional vaccines to the list of taxable vaccines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1655. A bill to provide for the carriage of certain television broadcast stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 1656. A bill to modify the transition period between care and services provided under the Veterans Choice Program and care and services provided under the Veterans Community Care Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. KING):

S. 1657. A bill to provide assistance to combat the escalating burden of Lyme disease and other tick and vector-borne diseases and disorders; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1658. A bill to provide for oversight of North Korea policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. REED):

S. 1659. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of pediatric subspecialists in the National Health Service Corps program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1660. A bill to provide greater support for grandfamilies and older caretaker relatives; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1661. A bill to provide for the establishment of the United States Employee Ownership Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1662. A bill to establish an annual fee applicable to opioid manufacturers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1663. A bill to reauthorize funding to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority contingent on improvements to the governance and operations of the Transit Authority; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. GARDNER):

S. 1664. A bill to require reporting on prescription drug expenditures under group health plans and on prescription drug price changes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KING, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 1665. A bill to modify the procedures for issuing special recreation permits for certain public land units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1666. A bill to establish an Employee Ownership and Participation Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JONES, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1667. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain scholarships as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 1668. A bill to clarify that participants in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program may be assigned to serve in pediatric inpatient mental health facilities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1669. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to define the term natural cheese; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 1670. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish a grant program for multigenerational activities for long-term care facilities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 1671. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to direct resources that promote multigenerational collaboration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 1672. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize the National Resource Center on Women and Retirement Planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1673. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work in honor of Gold Star Families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 1674. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish a competitive grant program to enable States to purchase, customize, or repair vehicles with hot and cold food storage for delivering meals to older individuals through the Congregate Nutrition Program or the Home-Delivered Nutrition Program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1675. A bill to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of PROMESA; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 1676. A bill to improve the understanding of, and promote access to treatment for, chronic kidney disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PERDUE (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 1677. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide authority to postpone certain deadlines by reason of State declared disasters or emergencies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1678. A bill to express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1679. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out the Direct Air Capture and Blue Carbon Removal Technology Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1680. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance recordkeeping with respect to exposure by members of the Armed Forces to certain occupational and environmental hazards while deployed overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1681. A bill to educate health care providers and the public on biosimilar biological

products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 1682. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to create a classification that more accurately reflects the vital role of wildland firefighters; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 1683. A bill to correct problems pertaining to human resources for career and volunteer personnel engaged in wildland fire and structure fire; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 1684. A bill to prevent prisoners who have been convicted of terrorism related offenses from being eligible for early release, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COONS, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1685. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for the research, development, and demonstration of commercially viable technologies for the capture of carbon dioxide produced during the generation of natural gas-generated power; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1686. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require full disclosure for entities receiving Federal funding; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 1687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for certain casualty losses of uncut timber; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1688. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the full disclosure of billing and service information to patients; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 1689. A bill to permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 1690. A bill to improve United States missile defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1691. A bill to provide mandatory funding to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1692. A bill to provide grants to support continuing education in election administration or cybersecurity for election officials and employees; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1693. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; considered and passed.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 1694. A bill to require any Federal agency that issues licenses to conduct activities in outer space to include in the requirements for such licenses an agreement relating to the preservation and protection of the Apollo 11 landing site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1695. A bill to amend the Wilderness Act to allow local Federal officials to determine the manner in which nonmotorized uses may be permitted in wilderness areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. Kaine):

S. Res. 219. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Patsy Takemoto Mink, the first woman of color to serve in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. Res. 220. A resolution designating the month of June 2019 as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month" and June 27, 2019, as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 221. A resolution recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre and condemning the intensifying repression and human rights violations by the Chinese Communist Party and the use of surveillance by Chinese authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BURR, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. UDALL):

S. Res. 222. A resolution recognizing Vision To Learn as a national leader in improving

access to prescription eyeglasses for students in low-income communities, thereby helping those students succeed in school, and for providing vision exams to 200,000 students since its founding; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 223. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 17, 2019, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day” to raise awareness of and encourage research on diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and pediatric cancers in general; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. Res. 224. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2019; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HARRIS, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 225. A resolution supporting the goals of International Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Day; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. JONES, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KING, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 226. A resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster care system; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors 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. 133

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 133, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States merchant mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) 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. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer payments of student loans.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 479, a bill to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

S. 551

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 551, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require manufacturers of certain single-dose vial drugs payable under part B of the Medicare program to provide rebates with respect to amounts of such drugs discarded, and for other purposes.

S. 559

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms.

SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 559, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and for other purposes.

S. 578

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 578, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 622

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) 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. 633

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the “Six Triple Eight”.

S. 640

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 640, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require pharmacy-negotiated price concessions to be included in negotiated prices at the point-of-sale under part D of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 689

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 689, a bill to amend the Animal Health Protection Act to support State and Tribal efforts to develop and implement management strategies to address chronic wasting disease among deer, elk, and moose populations, to support research regarding the causes of chronic wasting disease and methods to control the further spread of the disease, and for other purposes.

S. 726

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 726, a bill to amend the

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure the safety of cosmetics.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 727, a bill to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing conflict-affected areas, and for other purposes.

S. 762

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 762, a bill to provide for funding from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for all Federal Aviation Administration activities in the event of a Government shutdown, and for other purposes.

S. 778

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 778, a bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to conduct coastal community vulnerability assessments related to ocean acidification, and for other purposes.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) 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. 851

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 851, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to provide for further comprehensive research at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke on unruptured intracranial aneurysms.

S. 867

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor 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. 872

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 872, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign \$20 Federal reserve notes so as to include a likeness of Harriet Tubman, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1081

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) were added as cosponsors of S. 1081, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1083

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1083, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 1126

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) 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. 1201

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1201, a bill to amend the fossil energy research and development provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to enhance fossil fuel technology, and for other purposes.

S. 1218

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia

(Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1218, a bill to require the review of the service of certain members of the Armed Forces during World War I to determine if such members should be awarded the Medal of Honor, to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor based on the results of the review, and for other purposes.

S. 1235

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1235, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women in the United States the right to vote.

S. 1263

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1263, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an interagency task force on the use of public lands to provide medical treatment and therapy to veterans through outdoor recreation.

S. 1350

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1350, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to limit the liability of health care professionals who volunteer to provide health care services in response to a disaster.

S. 1370

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1370, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain military survivor benefits as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax.

At the request of Mr. JONES, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1370, supra.

S. 1394

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1394, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

S. 1409

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1409, a bill to enhance the ability of the Office of the National Ombudsman to assist small businesses in meeting regulatory requirements and develop outreach initiatives to promote awareness of the services the Office of the National Ombudsman provides, and for other purposes.

S. 1441

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1441, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, and for other purposes.

S. 1449

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1449, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require warning labels for prescription opioids, and for other purposes.

S. 1518

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1518, a bill to improve the process by which environmental documents are prepared and permits and applications are processed and regulated by Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1520

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1520, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections for health insurance consumers from surprise billing.

S. 1533

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1533, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. 1539

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1539, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

S. 1547

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1547, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, relating to sentencing of armed career criminals.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1623, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for dis-

tributions from 529 accounts for expenses associated with registered apprenticeship programs.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

S. RES. 99

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 99, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should take all appropriate measures to ensure that the United States Postal Service remains an independent establishment of the Federal Government and is not subject to privatization.

S. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor 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. 212

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 212, a resolution celebrating the 100th anniversary of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment, providing for women's suffrage, to the Constitution of the United States.

S. RES. 214

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 214, a resolution recognizing the history and contributions of Muslims of the United States.

S. RES. 218

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 218, a resolution recognizing the significance of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans and

Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 1643. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Forest and Refuge County Foundation, to provide for the establishment of the Natural Resources Permanent Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today Senator CRAPO of Idaho, Senator MERKLEY of Oregon, Senator RISCH of Idaho, and I are introducing the Forest Management for Rural Stability Act. This legislation replaces the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) to provide revenue sharing with and compensation to over 700 rural forested counties in the over 40 States that host America's treasured, public forested lands and wildlife refuges.

In 2000, then-Senator Larry Craig, also of Idaho, and I, had signed into law SRS: a 6-year long safety-net program to stabilize county budgets following years of depleted revenue sharing payments from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Oregon and California Grant Lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Over its lifetime, SRS has been a success, providing more than \$6.8 billion nationwide for rural roads, schools, and healthy forest projects. SRS also provided the basis for the beginning of, and the now growing propensity for, the USFS and the BLM to collaborate with local people and interests on the management of these public lands, and for local folks and counties to collaborate together and with the USFS and BLM, in return.

Despite its many successes, the continuation of SRS is in jeopardy. The program expired in fiscal year 2016. Congress passed a two-year extension of the program, but after its expiration. And this was not the first time nor the last time Congress allowed it to expire—SRS is expired right now, though Senator CRAPO and I are attempting, in these last moments of the 115th Congress, to reauthorize it again for at least a year, perhaps two.

This stop and start existence of this program hits at the heart of any attempts at collaboration. And it certainly undermines any attempts for a county to budget. Our rural counties should not continue to suffer neither this uncertainty, nor the market based uncertainty that comes with simply relying on revenue sharing and forest management for support.

That is why Senator CRAPO and I propose an SRS modernization, funding certainty while supporting active forest management. The Forest Management for Rural Stability Act establishes a permanent endowment fund,

the Natural Resources Permanent Fund, to provide stable, reliable, increasing payments to counties, in perpetuity, removing them from the vagaries of Congress or the market.

Under this legislation, Congress char- ters a fiduciary corporation, the Forest and Refuge County Foundation, to manage the endowed fund. The corporation will be independent from any instrumentality of the U.S. government, including Congress, to ensure the principle balance is held in perpetuity and is separate from annual appropriations. The corporation will be overseen by a board of directors responsible for a transparent governance structure. The principle of the fund will be invested to earn interest. To grow the fund, in addition to the investment income, the USFS, BLM, and the Fish and Wildlife Service will deposit their annual revenue sharing receipts into the fund. The interest the fund generates will constitute the payments to the counties, distributed annually using the existing SRS formula. Initial payments to counties will be equal what counties received for Fiscal Year 2017 SRS payments.

The Forest Management for Rural Stability Act continues Congress's commitment to fostering economic growth in rural counties by continuing Forest Service Resource Advisory Committees. In addition, the bill gives county governments greater flexibility in how these funds are spent for economic development and rural jobs.

Passing the Forest Management for Rural Stability Act will update SRS for 2018 and beyond—looking forward for our forested counties, rather than backward to last century efforts.

This bill updates an already successful program that deserves action. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1649. A bill to restore protections for Social Security, Railroad retirement, and Black Lung benefits from administrative offset; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, Social Security provides vital benefits to millions of Americans who work and pay into the system with each paycheck. Because Social Security is fundamental to workers' retirement security, the law protected benefits from creditors. The only exceptions were unpaid Federal taxes, child support or alimony payments, and court-ordered victim restitution. These protections ensured that the social safety net programs would be there for basic needs. That protection was weakened over 20 years ago when the law was changed. Now, more and more seniors face cuts in their Social Security benefits because of student loan debts. The Wall

Street Journal recently highlighted the issue with an article titled, "Over 60, and Crushed by Student Loan Debt." We need to take action to restore the strong protections to Social Security and other benefit programs.

We now realize what a profound effect the loss of these protections has had on retirees and individuals with disabilities, who often live on fixed incomes. More and more seniors and people with disabilities are having their Social Security and other lifeline benefits taken away to pay Federal debts. For example, according to recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Fiscal Service, over 167,000 Americans had their benefits garnished for student loan debt. Those 167,000 had nearly \$200 million garnished from their earned benefits. This is just the tip of the iceberg as more Americans start receiving benefits. Between 2008 and 2018, the number of individuals whose Social Security benefits were offset to pay student loans debt increased by 133 percent, from about 72,000 to 169,000. Over that same period, the amount collected from Social Security benefits ballooned from almost \$63 million to nearly \$200 million, a 217 percent increase.

Social Security plays a critical role in keeping seniors and people with disabilities out of poverty. In Oregon alone, Social Security cuts the poverty rate of the elderly from about 35 percent to 5 percent. However, despite Social Security's critical role in the safety net, close to 1 out of every 10 seniors over age 65 and 1 in 5 disabled workers still live in poverty and that is simply unacceptable.

I, along with Senators BROWN, WHITEHOUSE, LEAHY, WARREN, HIRONO, SANDERS, GILLIBRAND, MERKLEY, and SCHATZ are reintroducing the Protection of Social Security Benefits Restoration Act. The bill would restore the strong protections in the law that prevented the government from taking earned benefits to pay Federal non-tax debts, and help ensure beneficiaries will be able to maintain a basic standard of living. The bill is supported by AARP, the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, National Association of Disability Representatives, AFL-CIO, National Organization of Social Security Claimants' Representatives, Social Security Works, National Organization for Women, Justice in Aging, American Federation of Teachers, Alliance for Retired Americans, Economic Policy Institute.

I ask Unanimous Consent that a letter from the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare endorsing our bill be printed in the RECORD.

MAY 15, 2019.

HON. RON WYDEN,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WYDEN: On behalf of the millions of members and supporters of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, I write to endorse your bill the "Protection of Social Security Benefits Restoration Act."

Since the inception of the Social Security program in 1935, the Social Security Act provided strong protections against loss of retirement income through the garnishment or attachment of Social Security benefits for the purpose of recovering debts owed by retirees. For decades the law provided near iron-clad protection against impoverishment in old age due to debt collection.

Unfortunately, in 1996 the Congress reversed course by authorizing the garnishment of Social Security and other earned benefits for the purpose of collecting debts owed by seniors to the federal government. Figuring prominently in this matter is the recovery of student loan debts from seniors who are living on their all-too-modest monthly Social Security benefits.

With student loan debt becoming an increasingly serious problem in this country, we agree with you that now is the time to act. The Congress must restore the historic protections that once were provided by Social Security against the spectacle of impoverishment in old age so that the federal government can collect debts that all too often were incurred years, even decades ago.

For these reasons, the National Committee endorses your bill, the "Protection of Social Security Benefits Restoration Act," and urges other members of the United States Senate to cosponsor this vitally important measure. We thank you for your leadership on this matter and look forward to working with you to enact this bill.

Sincerely,

MAX RICHTMAN,
*President and CEO,
National Committee
to Preserve Social
Security and Medi-
care.*

Mr. WYDEN. 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. 1649

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 "Protection of Social Security Benefits Restoration Act".

SEC. 2. PROTECTING SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD RETIREMENT, AND BLACK LUNG BENEFITS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET.

(a) PROHIBITION ON ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET AUTHORITY.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Section 207 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 407) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) Subparagraphs (A), (C), and (D) of section 3716(c)(3) of title 31, United States Code, as such subparagraphs were in effect on the date before the date of enactment of the Protection of Social Security Benefits Restoration Act, shall be null and void and of no effect.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 14(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231m(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “. The provisions of section 207(d) of the Social Security Act shall apply with respect to this title to the same extent as they apply in the case of title II of such Act.”.

(B) Section 2(e) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “. The provisions of section 207(d) of the Social Security Act shall apply with respect to

this title to the same extent as they apply in the case of title II of such Act.”

(b) REPEAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 3716(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “(3)(A)(i) Notwithstanding” and all that follows through “any overpayment under such program.”;

(B) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as paragraph (3).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (5) of such section is amended by striking “the Commissioner of Social Security and”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any collection by administrative offset occurring on or after the date of enactment of this Act of a claim arising before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. KING):

S. 1657. A bill to provide assistance to combat the escalating burden of Lyme disease and other tick and vector-borne diseases and disorders; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from Minnesota, Senator TINA SMITH, to introduce the TICK Act. This stands for Ticks: Identify, Control, and Knockout Act. I would also like to recognize my colleague from Maine, Senator KING, who is joining us as an original cosponsor.

Our bipartisan legislation would provide local communities and States with the resources needed to help prevent, detect early, and treat Lyme and other tick-borne diseases.

Tick-borne diseases like Lyme have become a major public health concern, with the incidence exploding over the past 15 years. The number of Americans with tick-borne diseases has been rising at an alarming rate. In 2003, Lyme disease infected approximately 30,000 Americans. Last year there were an estimated 450,000 cases—a staggering 1,400-percent increase.

In Maine, last year alone, there were 2,000 new cases of Lyme disease. That is a sharp increase from the 752 cases in 2010.

Other tick-borne diseases are also on the rise. Anaplasmosis, for example, has more than tripled.

Far too many Americans with Lyme disease experience a complex diagnostic odyssey that takes months or even years. One of my constituents, Paula Jackson Jones, from Damariscotta, ME, shared with me her harrowing tale that took 2 years, scores of tests, and 23 different physicians before she finally received the correct diagnosis that she had Lyme disease. Her journey started one afternoon 10 years ago after raking leaves in her backyard. A week later, unusual symptoms began to appear: anxiety attacks, pain, muscle spasms, and fatigue. These symptoms became debilitating.

Before receiving the correct diagnosis, Paula was diagnosed incorrectly

with multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s, and other diseases. Once she finally received the proper diagnosis and treatment, Paula founded Midcoast Lyme Disease Support & Education, a non-profit that raises public awareness about Lyme disease.

She told me:

This has been a 10-year crusade for me with the first 5 years fighting for my life and the latter, fighting on behalf of others.

In addition to the physical and emotional toll that Lyme disease takes, it is also expensive. Paula is still paying off more than \$250,000 worth of medical bills that she has incurred. Medical costs of Lyme disease are estimated at \$1.3 billion per year. When accounting for indirect medical costs, including the loss of work, the annual cost balloons to \$75 billion per year.

A correct and early diagnosis can reduce costs, as well as improve the prognosis, but we have a long way to go. When HIV became a public health crisis, fortunately, a gold standard for identification and treatment was developed within 10 years. Lyme disease, by contrast, was identified more than 40 years ago; yet there still is no gold standard treatment, and existing prevention, education, and diagnostic efforts have proven to be inadequate.

The TICK Act would apply a three-pronged approach to addressing Lyme and other tick and vector-borne diseases. First, it would establish an office of oversight and coordination of vector-borne diseases at the Department of Health and Human Services. This office would develop a national strategy to prevent and treat Lyme and other tick-borne diseases. It would expand research and improve testing, treatment affordability, and public awareness. The office would also coordinate with key Federal agencies, including the CDC, the Department of Defense, USDA, and EPA to protect Americans from these diseases.

Second, our bill would reauthorize the Regional Centers for Excellence in Vector-Borne Disease, which Congress established in 2017 in response to the Zika outbreak. Since then, tick-borne diseases have accounted for three out of four vector-borne diseases in our country, and these centers have been effective in leading the scientific response. The Collins-Smith bill would reauthorize these centers for another 5 years at \$10 million per year.

Finally, our bill would establish CDC grants, which would be awarded to State health departments to improve data collection and analysis, support early detection and diagnosis, improve treatment and heighten public awareness. The TICK Act takes a comprehensive approach to address tick-borne diseases.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks letters of support signed by more than 2 dozen organizations supporting our bill, including the Midcoast Lyme Disease and Support Education organization, the

LivLyme Foundation, the Northeast Regional Center for Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases, the National Association of County and City Health Officials, and the Entomological Society of America.

I urge all of our colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

MAY 22, 2019.

Re: Stakeholder Support for Bill on Vector-Borne Disease Management.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: On behalf of the Vector-Borne Disease Network and allied organizations, we the undersigned write to articulate our support for the objectives of “Ticks: Identify, Control, and Knockout Act” or the “TICK Act,” which aims to combat the escalating burden of VBD. The Vector-Borne Disease Network is a new stakeholder group of non-profit organizations led by the Entomological Society of America (ESA) that aims to reduce human and animal suffering caused by arthropod disease vectors.

Illnesses such as Lyme disease, Zika virus, Malaria, and West Nile virus are transmitted by vector organisms, primarily blood-feeding insects or arthropods. Vectors ingest disease-causing germs when biting an infected human or animal and later inject them into a new host during a subsequent bite.

Between 2004 and 2016, reported human disease cases in the U.S. resulting from bites from arthropods—primarily ticks and mosquitoes—tripled, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Meanwhile, nine new germs spread by ticks and mosquitoes were discovered or introduced in that same timeframe. Disease vectors also pose significant threats to both livestock and companion animals. The underlying causes for these trends are varying and complex, and so are the potential solutions.

Due to all the challenges mentioned above, and the growing threat to American health and security posed by vector-borne disease (VBD), the Vector-Borne Disease Network is pleased to see new legislation that aims to establish an Office of Oversight and Coordination for VBD within the Department of Health and Human Services to promote interagency coordination; develop and maintain a national plan for responding to VBD; reauthorize the CDC Regional Centers of Excellence in VBD for five years; and authorize a cooperative agreement through CDC to support state health department efforts to improve management, surveillance, diagnosis, and education.

On behalf of this coalition of stakeholders invested in the mission to reduce the public-health and economic risks posed by ticks and mosquitoes, we thank you for your commitment to this critical issue.

Sincerely,

Anastasia Mosquito Control District of St. Johns County (FL); Associated Executives of Mosquito Control Work in New Jersey; Drexel University, College of Medicine; Entomological Society of America; Colorado Tick-Borne Disease Awareness Association; College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Hudson Valley Lyme Disease Association; Lyme Association of Greater Kansas City, Inc.; Midwest Center of Excellence for Vector Borne Disease; National Association of Vector-Borne Disease Control Officials; New Jersey Mosquito Control Association; North Fork Deer Management Alliance;

Northeast Regional Center for Excellence in Vector Borne Diseases; Pacific Southwest Center of Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases; School of Veterinary Medicine at UW-Madison; Southeastern Regional Center of Excellence in Vector Borne Diseases; University of Miami Miller School of Medicine; University of Rhode Island Center for Vector-Borne Disease; University of Rhode Island TickEncounter Resource Center; US Biologic; Western Gulf Center of Excellence for Vector-borne Disease.

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE TICK ACT—MAY 21, 2019

Please pass along my sincere gratitude to Senator Collins for taking on this fight on our behalf. This has been a 10-year crusade for me with the first 5 years fighting for my life and the latter, fighting on behalf of others.

Bit by a tick in Oct 2009 while outside doing fall clean up with my husband, I was misdiagnosed for the next 2.5 years by 23 doctors and specialist from panic attacks to chronic fatigue to fibromyalgia. When a scan revealed lesions on my brain appeared and my neurological symptoms intensified, I was tested and diagnosed with MS. When my symptoms became even more severe and I was not responding to treatment, I was re-evaluated and my diagnosis changed to Parkinson's. When I began to have trouble swallowing and using my arms and legs was a daily challenge, my medical providers wanted me tested for ALS. I knew that was a death sentence for me and it was at this point I knew that I needed to fight. This was when I spoke out for the first time and advocated for myself.

Thanks to my sister in law who kept pressing me to be checked for Lyme disease, even though I had 4 negative tests, I demanded to see a provider who knew about Lyme. My primary refused to give me a referral because that was not what they thought I had. The intern gave me a scrap of paper with the name of someone he knew saw Lyme patients and that doctor, number 24, saved my life.

Shortly thereafter, with bloodwork and additional tests, I was diagnosed with late stage neurological Lyme, Babesia, Bartonella, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Ehrlichiosis.

These medical providers who knew more about Lyme and tick-borne disease not only saved my life but gave my life back to me.

Today, I am in full remission going on 5 years.

In April of 2014, I co-founded and became President of Midcoast Lyme Disease Support & Education (MLDSE), a charitable non-profit 501c3 organization that travels statewide, hosting year-round free educational and prevention talks and event. We advocate for changes at state and federal levels and provide support to those in Maine afflicted by tick-borne disease by connecting them to medical providers and financial assistance programs. We are the Maine partner of the national Lyme Disease Association, members of Maine's CDC Vector-borne Work Group and active in Maine's Lyme legislation. In 2018, I wore a federal hat as the co-chair to the HHS Tick-borne Disease Working Group's Access to Care Services and Patient Support subcommittee. I honored to have been selected for that role as it defines who I am these days, sitting in the trenches alongside patients and their families and connecting them with whatever services they need as they journey back towards health and wellness. I am not a victim but a survivor and one who advocates for those who cannot advocate for themselves.

This is a fulltime job for and one that I do on a voluntary basis without pay.

Sen Collins, your support is so greatly needed as funding is crucial to our work here on the ground as well as on the hill. You see, when people are personally touched by something, they fight and they fight hard to make changes. We will not stop fighting until the status quo changes. Until the new science is embraced and patients are treated with fairness and equality, irregardless of the disease that they may have. We will fight to protect the doctors who put their careers on the line each and every day to save their patients.

When a cancer doctor thinks outside the box and heals their patient, they are deemed a hero. When a Lyme provider does it, they are brought up under medical scrutiny and disciplined beyond belief.

The governing body that exists and controls all things to do with disease (IDSA) wrote in their guidelines a foot note that reads as follows:

These guidelines were developed and issued on behalf of the Infectious Diseases Society of America.

It is important to realize that guidelines cannot always account for individual variation among patients. They are not intended to supplant physician judgment with respect to particular patients or special clinical situations. The Infectious Diseases Society of America considers adherence to these guidelines to be voluntary, with the ultimate determination regarding their application to be made by the physician in the light of each patient's individual circumstances.

In 2013, ILADS introduced another set of diagnostic and treatment options and after passing a rigorous qualifying process, it was introduced into the National Guidelines Clearinghouse but ignored by IDSA and dismissed by mainstream medicine.

In 2015 advocates, patients and medical providers were forced to pushed through a bill of protection [Maine Public law LD422] to protect those knowledgeable about tick-borne disease who choose to do just that—focus on the individual circumstances of each patient and treat accordingly

Sen Collins, Lyme and tick-borne disease is not a cookie cutter disease and a cookie cutter approach has failed time and time again. With your bill, a strong push and more funding will help with provider and patient education and access to better diagnostic and treatment services.

Thank You so much,

Paula Jackson Jones, President and Co-Founder, Midcoast Lyme Disease Support & Education, Co-Chair of Access to Care Services and Patient Support, subcommittee of the HHS Federal Tick-borne Disease Working Group; Maine partner of the National Lyme Disease Association; Member of Maine CDC Vector-Borne Workgroup; Active in Maine's Lyme Legislation movement.

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank Senator COLLINS for her leadership on this issue. I am very happy to have a chance to work with her on this.

Today, my colleague Senator COLLINS and I are introducing a bill to help fight Lyme disease, so we are introducing this bill today here in the Senate as many Minnesotans and Mainers get ready to head out to our beautiful national parks, lakes, and coastline to go fishing, hiking, and all of the things that we love, love, love to do.

In Minnesota, we have more than 10,000 lakes and a lot of space for outdoor activities, and we also have a growing tick population due to warmer summer months. With so many lakes and our excitement to get outside after

a long winter, Minnesotans have become more at risk of contracting Lyme disease and other vector-borne illness.

A vector-borne illness means an illness that is carried by an insect, like ticks. Unfortunately, the number of Lyme disease cases in Minnesota is on the rise. Over the past 10 years, the number of reported cases has increased by nearly a third.

Our bill, the TICK Act, aims to reduce the number of cases by establishing an interagency office of oversight and coordination to target, prevent, and treat Lyme disease and other vector-borne illnesses. In our legislation, we made sure to enable collaboration between universities and public health agencies, and it is important we train and equip our public health first responders in how best to prevent and treat vector-borne illnesses.

The TICK Act is supported by a coalition of researchers, as Senator COLLINS just said, also frontline medical professionals and government officials from across the country, so I urge my colleagues to listen to the professionals on the ground fighting vector-borne diseases and quickly take up and pass this bill.

May is Lyme disease awareness month. We must be aware of and prepare for future vector-borne disease outbreaks, and this bill will be an important first step.

So I want to thank Senator COLLINS, my colleague on the HELP Committee, for her leadership on this important issue. I am glad we are able to work together on this bill.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. REED):

S. 1659. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of pediatric subspecialists in the National Health Service Corps program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joining Senator BLUNT in introducing the Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act.

According to the American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, there are currently only 8,300 child and adolescent psychiatrists (CAPs) in the United States—many of whom are not practicing full time—far short of the estimated need of over 30,000 CAPs. On average, patients wait almost two months to see a CAP, a startling concern given that the incidence rates of mental illness and behavioral disorders among children in the United States continue to grow. Fifty percent of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin at age 14; seventy-five percent by age 24.

The National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program (NHSCLRP) was created by Congress over forty years ago to help recruit and place trained individuals in underserved communities to provide needed health care services. Licensed health care providers may earn up to \$50,000 toward

student loans in exchange for a two-year commitment at an NHSC-approved site, within two years of completing their residency. Accepted participants may serve as primary care medical, dental, or mental/behavioral health clinicians.

NHSCLRP provides critical relief to physicians who have completed pediatrics or psychiatry residency training programs; however, pediatric subspecialists, such as child and adolescent psychiatrists, are effectively barred from participating due to the extra training these physicians are required to take after completing their residency. This extra training, which often results in increased student debt, typically consists of a fellowship that takes place in the two-year window of eligibility for NHSCLRP. The creation of NHSCLRP preceded the expansion of many pediatric subspecialties, not taking into account the extra years of training required for these physicians.

The Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act would correct this loophole and allow pediatric subspecialists practicing in underserved areas to benefit from the NHSCLRP. By so doing, this bill would increase access to specialty care for children and improve mental health parity for children.

Providers across the spectrum of care support this bipartisan legislation including: the American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Arthritis Foundation, Children's Hospital Association, March of Dimes, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness. I look forward to working with these and other stakeholders as well as Senator BLUNT and our colleagues to pass the Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act in order to help ensure children have greater access to the health care they need.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1693. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; considered and passed.

S. 1693

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 "National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 219—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, THE FIRST WOMAN OF COLOR TO SERVE IN CONGRESS

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 219

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was born in Paia, Hawaii, to Japanese-American parents, Suematsu and Mitama Tateyama Takemoto;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink overcame gender discrimination to become the first Japanese-American woman to practice law in Hawaii;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink devoted her life to public service;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink served in—

- (1) the Hawaii territorial House from 1956 to 1958;
- (2) the Hawaii territorial Senate from 1958 to 1959;
- (3) the Hawaii State Senate from 1962 to 1964; and
- (4) the Honolulu City Council from 1983 to 1987;

Whereas Representative Mink became the first Asian-American woman and the first woman of color to be elected to Congress in 1964;

Whereas Representative Mink served 12 terms as a Member of Congress;

Whereas Representative Mink fought throughout her life for fundamental rights and equity for women, children, Asian Americans, and other minority and disenfranchised groups;

Whereas Representative Mink—

- (1) introduced the first childcare bill; and
- (2) co-authored and championed the landmark title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) to promote equal access and equal treatment for women and girls in educational settings;

Whereas Representative Mink maintained a national focus on issues affecting Asian Pacific Americans, notably educating people of the United States about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II;

Whereas Representative Mink was a committed advocate for many progressive causes, including—

- (1) ending gender and racial discrimination;
- (2) promoting social and economic justice;
- (3) improving access to high-quality education and affordable child care;
- (4) protecting civil liberties; and
- (5) ensuring government accountability;

Whereas Representative Mink was the first Democratic woman to deliver a State of the Union response in 1970;

Whereas Representative Mink was a co-founder and chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus;

Whereas Representative Mink served as the Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus;

Whereas Representative Mink served as the co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus;

Whereas, in 1977, President Jimmy Carter nominated Patsy Takemoto Mink to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs;

Whereas, in 2003, Patsy Takemoto Mink was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas, on November 24, 2014, Patsy Takemoto Mink was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor of the United States;

Whereas November 3, 2019, marks the 55th anniversary of the election of Representative Mink to the House of Representatives; and

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was a trailblazer who not only pioneered the way for women and minorities, but also embodied the true definition of leadership as a "national legislator": Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the 55th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Patsy Takemoto Mink, the first woman of color in Congress;

(2) pays tribute to the service and dedicated work of Representative Mink—

(A) to improve the lives of women and minorities;

(B) to advance justice and equality; and

(C) to promote the rights of all individuals in the United States, particularly in education, the workforce, and democratic processes; and

(3) recognizes the extraordinary work and legacy of Representative Mink, which has inspired and empowered many to devote their lives to public service.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today, during Asian Pacific American Heritage month, in remembrance of Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink. Representative Mink was elected 55 years ago to represent Hawaii's second congressional district. In 2006, I had the privilege of filling the seat that my friend, Representative Mink, honorably held for 24 years.

Patsy Mink was a trailblazer, whose career embodied a series of firsts. She was the first woman of color, and first Asian American woman elected to Congress in 1964. She became the first Asian American woman to practice law in Hawaii and the first Asian American woman elected to the Hawaii territorial legislature. No matter how many times she was excluded from traditionally male spheres, Representative Mink persevered and took risks. She overcame gender and racial discrimination and pursued a career during which she fought the injustice that she had endured. She devoted nearly 50 years of her life to be a champion for those who had no one to stand up and speak for them.

Representative Mink maintained a national focus on issues facing the Asian Pacific American community. Twenty-five years ago, she helped found the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. She also worked with members of Hawaii's congressional delegation to educate Americans about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Representative Mink fought throughout her life for the principles of equity, fairness, and integrity. She was a leader on women's rights, social and economic justice, health care, child care,

and education. She introduced the first childcare bill in the House. Patsy's name is forever linked with the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which she coauthored and fought for relentlessly. This act is now named the Patsy T. Mink and Louise M. Slaughter Gender Equity in Education Act. Title IX provides women and girls equal access to higher education and protection from sexual harassment, and prohibits gender discrimination in all educational activities, notably in athletics. Representative Mink often said, "It is easy enough to vote right and be consistently with the majority. But it is more often more important to be ahead of the majority." I know our country can remain forward-thinking by ensuring that young women and minorities are given equal opportunity.

Representative Mink was one of only eleven women to serve in the House of Representatives in 1964, and she became one of the longest-serving women in Congress. She shattered the glass ceiling during a time when women were not seen as leaders, especially not in Congress. Representative Mink continues to be an inspiration to many, and her legacy lives on in schools, universities, and here, in Congress. Last year, a record number of women ran for public office and were elected. With 102 women elected to serve in the House of Representatives and 25 women in the Senate, the 116th Congress is the most diverse yet. Patsy would have been delighted.

In 2007, upon my election to the U.S. House, I was proud to cast my first vote in support of NANCY PELOSI for speaker and did so in memory of Patsy Mink. Earlier, Speaker PELOSI told me that Representative Mink was the first person to tell her that "one day, you're going to be speaker." Patsy would have loved to have been there to see her words come true for her friend, NANCY.

The last time I saw Patsy was when both of us were in the Kailua 4th of July parade in 2002. She asked me to have lunch with her. I have a picture of us from that day and it is a poignant reminder of my friend Patsy and her attitude of never giving up and persevering because our work is not done. She is a continuing inspiration to me. I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 220—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2019 AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH" AND JUNE 27, 2019, AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs.

SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 220

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,770,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the current generation of men and women in the Armed Forces has sustained a high rate of operational deployments, with many members of the Armed Forces serving overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress, sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as "PTSD") or post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for post-traumatic stress;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that approximately—

(1) 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom have PTSD in a given year;

(2) 12 percent of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf War have PTSD in a given year; and

(3) 30 percent of veterans who served in the Vietnam era have had PTSD in their lifetimes;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to trauma during service in the Armed Forces can lead to post-traumatic stress;

Whereas post-traumatic stress significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, suicide, homelessness, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress or other mental health disorders create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and veterans service organizations, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of post-traumatic stress and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help eliminate the stigma attached to this mental health issue;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress, including—

(1) an examination of how post-traumatic stress is discussed in the United States; and

(2) a recognition that post-traumatic stress is a common injury that is treatable;

Whereas post-traumatic stress can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car accidents, train wrecks, plane crashes, bombings, or natural disasters, and affects approximately 8,000,000 adults in the United States annually;

Whereas the diagnosis now known as PTSD was first defined by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 to commonly and more accurately understand and treat veterans who had endured severe traumatic combat stress;

Whereas the word "disorder" perpetuates the stigma associated with combat stress; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, reduce the associated stigma, and help ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2019 as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month" and June 27, 2019, as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day";

(2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the entire medical community, to educate members of the Armed Forces, veterans, the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

(3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic stress, understanding that personal interactions can save lives and advance treatment;

(4) welcomes the efforts of the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder of the Department of Veterans Affairs and local Vet Centers (as defined in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code) to provide assistance to veterans who are suffering from the effects of post-traumatic stress;

(5) encourages officers of the Armed Forces to support appropriate treatment of men and women of the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic stress;

(6) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic stress on the spouses and families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

(7) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense.

SENATE RESOLUTION 221—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CONDEMNING THE INTENSIFYING REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 221

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle that all persons are endowed with certain unalienable rights;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948, enshrined the rights of freedom of expression, assembly, and association;

Whereas, after the death on April 15, 1989, of former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, who was compelled to resign in 1987 for expressing support of students demanding political reform, thousands of people gathered to mourn him and demonstrate peacefully in Beijing;

Whereas, throughout April and May 1989, peaceful demonstrations continued in Tiananmen Square and in an estimated 400 other cities across China, with total numbers of demonstrators reaching into the millions;

Whereas, on May 9, 1989, prompted by discontent over censorship of the coverage of protests, more than 1,000 Chinese journalists signed a petition calling for freedom of the press;

Whereas, by May 18, 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese citizens from all walks of life, including students, teachers, workers, writers and other individuals, gathered peacefully in Tiananmen Square to call for political and economic reforms;

Whereas several Chinese individuals in positions of authority, including the presidents of 8 Chinese universities and the central committees of the Communist Youth League of China, called for the Government of the People's Republic of China to accept the demands of the Tiananmen Square protestors;

Whereas Chinese students abroad, including in the United States, organized rallies in support of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China declared martial law in Beijing and deployed troops of the People's Liberation Army within the city;

Whereas, on June 4, 1989, troops of the People's Liberation Army, at the behest of Chinese Communist Party leadership, attacked Tiananmen Square to repress demonstrators, crushing defenseless protestors with tanks and firing on them indiscriminately, killing hundreds or possibly thousands of individuals;

Whereas troops of the People's Liberation Army also suppressed protests in other cities in China;

Whereas protestors braved the brutal repression ordered by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including by facing down a column of tanks sent to intimidate unarmed civilians;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China dishonestly portrayed the individuals gathered as rioters;

Whereas, in 2019, the Government of the People's Republic of China censors any mention of Tiananmen Square and imprisons its own citizens who attempt to discuss Tiananmen Square;

Whereas, in recent years, Chinese Communist Party leadership, especially under President Xi Jinping, has tightened its control over the lives of Chinese citizens and suppressed beliefs and activities it views as threatening to its rule, including through—

(1) the “709 Crackdown”, in which the Government of the People's Republic of China, on July 9, 2015, detained and imprisoned hundreds of lawyers working to uphold the rule of law;

(2) the imprisonment of Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and outspoken advocate for political reform, until his death in 2017; and

(3) the internment of 800,000 to possibly more than 2,000,000 Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and other Muslims in internment camps in Xinjiang;

Whereas the 2018 Department of State annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices for the People's Republic of China detailed the continued violations of fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of speech, the press, religion, association, and assembly, by the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Congress has passed numerous measures articulating the longstanding and bipartisan commitment to support for human rights in China, including—

(1) the sanctions imposed in response to the Tiananmen Square massacre under section 902 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note);

(2) the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383; 22 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(3) the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292; 22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.);

(4) the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106-286; 22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

(5) the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note);

(6) the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109-287; 31 U.S.C. 5111 note);

(7) the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.);

(8) the North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-346);

(9) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note);

(10) the North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-198); and

(11) the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-330);

Whereas, on December 31, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed into law the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), which condemned the “forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveillance, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings” in China and authorized funding to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China;

Whereas the full, complete, and timely implementation of all relevant laws of the United States that address democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China, including the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), is critical to demonstrating the unwavering support of the United States for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Chinese people and to providing full support for human rights defenders in China;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has passed and implemented sweeping laws that provide the Government of the People's Republic of China with broad authority to suppress the legitimate freedoms and activities of Chinese citizens, civil society, and international entities operating inside China, including—

(1) the 2014 Counterespionage Law;

(2) the 2015 National Security Law;

(3) the 2015 Counterterrorism Law;

(4) the 2016 Charity Law;

(5) the 2017 Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Activities of Overseas Nongovernmental Organizations in the Mainland of China; and

(6) the 2017 Cybersecurity Law;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has used surveillance since the founding of the

People's Republic of China in 1949 to maintain tight political and social control;

Whereas the ability of the Government of the People's Republic of China to monitor its citizens and otherwise violate their fundamental rights and liberties has been accelerated by the proliferation of closed-circuit security cameras, the adoption of new technologies such as facial recognition, and the use of big data and artificial intelligence;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has turned Xinjiang into a testing ground for these intrusive, Orwellian surveillance measures;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is promoting a state-controlled model of Internet governance that is used to justify government repression of expression online;

Whereas Chinese companies are exporting surveillance technologies to other countries with poor human rights records, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is providing training to officials in these countries; and

Whereas, despite this long and intensifying record of oppression by the Government of the People's Republic of China, selfless Chinese human rights defenders continue their work and advocacy because, in the words of Liu Xiaobo, there is “no force that can put an end to the human quest for freedom, and China will in the end become a nation ruled by law, where human rights reign supreme”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest sympathy with the family, friends, colleagues, and classmates of the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

(2) condemns the use of violence as a means to repress the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people to speak and associate freely, including to petition the government and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to invite full and independent investigations into the Tiananmen Square massacre by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to release all political prisoners, including prisoners held because of their participation in the Tiananmen Square protest or actions pursuing reforms called for by the individuals gathered in Tiananmen Square;

(5) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to refrain from intimidating protest participants who fled China and allow them to return to China without fear of detention or other repercussions;

(6) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to cease its current repression of the Chinese people, including of lawyers and activists who stand up for the rights of their fellow citizens;

(7) urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to cease the use of emerging technologies as tools of oppression;

(8) calls on the United States Government and Members of Congress to mark the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests, including by—

(A) meeting with participants of the Tiananmen Square protests who now live outside of China;

(B) meeting with others outside of China who have been blacklisted by the Government of the People's Republic of China as a result of their peaceful protest activities;

(C) supporting calls for accountability for the officials who ordered the Tiananmen Square massacre; and

(D) supporting individuals who continue to call for reforms in China to further the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom

of the press, freedom to petition the government, and freedom of religion; and

(9) calls on the international community to cooperate in addressing the Government of the People's Republic of China's continued persecution of its own citizens, including the use of intrusive mass surveillance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—RECOGNIZING VISION TO LEARN AS A NATIONAL LEADER IN IMPROVING ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTION EYEGASSES FOR STUDENTS IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES, THEREBY HELPING THOSE STUDENTS SUCCEED IN SCHOOL, AND FOR PROVIDING VISION EXAMS TO 200,000 STUDENTS SINCE ITS FOUNDING

Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BURR, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. UDALL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 222

Whereas, on March 27, 2012, Vision To Learn was founded by Austin and Virginia Beutner in Los Angeles, California, to address the problem of students in low-income communities lacking the glasses needed for those students to succeed in school and in life;

Whereas Vision To Learn began with a single mobile vision clinic, staffed with an eye doctor and an optician—

(1) visiting Napa Street Elementary, a Los Angeles Unified School District campus in Northridge, California; and

(2) providing 5 students with vision exams and prescription eyeglasses free of charge;

Whereas Vision To Learn operates 25 mobile vision clinics, which have provided vision exams to 200,000 students in 13 States, including—

- (1) California;
- (2) Delaware;
- (3) Georgia;
- (4) Hawaii;
- (5) Iowa;
- (6) Louisiana;
- (7) Maryland;
- (8) Michigan;
- (9) Mississippi;
- (10) New Jersey;
- (11) North Carolina;
- (12) Pennsylvania; and
- (13) Virginia;

Whereas Vision To Learn has leveraged partnerships with State Medicaid programs and other organizations, including the United Way of Iowa, Prevent Blindness Iowa, and the Longwood Foundation in Delaware, to increase program stability and further expand access to vision services;

Whereas Vision To Learn is leading an effort by educators and eye care professionals to raise awareness of the inability of some students to see clearly due to correctable

myopia or hyperopia, a basic educational hurdle impacting over 2,000,000 students nationwide that can be solved by providing students with a basic vision exam and a pair of prescription glasses;

Whereas the innovative mobile vision clinic model developed by Vision To Learn delivers basic eye care to students at school, where the students are every day, thereby bypassing common hurdles preventing children from seeing an eye doctor, such as—

- (1) the inability of a parent or guardian to take time off of work;
- (2) a lack of transportation;
- (3) a shortage of eye care providers accepting Medicaid; and
- (4) a misunderstanding of the cost or necessity of eye care;

Whereas Vision To Learn has demonstrated the ability of mobile vision clinics to provide access to care for students in both urban and rural communities;

Whereas, by reaching students who have never visited an eye doctor and providing those students with a first pair of glasses, Vision To Learn introduces students and parents to the need for ongoing eye care, making it more likely that those students and parents will seek out regular exams from a local optometrist or ophthalmologist;

Whereas the program developed by Vision To Learn identifies thousands of students with more serious eye conditions and refers those students to local eye doctors for follow-up exams, in many cases intervening before students experience permanent vision loss;

Whereas, in an effort to quantify the impact of Vision To Learn on the ability of students to access optometric care, the performance of students in school, and the behavior of students in the classroom, the program developed by Vision To Learn has been studied by health and educational researchers at—

(1) the University of California, Los Angeles, Mattel Children's Hospital (referred to in this preamble as "UCLA Mattel Children's Hospital");

(2) the California Health and Human Services Agency, Department of Health Care Services; and

(3) The Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute;

Whereas the study carried out by UCLA Mattel Children's Hospital found that—

(1) after receiving glasses, students "were able to pay better attention in class, were more engaged, and were more willing to complete their schoolwork, all of which contributed to better overall school performance"; and

(2) "Serving students in school rather than referring them to an outside optometrist increased both access to and use of glasses by both making it easier for families to obtain glasses and changing the school culture to decrease the stigma associated with wearing glasses.";

Whereas Vision To Learn seeks to make the experience of getting glasses fun for children—

(1) by partnering with sports teams, such as—

- (A) the Los Angeles Dodgers;
- (B) the Los Angeles Clippers;
- (C) the Golden State Warriors;
- (D) the Atlanta Hawks;
- (E) the Detroit Pistons;
- (F) the San Jose Sharks; and
- (G) the Baltimore Ravens; and

(2) by having professional athletes participate in events at schools where children get glasses;

Whereas the service level of Vision To Learn has grown an average of 50 percent every year, bringing critical vision services to thousands of additional children, with the

ultimate goal that no child in the United States go to school without the glasses needed for that child to see clearly;

Whereas Vision To Learn is a public-private partnership combining funding from community and corporate foundations and private donors, reimbursement from Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program, and State and local matching funds to support a sustainable program that will help students for years to come;

Whereas Vision To Learn has demonstrated that the program model developed and used by Vision To Learn represents a realistic, affordable pathway to eliminating lack of glasses as an educational barrier to students nationwide;

Whereas Vision To Learn has collaborated with partners in the eye-health and education sectors who have greatly aided Vision To Learn in reaching the milestone of helping 200,000 students, including—

- (1) Rotary International Clubs;
- (2) The Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute;
- (3) the Essilor Vision Foundation;
- (4) Warby Parker;
- (5) Helen Keller International ChildSight;
- (6) the University of California, Los Angeles, Stein Eye Institute;
- (7) Project Vision Hawaii;
- (8) Western University College of Optometry;
- (9) Prevent Blindness Northern California;
- (10) Classic Optical Laboratories;
- (11) Capital Optical;
- (12) Klauer Optical;
- (13) the California School Nurses Organization;
- (14) Hawaii Keiki: Healthy & Ready to Learn;
- (15) Conexus;
- (16) the Baltimore City Health Department;
- (17) the Detroit Health Department;
- (18) the Kent County Health Department;
- (19) the California Teachers Association; and
- (20) school nurses throughout the areas served by Vision To Learn;

Whereas Vision To Learn has been recognized as a leader in the field—

(1) by the Campaign For Grade-Level Reading, which named Vision To Learn a "Pacesetter Program" in 2014;

(2) by the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics, which named Vision To Learn a "Bright Spot in Hispanic Education" in 2015;

(3) by the California Teachers Association, which presented the "State Gold Award" to Vision To Learn in 2013;

(4) in letters of commendation from—

- (A) House Speaker Nancy Pelosi;
- (B) Representative Maxine Waters; and
- (C) the Ronald Reagan Library; and
- (5) in newspaper op-eds by—
- (A) Senator Chris Coons;
- (B) Delaware Governor Jack Markell;
- (C) Richmond, Virginia, Mayor Levar Stoney;
- (D) Long Beach, California, Mayor Robert Garcia;
- (E) Detroit, Michigan, Mayor Mike Duggan;
- (F) Wilmington, Delaware, Mayor Michael Purzycki; and
- (G) former Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour;

Whereas, according to the American Optometric Association, uncorrected vision conditions affect 1 in every 4 children, yet only 39 percent of students referred to an eye exam through a routine vision screening actually end up seeing an eye doctor, and this discrepancy is far worse in high-poverty communities of color; and

Whereas addressing the basic eye care needs of students is an often overlooked but

critical strategy to improve the educational attainment of those students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Vision To Learn on helping 200,000 students;

(2) recognizes Vision To Learn as a national leader in providing school-based vision care and commends the strides the organization has made in that effort; and

(3) supports the mission of Vision To Learn to ensure that no child goes without the glasses needed for that child to succeed in school and in life.

SENATE RESOLUTION 223—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 17, 2019, AS “DIPG PEDIATRIC BRAIN CANCER AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND ENCOURAGE RESEARCH ON DIFFUSE INTRINSIC PONTINE GLIOMA TUMORS AND PEDIATRIC CANCERS IN GENERAL

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 223

Whereas diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this preamble as “DIPG”) tumors regularly affect 200 to 400 children in the United States each year;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of cancer-related death among children;

Whereas, during childhood, DIPG tumors are—

(1) the second most common type of malignant brain tumor; and

(2) the leading cause of pediatric brain cancer deaths;

Whereas, with respect to a child who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor and receives treatment for a DIPG tumor, the median amount of time that the child survives after diagnosis is only 9 months;

Whereas, with respect to an individual who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor, the rate of survival 5 years after diagnosis is approximately 2 percent;

Whereas the average age at which a child is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor is between 5 and 9 years, resulting in a life expectancy approximately 70 years shorter than the average life expectancy in the United States; and

Whereas the prognosis for children diagnosed with DIPG tumors has not improved over the past 40 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) designating May 17, 2019, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day”; and

(B) efforts—

(i) to better understand diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(ii) to develop effective treatments for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors; and

(iii) to provide comprehensive care for children with diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and their families; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States to become more informed about—

(A) diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) pediatric brain cancer in general; and

(C) challenges relating to research on pediatric cancers and ways to advance such research.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL NURSES WEEK, TO BE OBSERVED FROM MAY 6 THROUGH MAY 12, 2019

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 224

Whereas, beginning in 1991, National Nurses Week is celebrated annually from May 6, also known as “National Recognition Day for Nurses”, through May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing;

Whereas National Nurses Week is a time of year to reflect on the important contributions that nurses make to provide safe, high-quality health care;

Whereas nurses are known to be patient advocates, acting to protect the lives of individuals under their care;

Whereas nurses represent the largest single component of the health care professions, with an estimated population of 4,000,000 registered nurses in the United States;

Whereas nurses are leading in the delivery of quality care in a transformed health care system that improves patient outcomes and safety;

Whereas the Future of Nursing report of the Institute of Medicine has called for the nursing profession to meet the call for leadership in a team-based delivery model;

Whereas, when nurse staffing levels increase, the risk of patient complications and lengthy hospital stays decreases, resulting in cost savings;

Whereas nurses are experienced researchers, and the work of nurses encompasses a wide scope of scientific inquiry, including clinical research, health systems and outcomes research, and nursing education research;

Whereas nurses provide care that is sensitive to the regional and community customs of individuals needing care;

Whereas nurses are well-positioned to provide leadership to eliminate health care disparities that exist in the United States;

Whereas nurses are the cornerstone of the public health infrastructure, promoting healthy lifestyles and educating communities on disease prevention and health promotion;

Whereas nurses help inform, educate, and work closely with legislators to improve—

(1) the education, retention, recruitment, and practice of all nurses; and

(2) the health and safety of the patients for whom the nurses care;

Whereas there is a need—

(1) to strengthen nursing workforce development programs at all levels, including the number of doctorally prepared faculty members; and

(2) to provide education to the nurse research scientists who can develop new nursing care models to improve the health status of the diverse population of the United States;

Whereas nurses touch the lives of the people of the United States through every stage of life; and

Whereas nursing has been voted the most honest and ethical profession in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, as founded by the American Nurses Association;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of nurses to the health care system in the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Nurses Week with

appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of nurses to the everyday lives of patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 225—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL MYALGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS/CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HARRIS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 225

Whereas the National Academy of Medicine (referred to in this preamble as “NAM”), formerly known as the Institute of Medicine, has found Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “ME/CFS”) to be “a serious, chronic, complex, and systemic disease that frequently and dramatically limits the activities of affected patients”;

Whereas between 836,000 and 2,500,000 individuals of all ages, races, and sexes in the United States are believed to be afflicted with ME/CFS, with millions more afflicted by ME/CFS worldwide, and the vast majority of individuals with ME/CFS are undiagnosed or misdiagnosed;

Whereas ME/CFS is approximately 4 times more prevalent in women than in men;

Whereas ME/CFS is a chronic disease with no known cure and leaves ¼ of individuals with ME/CFS housebound or bedbound for extended periods of time;

Whereas 50 to 75 percent of individuals with ME/CFS cannot work or attend school;

Whereas medical expenses and lost productivity related to ME/CFS cost the economy of the United States an estimated \$17,000,000,000 to \$24,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas the cause of ME/CFS is unknown, there is no diagnostic test for ME/CFS, and there is no treatment for ME/CFS that is approved by the Food and Drug Administration;

Whereas NAM has noted a “paucity of research” on ME/CFS and that “more research is essential”;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has called ME/CFS “America’s Hidden Health Crisis”;

Whereas individuals with ME/CFS struggle to find doctors to care for them, and ME/CFS is included in less than ⅓ of medical school curricula;

Whereas, in recognition of the dearth of research on ME/CFS and the profound impact that the disease has on individuals with ME/CFS and their loved ones and caretakers, the National Institutes of Health (referred to in this preamble as the “NIH”) is “committed to unraveling the underlying biologic cause(s) of ME/CFS as swiftly as possible, and promoting research that will inform the development of effective strategies for treatment and prevention of this devastating condition”;

Whereas, in 2017, 11 Institutes at the NIH and the Office of the Director of the NIH contributed more than \$7,000,000 in grants to assist in establishing Collaborative Research Centers and a Data Management Coordinating Center to improve the coordination of ME/CFS research and help accelerate understanding of ME/CFS; and

Whereas, in 2019, May 12 is recognized as International ME/CFS Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of International Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Day;

(2) recognizes and affirms the commitment of the United States to—

(A) supporting research and medical education for Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome; and

(B) promoting awareness among health professionals and the public about Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome; and

(3) recognizes the continued importance of—

(A) health care professionals and medical researchers who care for individuals with Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome; and

(B) those who work to discover the cause of, and develop and improve diagnosis of, treatments for, and a cure for, Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.

SENATE RESOLUTION 226—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, AND ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO IMPLEMENT POLICY TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. JONES, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KING, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 226

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

(1) bring foster care issues to the forefront;

(2) highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

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

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

Whereas there are approximately 443,000 children living in foster care;

Whereas there were approximately 269,690 youth that entered the foster care system in 2017, while over 69,000 youth were eligible and awaiting adoption at the end of 2017;

Whereas the number of children living in foster care and entering foster care has increased dramatically in recent years;

Whereas over 96,000 children entered foster care in 2017 due to parental drug abuse;

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

Whereas foster parents are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely re-

main with their biological parents and provide physical care, emotional support, education and advocacy, and are the largely single source of families providing permanent homes for children leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with nonrelatives, have more stability, including fewer changes in placements, have more positive perceptions of their placements, are more likely to be placed with their siblings, and demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than do foster caregivers;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that are forced to remain in the foster care system;

Whereas almost 20,000 youth “aged out” of foster care in 2017 without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas children who age out of foster care lack the security and support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 20 months;

Whereas 35 percent of children in foster care experience more than 2 placements while in care, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with 34 percent of foster youth experiencing 5 or more school changes by the age of 18;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas 30 percent of children in foster care are taking at least 1 anti-psychotic medication, and 34 percent of these children are not receiving adequate treatment planning or medication monitoring;

Whereas, due to heavy caseloads and limited resources, the average turnover rate for a child welfare worker is 30 percent;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and postpermanency programs to ensure that more children in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress passed the Family First Prevention Services Act, which provided new investments in prevention and family reunification services to help more families stay together and ensure more children are in safe, loving, and permanent homes;

Whereas Federal legislation over the past 3 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112-34), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113-183) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2019 is an appropriate month to designate as National Foster Care Month

to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child-welfare workforce, foster parents, advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and positive impact they have on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Foster Care Month;

(2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges that children face in the foster care system;

(3) encourages Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster care system;

(4) acknowledges the unique needs of children in the foster care system;

(5) recognizes foster youth throughout the United States for their ongoing tenacity, courage, and resilience while facing life challenges;

(6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the foster care system who serve as advocates and role models for youth who remain in care;

(7) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to children in the foster care system;

(8) supports the designation of May 31, 2019, as National Foster Parent Appreciation Day;

(9) recognizes National Foster Parent Appreciation Day as an opportunity to recognize the efforts of foster parents to provide safe and loving care for children in need and raise awareness about the increasing need for foster parents to serve in their communities; and

(10) reaffirms the need to continue working to improve the outcomes of all children in the foster care system through parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and other programs designed to—

(A) support vulnerable families;

(B) invest in prevention and reunification services;

(C) promote adoption in cases where reunification is not in the best interests of the child;

(D) adequately serve those children brought into the foster care system; and

(E) facilitate the successful transition into adulthood for children that “age out” of the foster care system.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 250. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2157, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 250. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2157, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS
PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, \$3,005,442,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting in 2019, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, snowstorms, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible states and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for forest restoration and poultry and livestock losses: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, tree assistance payments may be made under section 1501(e) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(e)) to eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers (as defined in such section) of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) and is less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality), to be available until expended, for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018: *Provided further*, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crop land, or access to crop land, the Secretary shall consider all measures available, as appropriate, to bring replacement land into production: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, not more than \$7,000,000 shall be available to make payments to agricultural producers whose Whole Farm Revenue Protection indemnity payments were reduced following 2018 crop year losses due to assistance received through state-legislated agriculture disaster assistance programs: *Provided further*, That the total amount of payments received under this heading and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That in the case of a crop under this heading for which the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation offers a revenue insurance policy under section 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508), the Secretary shall use the greater of the projected price or the harvest price for such crop to determine the expected value of such crop: *Provided further*, That producers receiving payments under

this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That, not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, and other natural disasters, \$480,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Conservation Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, and other natural disasters, \$558,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION
OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, and other natural disasters, \$435,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019, and other natural disasters, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amount is des-

ignated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$25,200,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: *Provided*, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. For purposes of administering title I of subdivision 1 of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy, losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold, and blueberry productivity losses in calendar year 2018 due to extreme cold and hurricane damage in calendar year 2017: *Provided*, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed under this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 103. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person or legal entity is not eligible to receive a payment under the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.) if the average adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is greater than \$900,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a person or legal entity if at least 75 percent of the adjusted gross income of such person or legal entity is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities.

(b) In this section, the term “average adjusted gross income” has the meaning given the term defined in section 760.1502 of title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect July 18, 2018).

(c) The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 104. In addition to other amounts made available by section 309 of division A of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-72; 131 Stat. 1229), there is appropriated to the Secretary, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, \$600,000,000 to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for disaster nutrition assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency designated by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That the funds made available to the Commonwealth

of Puerto Rico under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)).

SEC. 105. There is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an independent study, including a survey of participants, to compare the impact of the additional benefits provided by section 309 of Public Law 115–72 to the food insecurity, health status, and well-being of low-income residents in Puerto Rico without such additional benefits: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 106. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, out of the funds made available under section 18 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, \$18,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to American Samoa for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: *Provided*, That funds made available to the territory under this section shall remain available for obligation by the territory until September 30, 2020: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 107. Beginning not later than the 2020 reinsurance year, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall offer coverage under the wholefarm revenue protection insurance policy (or a successor policy or plan of insurance) for hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1639o)): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any rural community impacted by major declared disaster DR–4407 may have the governor in the affected state, or the governor’s designee, certify the area’s population as a rural area with respect to eligibility for loans, grants, and technical assistance under rural development programs funded by the Department of Agriculture until data from the 2020 United States Census is available: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions,

earthquakes, and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$600,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That within the amount appropriated, up to 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: *Provided further*, That within the amount appropriated, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and of wildfires, \$120,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, as follows:

(1) \$3,000,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) \$11,000,000 for marine debris assessment and removal;

(3) \$31,570,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services;

(4) \$25,000,000 to improve: (a) hurricane intensity forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; (b) flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities; and (c) wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting; and

(5) \$50,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113:

Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for funding provided under subsection (4) of this heading within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for improvements to operational and research weather supercomputing infrastructure and satellite ground services used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fishery Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds shall be used

for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,336,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, \$28,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, calendar year 2018 wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes, and calendar year 2019 tornadoes and floods, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referenced by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$381,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$670,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and floods occurring in calendar year 2019: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under each heading in this title shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

TITLE IV

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high priority studies of projects in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses, \$740,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which have signed Chief’s Reports as of the date of enactment of this Act or which are studied using funds provided under the heading “Investigations” if the Secretary determines such projects to be technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable, in States and insular areas that were impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and Tropical Storm Gita: *Provided*, That projects receiving funds provided under the first proviso in “Title IV—Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction” in Public Law 115–123 shall not be eligible for funding provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That for projects receiving funds provided under this heading, the provisions of Section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to these funds: *Provided further*, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funds provided under this heading shall be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: *Provided further*, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other

than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: *Provided further*, That up to \$25,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: *Provided further*, That any projects using funds appropriated under this heading shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, \$575,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, \$908,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for “Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies”, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses to pre-

pare for flood, hurricane and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funding utilized for authorized shore protection projects shall restore such projects to the full project profile at full Federal expense: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, \$350,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, \$15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

For an additional amount, to be deposited in the Federal Buildings Fund, \$91,200,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Florence for repair and alteration of buildings under the custody and control of the Administrator of General Services, and real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That such amount may be used to reimburse the Fund for obligations incurred for this purpose prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND

INVESTIGATIONS

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$48,977,000; of which

\$46,977,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2020, and of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2023, for environmental compliance and restoration: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$476,755,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 601. In implementing section 20601 of Public Law 115–123, the Administrator shall include the costs associated with addressing pre-disaster condition, undamaged components, codes and standards, and industry standards in the cost of repair when calculating the percentage in section 206.226(f) of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided*, That amounts repurposed under this section that were previously designated by the Congress, respectively, as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 602. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under each heading in this title shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, and flooding associated with major declared disaster DR-4365, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, \$82,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount \$50,000,000 shall be used to restore and rebuild national wildlife refuges and increase the resiliency and capacity of coastal habitat and infrastructure to withstand storms and reduce the amount of damage caused by such storms: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities required by section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program:

Provided, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided further*, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, \$78,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquake damage associated with emergency declaration EM-3410, and in those areas impacted by a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires or volcanic eruptions, \$98,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$72,310,000 is for costs related to the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged by disasters in 2018: *Provided further*, That, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Survey shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 volcano disaster along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to at-risk communities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance” for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving preparedness of the water sector, \$600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST
FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, calendar year 2018 earthquakes, and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For additional amounts for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and calendar year 2018 earthquakes for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended; for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program and for other solid waste management activities, \$56,000,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of these funds shall be subject to section 3011(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address impacts of Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding subsections (b), (e), and (f), of such section: *Provided*, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, \$349,400,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$53,300,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and of which \$296,100,000 shall be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated herein shall be provided to States or Territories in EPA Regions 4, 9, and 10 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and earthquakes: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated herein, each State shall use not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these: *Provided further*, That the Administrator shall retain \$10,400,000 of the funds appropriated herein for grants for drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by

Typhoon Yutu: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated herein shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may retain up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated herein for management and oversight: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended for the forest inventory and analysis program: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$84,960,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount \$21,000,000 shall be used for hazardous fuels management activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$36,040,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, \$720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildland fire suppression operations: *Provided*, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for

wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For an additional amount for “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for necessary expenses in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 701. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the agencies receiving funds appropriated by this title shall provide a detailed operating plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title by State and Territory, and by program, project, and activity, to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That no such funds shall be obligated before the operating plans are provided to the Committees: *Provided further*, That such plans shall be updated, including obligations to date, and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all such funds are expended.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, \$50,000,000, for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), to remain available through September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer up to \$1,000,000 of such funds to any other Department of Labor account for reconstruction and recovery needs, including worker protection activities: *Provided further*, That these sums may be used to replace grant funds previously obligated to the impacted areas: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, up to \$500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such covered disaster or emergency: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For an additional amount for “Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant”, \$30,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): *Provided*, That the Secretary shall allocate such funds based on assessed need notwithstanding sections 658J and 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990: *Provided further*, That such funds may be used for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding child care facilities without regard to section 658F(b) or 658G of such Act and with amounts allocated for such purposes excluded from the calculation of percentages under subsection 658E(c)(3) of such Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 658J(c) of such Act, funds allotted to a State and used for renovating, repairing, or rebuilding child care facilities may be obligated by the State in that fiscal year or the succeeding three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That Federal interest provisions will not apply to the renovation or rebuilding of privately-owned family child care homes, and the Secretary shall develop parameters on the use of funds for family child care homes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not retain Federal interest after a period of 10 years in any facility renovated, repaired, or rebuilt with funds appropriated under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: *Provided further*, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, \$90,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191): *Provided*, That \$55,000,000 shall be for Head Start programs, including making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That none of funds provided in the previous proviso shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 645(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That funds provided in the second previous proviso are not subject to the allocation requirements of section

640(a) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 shall be for payments to States, territories, and tribes for activities authorized under subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act, with such funds allocated based on assessed need notwithstanding section 423 of such Act and paid without regard to percentage limitations in subsections (a) or (e) in section 424 of such Act; *Provided further*, That \$25,000,000 shall be for payments to States, territories, and tribes authorized under the Community Services Block Grant Act, with such funds allocated based on assessed need notwithstanding sections 674(b), 675A, and 675B of such Act; *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 676(b)(8) of the Community Services Block Grant Act, each State, territory, or tribe may allocate funds to eligible entities based on assessed need: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, \$201,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2020, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), including activities authorized under section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the “PHS Act”): *Provided*, That of the amount provided, \$80,000,000 shall be transferred to “Health Resources and Services Administration—Primary Health Care” for expenses directly related to a covered disaster or emergency for disaster response and recovery, for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: *Provided further*, That the time limitation in section 330(e)(3) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, not less than \$20,000,000 shall be transferred to “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support” for response, recovery, mitigation, and other expenses directly related to a covered disaster or emergency: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, not less than \$100,000,000 shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agree-

ments for behavioral health treatment, treatment of substance use disorders, crisis counseling, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to individuals impacted by a covered disaster or emergency: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, up to \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of the Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such covered disasters or emergencies: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Hurricane Education Recovery” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), \$165,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2020, for assisting in meeting the educational needs of individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: *Provided*, That such assistance may be provided through any of the programs authorized under this heading in title VIII of subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115-123 (as amended by Public Law 115-141), as determined by the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those programs, except that references to dates and school years in Public Law 115-123 shall be deemed to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Education may determine the amounts to be used for each such program and shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of these amounts not later than 7 days prior to obligation: *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, and up to \$1,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 801. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

SEC. 802. (a) Section 1108(g)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(g)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and (E)” and inserting “(E), and (F)”;

(2) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “and (E)” and inserting “and (F)”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F);

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D), the following:

“(E) Subject to subparagraph (F), for the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2019, the amount of the increase otherwise provided under subparagraph (A) for the Northern Mariana Islands shall be further increased by \$36,000,000.”; and

(5) in subparagraph (F) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this section)—

(A) by striking “title XIX, during” and inserting “title XIX—“(i) during”;

(B) by striking “and (D)” and inserting “(D), and (E)”;

(C) by striking “and the Virgin Islands” each place it appears and inserting “, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands”;

(D) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) for the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2019, with respect to payments to Guam and American Samoa from the additional funds provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall increase the Federal medical assistance percentage or other rate that would otherwise apply to such payments to 100 percent.”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) Not later than September 30, 2019, Guam and American Samoa shall each submit a plan to the Secretary outlining the steps each such territory shall take to collect and report reliable data to the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) (or a successor system).”.

(b) The amounts provided by the amendments made by subsection (a) are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Government Accountability Office shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan specifying funding estimates for audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying funding estimates or carryover balances, if any, that may be available for audits and investigations of any other such declared disasters: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE
CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”,

\$600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael on Navy and Marine Corps installations: *Provided*, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a master plan for the installations: *Provided further*, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design, and construction expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Michael and floods occurring in calendar year 2019: *Provided*, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a basing plan and future mission requirements for installations significantly damaged by Hurricane Michael: *Provided further*, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, \$42,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: *Provided*, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive form 1391 for each specific request: *Provided further*, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such action is necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: *Provided further*, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under each heading within the “Department of Defense” in this title shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

TITLE XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, \$10,542,000 to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: *Provided*, That not more than three-quarters of 1 percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5334 and 5338(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), up to \$18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: *Provided*, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Emergency Relief Program as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, \$1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, \$2,431,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 or 2019 (except as otherwise provided under this heading) pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading \$431,000,000 shall be allocated to meet unmet infrastructure needs for grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2017 under this heading of division B of Public Law 115-56 and title XI of subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115-123, of which \$331,442,114 shall be allocated to those grantees affected by Hurricane Maria: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided in the previous proviso, the Secretary’s determination of unmet needs for infrastructure-specific allocations: *Provided further*, That any amounts allocated pursuant to the previous two provisos to any such grantee shall not be available for draw down and expenditure by a grantee that has entered into alternative procedures under section 428 of the Stafford Act as of the date of enactment of this Act until such grantee has reached a final agreement on all fixed cost estimates within the timeline provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency: *Provided further*, That prior to making any grant of funds provided in the previous three provisos, the Secretary must receive from the grantee information that allows the Secretary to certify that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading in Public Law 115-123 and transferred to the Office of Inspector General, no less than \$6,000,000 shall be for necessary costs of overseeing and auditing funds made available to grantees affected by Hurricane Maria, including a review of grant expenditure rates: *Provided further*, That any funds made available under this heading and under

the same heading in Public Law 115–254 that remain available, after the funds under such headings have been allocated for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such headings, shall be allocated to grantees, for mitigation activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: *Provided further*, That such allocations shall be made in the same proportion that the amount of funds each grantee received under this Act and the same heading in division I of Public Law 115–254 bears to the amount of all funds provided to all grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under the text preceding the first proviso under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, the Secretary shall allocate to all such grantees an aggregate amount not less than 33 percent of the sum of such amounts of funds within 120 days after the enactment of this Act based on the best available data, and shall allocate no less than 100 percent of such funds by no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of funds made available under this heading and the same heading in Public Law 115–254 for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, grantees may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: *Provided further*, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: *Provided further*, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall act in accordance with section 1210 of Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: *Provided further*, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursed by, or for which funds have been made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers, in excess of the authorized amount of the project or its components: *Provided further*, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): *Provided further*,

That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: *Provided further*, That the first proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or unit of general local government” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: *Provided further*, That the sixth proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115–254) is amended by striking “State or subdivision thereof” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: *Provided further*, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408(c)(4), or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and their subrecipients) that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, up to

\$2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: *Provided further*, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115–254 and the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for any of the same such purposes specified under this heading or the same heading in Public Law 115–254 without limitation: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1101. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 114–223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114–223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114–254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115–31, and any mitigation funding provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of Public Law 115–123, that were allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew, may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. In addition, any funds provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” in this Act or in division I of Public Law 115–254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes the Federal Register Notice implementing this provision, grantees may submit for HUD approval revised plans for the use of funds related to Hurricane Matthew that expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by Hurricane Florence. Approval of any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary. Once the implementing Notice is published, any additional action plan revisions shall follow the requirements contained therein.

(b) Amounts made available for administrative costs for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas under this Act or any future Act, and

amounts previously provided under section 420 of division L of Public Law 114-113, section 145 of division C of Public Law 114-223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114-223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114-254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115-31, and under the heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund" of division B of Public Law 115-56, Public Law 115-123, and Public Law 115-254, shall be available for eligible administrative costs of the grantee related to any disaster relief funding identified in this subsection without regard to the particular disaster appropriation from which such funds originated.

(c) The additional uses pursuant to this section for amounts that were previously designated by the Congress, respectively, as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1102. Of all amounts made available for mitigation activities under the heading "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Development Fund" in Public Law 115-123, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the allocations to all eligible grantees, and the necessary administrative requirements applicable to such allocations within 90 days after enactment of this Act:

(1) For any plans or amendments addressing the use of any funds provided under Public Law 115-123 and received by the Secretary prior to December 22, 2018, the Secretary shall review pending amendments within 15 days of enactment of this Act and pending plans within 30 days of enactment of this Act;

(2) After the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may not apply the statutory waiver or alternative requirement authority provided by Public Law 115-123 to extend or otherwise alter existing statutory and regulatory provisions governing the timeline for review of required grantee plans:

Provided, That any amounts allocated pursuant to this section to any such grantee shall not be available for draw down and expenditure by a grantee that has entered into alternative procedures under section 428 of the Stafford Act as of the date of enactment of this Act until such grantee has reached a final agreement on all fixed cost estimates within the timeline provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency: *Provided further*, That prior to making any grant of funds allocated pursuant to this section, the Secretary must receive from the grantee information that allows the Secretary to certify that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 1201. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 1202. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 1203. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 1204. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 1205. For purposes of this Act, the consequences or impacts of any hurricane shall include damages caused by the storm at any time during the entirety of its duration as a cyclone, as defined by the National Hurricane Center.

SEC. 1206. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

SEC. 1207. (a) Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "September 30, 2019".

(b) Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "September 30, 2019".

(c) If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

This Act may be cited as the "Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019".

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 3 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2019, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2019, at time to be determined, to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: David Fabian Black, of North Dakota, to be Deputy Commissioner of Social

Security, and Emin Toro, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 23, 2019, at 9:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS WEEK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 213.

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. 213) designating the week of May 19 through May 25, 2019, as "National Public Works Week."

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 that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 213) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of May 16, 2019, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate Resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 222, S. Res. 223, S. Res. 224, S. Res. 225, and S. Res. 226.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolutions en bloc.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preambles be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE RICH HISTORY, HERITAGE, AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy and Natural Resources Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Con. Res. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) recognizing the rich history, heritage, and strategic importance of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Marshallese population residing in the United States.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent 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.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of February 13, 2019, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL—S. 886

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. 886 and the bill be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1693, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1693) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 1693) was passed as follows:

S. 1693

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 "National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 24, 2019, THROUGH MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn for the next pro forma session: Friday, May 24 at 9:45 a.m.; Tuesday, May 28 at 11:30 a.m.; Friday, May 31 at 10:30 a.m. I further ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns on Friday May 31, it next convene at 3 p.m., Monday, June 3; 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 resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 78, S. 1332; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday, June 3.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:34 p.m., adjourned until Friday, May 24, 2019, at 9:45 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LAJUANA S. WILCHER, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION, VICE CHESTER JOHN CULVER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BRIAN CALLANAN, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE BRENT JAMES MCINTOSH.

BRENT JAMES MCINTOSH, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE DAVID MALPASS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ERIN ELIZABETH MCKEE, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTIENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTIENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTIENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

STEPHEN R. BOUGH, OF MISSOURI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 10, 2021, VICE ROGER L. HUNT, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

ELIZABETH J. SHAPIRO, 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 LEE F. SATTERFIELD, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARY F. O'BRIEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. ARTHUR P. WUNDER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. PHILLIP G. SAWYER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

HASSAN N. BATAYNEH
ASAD U. QAMAR

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL J. BALLARD
BRUCE E. CHOJNACKI
LUIS A. ETIENNE
JOHANNA M. FRANCO
JUSTIN B. GORKOWSKI
BRENT A. HAMILTON
JASON M. HARLAN
DANIEL D. HICKEY
FRANCISCO J. JAUME
MATTHEW P. KENT
BENJAMIN H. KLIMKOWSKI
TERRELL C. LAWSON
MARK S. LEMANSKI
TARA A. MAHONEY

MARK B. MCCOOL
KURT J. MCDOWELL
KYLE V. MOSES
THOMAS M. NELSON
JULIANNA M. RODRIGUEZ
JEREMY R. SCHUNKE
STEVEN R. SIMMONS, JR.
GAETANO M. SNOW
CHARLES E. STEARNS
MICHAEL B. STOKES
NAKIA J. SUMMERS
KEVIN R. TANQUARY
JASON G. THOMAS
MICHAEL B. TOWNER
BRIAN J. WHITE
CHRISTOPHER A. WILEY
CHRISTOPHER A. WILSON
D013844
D015102

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANDRE L. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

D013839

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

CHRISTOPHER B. NETTLES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

EDWARD C. ADAMS
RANDALL J. ADAMS
NATHAN T. ADKINS
ANTHONY B. AGUILAR
JASON M. ALEXANDER
WALTER T. ALLARD
JASON D. ALLEY
MARTIN D. ANDERS
JON C. ANDERSON
KARO M. ANDERSON
LUCAS R. ANDERSON
NICHOLAS K. ANDERSON
RICHARD S. ANDERSON
GRAYSON F. ANGLUS
ALEX A. AQUINO
BAUDELIO ARIAS, JR.
ADAM W. ARMSTRONG
MICHAEL C. ARNONE
STEWART D. BAILEY
MICAH I. BAKER
MARIUS B. BALAS
CRYSTAL B. BATEY
JAMES A. BATTLE
AARON B. BATTY
CHRISTOPHER O. BEAL
STEVEN W. BEARD
HERBERT F. BECK
BONNIE L. BELOBRAJDIC
TRAVIS BETZ
CHARLES G. BIES
AARON L. BILLINGSLEY
JAMES C. BITORN
JOSEPH C. BLACK
STEPHAN R. BOLTON
ROBERT E. BONHAM
JEFFREY P. BOITRELL
MATTHEW J. BOWMAN
STEPHEN R. BOZOVICH
NANSHANT A. M. BRADFORD
TARA K. BRADLEY
ROBERT M. BRANDSTETTER
JOSEPH O. BREEDLOVE
RAMON BRIGANTTI
JIM A. BROCKINGTON
CLINTON W. BROWN
CODY H. BROWN
WILLIAM E. BROWN
MACCLAND H. BROWNELL
LARRY B. BRUEGGEMEYER
DAVID A. BRUNAIS
STEPHEN W. BRUNK
MARK A. BUCK
JOHN L. BURBANK
JEFFERSON D. BURGESS
MEGAN T. BURKE
NATHANIEL O. BURNORE
JAMEKELA M. BURNS
THOMAS W. BURNS
PAUL S. BUTTON
JOHN W. CAHILL
BRIAN L. CALDWELL
DAVID R. CAMPBELL
NATASHA N. CAMPBELL
DANIEL B. CANNON
YOVANA CARDENAS
THOMAS F. CARROLL
CORY J. CARTER
ADAM V. CARUSO
BILLY B. CASIDAY
MAX E. CAYLOR
JESUS CEJA, JR.

THOMAS CHAE
NICHOLAS B. CHALLEN
BENJAMIN T. CHANNELS
DAVID T. CHAPMAN
JIMMY T. CHEN
LUKE T. CHIVERS
PEARL H. CHRISTENSEN
JOSHUA T. CHRISTY
THOMAS R. CHURCH
JONATHAN M. CINTRON
JOSEPH A. CLARK
CHARLES W. CLAYPOOL
ARIS J. COMEAUX
CHARLES W. COMFORT, JR.
BRANDON J. COOK
KENNETH D. A. COOK
MICHAEL D. COOKEY
JAMES A. COPP
BRIAN L. CORBIN
WILLIAM B. CORDELL
JAMES L. COVINGTON
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RONALD S. CROWTHER
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RUSSELL O. CUMMINGS
WILLIAM T. CUNNINGHAM
EDWARD M. CUSTER
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PAUL A. CUTTS
KEVIN E. DAGON
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DAMASIO DAVILA
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CASSEY A. DEAN
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TIMOTHY W. DECKER
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ANTHONY G. DUNAT
ADAM G. DUVAL
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GREGORY R. ELDRIDGE
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VINCENT P. ENRIQUEZ
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PHILLIP J. EWELL
JONATHAN P. EWING
ANTHONY B. FALCON
BRYAN G. FANNING
KITE S. FAULKNER
SCOTT T. FEATHERS
JERALD M. FERGUSON
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ROBERT A. FERRYMAN
MICHAEL FILANOWSKI
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MATTHEW M. FOY
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JEREMIAH L. FURNIA
ANTHONY FUSCELLARO
RYAN J. GAINBY
BRETT A. GAMBACORTA
ASHLEY R. GARDINER
THOMAS N. GARNER
THOMAS M. GARVEY
BRADLEY C. GATES
MARK J. GEISLER II
KRISTOPHER T. GILLETT
IAN M. GINTY
JARRAD D. GLASENAPP
JONATHAN B. GODWIN
CHAD M. GOSNEY
NICHOLAS P. GRAHAM
CHRISTOPHER M. GREEN
GREGORY S. GREEN
ROBERT H. GREGORY
EDMUND A. GUY
TIMOTHY A. HAEBERLE
CHARLES W. HALL
MICHAEL A. HAMILTON
JASON R. HANSON
JASON L. HARMON
ANDREW J. HARRIS
TIMOTHY H. HARRIS
MICHAEL L. HARRISON
JASON A. HARTLEY
DANIEL R. HAYES
EMORY J. HAYES
PAUL C. HAYNSWORTH
ROBERT D. HEFFNER
WILLIAM S. HEFRON
ANTHONY F. HEISLER
DAVID D. HENDERSON
BRAD R. HENRY
PHILIP G. HENSEL
MICHAEL J. HERBEK
ROBERTO HERRERA
BROCKTON L. HERSHBERGER
JOSHUA L. HILL
DANIEL G. HODERMARSKY
MATTHEW A. HODGES

ANDREW J. HOEPRICH
BRUCE L. HOFFMAN, JR.
TIMOTHY D. HOGAN
WILLIAM L. HOLBROOK
DOUGLAS N. HOLT
JASON C. HONEYCUTT
CLIFFORD T. HOWARD
ANTHONY T. HOWELL
BRODIE K. HOYER
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RHIAN A. HUDSON
MICHAEL B. HULTQUIST
JOSHUA A. HUNTER
MICHAEL T. HUTCHINSON
TREVIS C. ISENBERG
CHRISTOPHER A. IZQUIERDO
MARK A. JACKSON
VINCENT L. JACKSON
MATTHEW L. JAMISON
ERIC L. JENSEN
GRANT E. JERRY
ANDREW C. JOHANNES
JOHN K. JOHANNES
DAVID R. JONES
RICHARD M. JONES, JR.
RUSSELL A. JONES
KEVIN C. KAHR
JACOB M. KALDOR
DANIEL M. KANE
KEVIN P. KANE
JOHN A. KARCHER
SEAN H. KARRELS
ERIK W. KARSTENSEN
VINCE M. KASTER
KEITH C. KATZENBERGER
CHRISTINE L. KAY
EMIL J. KESSELRING
MICHAEL D. KIESEK
EDWARD M. KIM
SAMUEL KIM
AARON B. KING
ROBERT M. KINNEY
DANIEL J. KINSELLA
KYLE W. KIRBY
BRIAN M. KITCHING
ANDREW M. KLIPPEL
JARROD K. KNOWLDEN
RICHARD L. KNOX
RICHARD P. KOCH
JOSEPH A. KOPCHA
JUSTIN R. KOPPEL
RYAN C. KORTZE
ERIC M. KUENKE
CLINT E. KUHLMAN
BRIAN A. KUNIHIRO
THOMAS A. LAINIS
THOMAS J. LAKE
SETH E. LANGSTON
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ROBERT T. MAGILL
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CHRISTOPHER T. MAJORS
DYLAN W. MALLCOMB
JAMES R. MALLICOAT
SCOTT B. MAMSON
BRETT A. MARDIS
ANDREW W. MARSH
ANTOINETTE W. MARTIN
ARI M. MARTY
RAYMOND A. MASZAROSE
ANDREW L. MCCOLLUM
NATHAN E. MCCORMACK
ADAM S. MCCOY
BRENDAN J. MCEVOY
SEAN L. MCEWEN
PAUL L. MCKINNEY
STEPHEN R. MCKINNEY
JAMES K. MCKITTRICK
ODELLE J. MEANS
BRETT M. MEDSKER
BRIAN J. MEISTER
RICHARD M. MENDENHALL
BRIAN M. MERKL
JOSEPH R. MICKLEY
BRIAN R. MILETICH
BRADLEY C. MILLER
IVAN D. MILLER
JOSEPH J. MILLER
TRENT D. MILLER
EDWIN L. MINGES
BRIAN A. MONTGOMERY
MATTHEW W. MOORE
NIKOLAI J. MOORE
CHARLES MOORES
JOHN A. MORGAN
GEORGE M. J. MORRIS
AARON E. MORRISON
CHRISTOPHER W. MUELLER
JEREMY A. MULLER
JUSTIN V. MULLINS
DAVID MUN

PATRICK M. MURPHY
 JASON A. MURRAY
 MATTHEW E. MYERS
 RICKY J. MYERS
 JONATHAN C. NADLER
 BENJAMIN J. NAGY
 WILLIAM S. NANCE
 CULLY D. NEAL
 RUSTIN H. NECESSARY
 ERIC NELSON
 BILL T. NGUYEN
 ANDREW D. NILSON
 TIMOTHY E. NIX
 JERAMY R. NORLAND
 DANA NORRIS
 ALEKSANDAR G. NULL
 JEREMIAH J. OLIGARIO
 MICHAEL S. OMODT
 WILLIAM R. ORKINS
 JOSEPH E. ORR, JR.
 DAVID J. ORZECH
 ADRIAN B. OUTLAW
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 KRISTOPHER S. PERRIN
 ZACHARY J. PETERSON
 WESLEY P. PIERCE II
 BRIAN W. PILCH
 ROBIN R. PINCKNEY
 MARCUS B. PINTO
 GREGORY R. POLK
 JAMES B. POLK
 SHAWN P. POLONKEY
 JOHN A. POORE
 MICHAEL T. POPE
 STONEY L. PORTIS
 GORDON E. POWERS
 JOSHUA D. POWERS
 TYRONE B. POWERS
 JOSEPH L. PRESUTTO
 JEREMY D. PRINCE
 KURT A. PRYOR
 JOSHUA A. PUSILLO
 GEORGE T. RABB
 STEVEN M. RACHAMIM
 JUENE M. RADER
 JOSEPH A. REAGAN
 ROBERT S. REECE
 MARCUS D. REEDER
 DEREK M. REEVES
 RICHARD D. REVEL
 SHAUN A. REYNOLDS
 BRYAN H. RHEE
 ANDREW M. RHODES
 JOHN R. RHODES
 DONALD U. RIDDLE
 GEORGE U. RIGGIN
 BENJAMIN R. RITTER
 CRISTIAN A. ROBBINS
 JOSHUA D. ROBERTS
 PAUL E. ROBERTS
 ELPIDIO RODRIGUEZ
 DAVID F. ROMAN
 ADAM T. ROPELEWSKI
 JACOB E. ROFER
 MARK V. ROSS
 CHARLES O. ROUZER
 JOSEPH M. SAHL
 ALEXANDER D. SAMMS
 YAJAIRA SANTIAGO
 STEVEN M. SANTUCCI
 TIMOTHY E. SARTORI
 MOSEPH A. J. SAUDA
 BRIAN T. SCHAPIKER
 RYAN J. SCHLOSSER
 RANDY M. SCHULTZ
 AARON T. SCHWENGLER
 ANDREW L. SERCENT
 PHILLIP J. SERPICO
 ANDREW F. SHAFFER
 CHRISTOPHER J. SHEPHERD
 GREGORY P. SHIPPER
 JASON T. SHUFF
 PAUL D. SIPE
 SEAN R. SKRMETTA
 ERIC S. SLATER
 KATHERINE J. SLINGERLAND
 LUCAS D. SLINKER
 JENNIFER L. SMITH
 KEVIN G. SMITH
 MARY M. SMITH
 ERIC Y. SOLER
 BRENNAN M. SPEAKES
 ALLEN W. SPENCE
 ANDREW J. SPRING
 NATHAN A. STAHL
 DAVID J. STALKER
 SCOTT STEPHENS
 LARRY STEWARD
 BOB J. STONE
 MATTHEW W. STPIERRE
 MATTHEW A. STRAND
 JOSHUA M. STURGILL
 PATRICK J. SULLIVAN
 DANIEL D. SUNDBERG
 JUSTIN J. SWANSON
 BENJAMIN M. SYMONETTE
 JOSE E. TADURAN
 TRAVIS W. TALLMAN
 BARTON L. TATE

DANIELLE C. TAYLOR
 MICHAEL J. TAYLOR
 PATRICK J. TAYLOR
 EMILIANO TELLADO
 JAMES D. TEMPLIN
 JACOB M. TEPLESKY
 JAMES L. THOMASSON
 MICHAEL A. THURMAN
 ANDREW R. TILL
 EMERITO M. TIOTUICO
 MATTHEW W. TODD
 MARK D. TOMOLA
 JUSTIN R. TOOLE
 CHRISTOPHER B. TREUTING
 JEFFREY A. UHERKA
 CLINTON B. UNDERWOOD
 JAMES M. UPSON
 COLIN E. VANCE
 ROBIN W. VANDEUSEN
 PETER C. VANGJEL
 IAN S. VANGORDEN
 SHAWN J. VANTASSELL
 STEVEN A. VEVES
 JONATHAN A. VILLASENOR
 THOMAS C. VISEL
 PATRICK D. VOGT
 ELIZABETH N. WALGREN
 CHARLES E. WALKER
 CHARLES R. WALKER
 WAYNE J. WALKER
 JOHN P. WANJA
 KEVIN M. WARD
 LLOYD E. WARREN
 CHRISTOPHER L. WATKINS
 JAMES F. WATTS
 ROBERT D. WEBB
 STEVEN J. WEBER
 LAURA R. WEIMER
 JOSEPH Z. WELLS
 WADE W. WELSH
 KEVIN C. WHITE
 GAGE L. WIENTJES
 DANIEL M. WILLIAMS
 DENNIS R. WILLIAMS
 FREDERICK D. WILLIAMS
 BRITTANY Y. WOODS
 JEFFREY S. WRIGHT
 ANDREW K. YANG
 D010907
 D012373
 D012625
 D012738
 D012760
 D013274
 D013800
 D013849
 D013930
 D014335
 D014817
 D014831
 D014832
 D014870
 D014893
 D014923
 D014924
 D014925
 D015072
 G010558

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHARLES M. ABEYAWARDENA
 JOHN C. ACOSTA
 BRADY C. ADAMS
 ELIZABETH A. AGAPIOS
 MELISSA J. ALBAUGH
 RONALD ALCALA
 BRADLEY K. ALLBRITTEN
 HUMBERTO A. ALVAREZ
 DARIUS D. ANANIA
 ANN S. ANDERSON
 RICHARD H. ANDERSON
 TODD A. ANDERSON
 TOBIAS S. APTICAR
 DALLEN R. ARNY
 CHARLES T. AUSTIN
 GINA M. AVILES
 MARK N. AWAD
 MARK J. BALBONI
 MATTHEW J. BARBOUR
 NOLAN J. BARCO
 AMANDA M. BARNETT
 JAMES P. BARNHART
 AARON D. BEAM
 RICHARD D. J. BECKER
 NICOLE A. BELL
 BRET H. BELLIZIO
 BENJAMIN K. BENNETT
 CHRISTOPHER J. BLANK
 JENNIFER J. BOCANEGRA
 ROBERT H. BOYTSFORD IV
 CATHERINE G. BOYLSTON
 PATRICK M. BRADLEY
 CHRISTOPHER J. BRAUNSTEIN
 JAMES M. BROGAN
 THOMAS V. BROOKS IV
 DAVID C. BROWN
 ALICIA E. BRYANT
 WILLIAM N. BURGOS, JR.
 DAVID W. BUTLER
 FELIX K. CANETE
 ENRIQUE T. CANIZALESPLYLES
 JACOB W. CAPPS
 KENNETH W. CAREL
 DONALD P. CARTER
 MARY C. CASSIDY
 ALBERTO CASTRO
 ANDREW D. CHAFFEE
 TIMYIAN CHEUNG
 NORMAN R. CHRISTIE
 YOUNG H. CHUN
 KEDRIC M. CLARK
 DOMINICK G. CLEMENTE, JR.
 ADAM T. CLEMENTS
 JASON C. COAD
 JAMES V. COLLADO
 ROBERT N. COLLIER
 CHRISTOPHER A. COLLINS
 CHRISTOPHER M. COLLINS
 JUSTIN E. COLLINS
 JOHN M. COMSTOCK
 JOSHUA S. CONARY
 JEREMY C. CONNER
 JEREMY A. COOPER
 CASEY J. CORCORAN
 AVON D. CORNELIUS
 STEPHEN P. CORPUS
 LUCAS P. COTTRELL
 MATTHEW S. CROSBY
 WILLIAM R. CROSS
 AMANDA C. CURRENT
 JONATHAN P. CURTIS
 DEREK A. DALY
 DONALD J. DANGLER
 CHAD S. DANIELS
 BOBBY E. DAVIS, JR.
 MARK A. DAVIS
 STEVEN A. DAVIS
 ROBERT A. DAY
 DOMINICK L. DEFEDE
 PAUL N. DELEON
 AARON M. DICKSON
 DAVID S. DIETZ
 HARRY L. DINGLE
 CHRISTOPHER W. DISTIFENO
 JAMIE D. DOBSON
 PAUL D. DOLEZAL
 TIMOTHY M. DOLL
 ANDREW X. DOWNEY
 JEFFREY G. DUPREE
 MICHAEL A. DUVAL
 PAUL D. EGGE
 LINDSEY M. ELDER
 PAUL A. ESCOBAR
 MAIL L. E. ESKELUND
 CHRISTINA A. FANITZI
 LEMAR A. FARHAD
 JAY G. FIGURSKI
 JUSTIN L. FINCHAM
 NATHAN K. FINNEY
 SHAWN M. FITZGERALD
 IAN W. FLEISCHMANN
 CHARLES M. FLORES
 MATTHEW E. FONTAINE
 MICHAEL M. FORESTER
 JACOB P. FOUTZ
 WALTER J. FRAZIER, JR.
 WILLIAM P. FREDERICK
 CHRISTOPHER M. FRISBIE
 WILLIAM P. FROST
 MAXWELL E. FULDAUER
 JOSHUA W. FULLER
 BRADFORD L. GADDY
 COLIN J. GANDY
 DARAL J. GARNTO
 JOSEPH GARWACKI
 JIMMY F. GASTON III
 AUDREY S. GBONEYLEON
 TRENT D. GEISLER
 JASON J. GENARD
 MATTHEW L. GETTINGS
 JOSHUA L. GLENDENING
 LYHOMAR GONZALEZ
 MICHAEL D. GORE
 RANDALL T. GRAHAM
 DAVID W. GRAMLING
 WILLIAM C. GRAVES
 LEE P. GRAY
 CHRISTOPHER R. GREEN
 NEAL R. GREEN
 CHRISTIAN M. GREGOIRE
 BRENDA L. GRUSING
 REGINALD GUILLET
 ZACHARY L. HADFIELD
 RICHARD E. HAGNER
 LUCAS J. HARAVITCH
 KENNETH D. HARDY
 NANCY K. HARRIS
 MARCUS A. HARRISON
 SETH R. HARTMANN
 JAMES H. HARVEY
 SIMON M. HARVEY
 ROBBY A. HAUGH
 ADAM C. HAUPT
 JUSTIN E. HAWTHORNE
 AUSTIN T. HAYES
 JESSICA F. HEGENBART
 PATRICK R. HEIM
 JONATHAN M. HEIST
 WILLIAM L. HEITZMAN
 RUSSELL W. HENNESSEY
 DEAN K. HERMAN
 SHAWN R. HERRICK
 NATHAN L. HICKS
 DANIEL A. HILL
 LANCE C. HILL
 MATTHEW R. HINZE
 BENJAMIN T. HOFFER
 DAVID H. HOYT
 GEORGE W. HUGHBANKS
 AMANDA HUGHES

DAVID M. HUNTER
 MATTHEW J. HUNTER
 RUDDIE E. IBANEZ
 KEVIN T. IKE
 ERIK M. ILIFF
 BRIAN JAMES
 TIMOTHY L. JENKINS
 MICHAEL T. JESSEE
 EVAN D. JOHNSON
 SETH A. JOHNSTON
 TERRY L. JOINER
 RYAN D. JONES
 STUART W. JONES
 JASON E. KALOW
 JOSEPH M. KAMINSKI
 ALEX F. KATAUSKAS
 GERALD L. KELLER
 SEAN K. KENEALLY
 PHILLIP J. KERBER
 BRETT T. KETCHUM
 EZRA Y. KIM
 JAMES H. KIM
 JAMES E. KING
 KRAIG M. KLINE
 DUSTIN M. KNAUS
 WESLEY N. KNIGHT
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 WILLIAM L. KOCH
 DEREK J. KOCHER
 JARED K. KOELLING
 DANIEL KULL
 MICHAEL C. KURTTI
 AARON J. KUYKENDALL
 STEVE S. KWON
 DANIEL S. LACARIA
 CLAUDE A. LAMBERT
 JOSEPH A. LAVALLERIVERA
 ASHLEY B. LEA
 LUCAS J. LEASE
 CHRISTOPHER S. Y. LEE
 FAITH E. LEE
 JOY C. LEHNERT
 RONALD C. LENKER
 JARROD L. LESLIE
 WAYNE S. LETT
 WILLIAM C. LEWIS, JR.
 CHRISTY A. R. LICKLIDER
 JENNIFER D. LILES
 MARCUS E. LOPEZ
 JAMES C. MACHADO
 BLAKE N. MACK
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 JAE C. MARQUIS
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 CHRISTOPHER P. MATTHEW
 KEVIN W. MATTHEWS
 DANIEL P. MAYEDA
 JOHN J. MCALLISTER
 CHRISTOPHER D. MCCARVER
 MATTHEW W. MCCRAY
 JASON J. MCCUNE
 IRVIN M. MCLAUGHLIN
 RHONDA L. MCRAE
 DEREK W. MEHTENS
 MARTIN J. MEINERS
 SEAN P. MICHAELSON
 RENEE M. MICHEL
 EDWARD MIKKILSEN, JR.
 ERIC A. MILLER
 JASON C. MILLER
 MATTHEW O. MILLER
 PATRICK G. MILLER
 EDWARD J. MINOR
 MARISA P. MORAND
 BENJAMIN T. MOREHEAD
 GEORGE D. MORRISON
 CARDY MOTEN III
 CHRISTOPHER L. MUGG
 PATRICK R. MUGG
 CHRISTOPHER U. MUNAR
 JUAN P. MURILLO
 KEVIN C. MURNYACK
 JASON F. MURPHY
 BRIAN S. MURRAY
 JACOB T. NAYLOR
 ADAM K. NESTOR
 SEAN P. NEWCOMB
 BRAD A. NEWNUM
 DAT T. NGUYEN
 VINH Q. NGUYEN
 BENJAMIN P. NICHOLAS
 EDWARD F. NORRIS
 EMILY A. NORTON
 DONALD J. NUNEMAKER
 ROBERTO NUNEZ
 GERALD M. ODOWD
 PAUL C. OGWO
 HEATHER E. OKEMU
 JASON M. ONEAL
 EGAN L. OREILLY
 MARK P. ORLANDI
 ISMAEL ORTIZRIVERA
 CHAD A. OTT
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 JASON A. PARDEE
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 BRIAN E. PATTON
 ALLIE M. S. PAYNE
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 ALEXANDRO N. PEDRAZA
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 WINSTON A. PERRY
 EDWARD T. PESKIE

JOCOLBY W. PHILLIPS
 JACOB C. PIERCE
 ANDREW B. POKORA
 BENJAMIN POLANCO, JR.
 MICHAEL A. POWELL
 NEIL S. PRAKASH
 LUIS E. PRECIADO
 JASON W. PYSKA
 JASON A. QUASH
 CASEY L. RAMIREZ
 MICHAEL A. RANADO
 ANDREW C. REED
 JASON G. REED
 KETTY N. REED
 CHRISTOPHER P. REILLY
 CORY S. REITER
 JESUS REYES
 DAVE C. RICHARDS
 HEATHER J. RICHARDS
 BRADLEY R. RITZEL
 OMAR M. ROBERTOCAEZ
 MINERVA A. RODRIGUEZ
 KENNETH W. ROEDL
 GUILLERMO ROJAS, JR.
 PETE ROONGSANG
 MATTHEW T. ROSEN
 BRYAN A. RUCKNAGEL
 BRADLEY D. RUDY
 RAMON A. RUIZ, JR.
 MORGAN R. RUST
 ALPHIE G. SACHNIK
 DAVID SALAZAR
 KYLE SALTZMAN
 PEDRO R. SANABRIA
 TREKA R. SANDERS
 KELLY J. SANDERS
 GREGORY E. SANDIFER
 ERASMO SANDOVAL
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 KEEFE A. SAVIN
 KALE D. SAWYER
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 BRIAN T. SCHNEIDER
 BENJAMIN A. SCHNELLER
 ROSS J. SCHUCHARD
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 JASON D. SCHWAB
 BLAKE E. SCHWARTZ
 OCTAVIA R. SCOTT
 LEWIS F. SEAU
 GEORGE A. SELLER
 MICHAEL S. SENFT
 SHIRWEN S. SEPARA
 ZACHARIAH SEPULVEDA
 NICHOLAS J. SHALLCROSS
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 JARROD S. SHINGLETON
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 THOMAS W. TAYLOR II
 SEANNERY J. TENNIMON
 JOSHUA F. THOMAS
 PAUL A. THOMAS
 KAI J. THOMPSON
 PAUL W. TOMLINSON II
 FELIX TORRES
 FELIX G. TORRES
 NADIA L. TRAYLORMOSS
 SERGIO R. TREJO, JR.
 ADAM C. TUMBLIN
 JENNIFER M. TUREK
 AARON S. TURNER
 TIMOTHY D. TYNER
 BRYAN M. VADEN
 JENNIFER E. VALDIVIA
 STEPHAN A. VARGA
 JOHN R. VOS
 ALEXANDER M. VUKCEVIC
 MATTHEW P. WALTER
 ROMELL WARD
 JAMES R. WARREN
 RICHARD M. WATT
 SCOTT J. WEEMAN
 MICHAEL J. WEISMAN
 CHRISTOPHER M. WELLS
 SHAIN R. WERTHER
 BRENT S. WILLIAMS
 DONYEL L. WILLIAMS
 JASON P. WILSON
 KENTRELL R. WILSON
 JUSTINE R. WONG
 ADAM C. WOODBURY
 ERIC J. WRIGHT
 VICTOR M. YINH
 PHILIP T. ZAPIEN
 MICHAEL D. ZIBERT
 NIKOLAUS J. ZIBGLER
 MATTHEW A. ZIMMERMAN
 DANIEL N. ZISA
 D011553

D013416
 D014097
 D014356
 D014441
 D014525
 D014715
 D014809
 D014820
 D014822
 D014853
 D014865
 D015012
 D015194
 G001019
 G001454
 G010006
 G010092
 G010107
 G010121
 G010172
 G010191
 G010279
 G010334
 G010347
 G010449

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
 UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN R. ABELLA
 TIMOTHY M. ADAIR
 BRIAN J. ADKINS
 JACOB W. ALFORD
 DESHAUNDA R. ALLEN
 MICAH E. ALLEN
 XAVIER C. ALLEN
 JORGE A. APONTE
 MIGUEL A. AQUINO
 JAIME L. ARIZMENDIAROCHO
 NATHANIEL J. ARNOLD
 MICHAEL E. ASHTON
 CODY M. AUTREY
 FREDERICK J. BABAUTA
 CHRISTOPHER M. BALDWIN
 TIMOTHY J. BALLAS
 EMERSON F. BAMBIA
 JEANICE A. BARCINAS
 JONATHAN BARRETO
 AARON J. BECKER
 JEFFREY M. BELCOURT
 NOEL P. BERGERON
 DAVID H. BERGMANN
 DALE E. BERRY
 LILLIAN A. BERRY
 TRAVIS W. BLSCHKE
 ANGELA C. BORDEN
 JEREMY M. BOURQUE
 BROOKS D. BOYD
 ARTHUR G. BRONG
 CURTIS E. BROOKER
 CHRISTOPHER A. BROWN
 DAVID L. BROWN
 JONATHAN L. BROWN
 MORRIS BROWN, JR.
 TONI N. BROWN
 LEE M. BRUNER III
 MIA P. BRUNER
 CORRIS L. BURLOCK
 ALICIA M. BURROWS
 KEVIN D. CAESAR
 JOE D. CALDWELL, JR.
 STEVEN E. CAMACHO
 TAMIKO M. CAMPBELL
 ANDREW S. CARPENTER
 BRAD A. CATON
 FRANK A. CENKNER
 BRANDON M. CHAPMAN
 SEAN M. CHERMIER
 THOMAS CHO
 DAVID M. CHUDY
 ANTONIO C. COFFEY
 TORRANCE L. CONNER
 BRICE A. COOPER
 ORBIN E. COPLAND
 ERIK A. CORCORAN
 TRAVIS E. COREY
 AMY M. COREY
 REBECCA J. COZAD
 MIRANDA R. CRAIG
 JASON P. CRIST
 CASSANDRA S. CROSBY
 KIMBERLY M. CULVER
 CHRISTEE S. CUTTINO
 REBECCA A. DANGELO
 CLAUDIA I. DANIEL
 DAWN M. DANIELA
 JONATHAN A. DANIELS
 GREGORY L. DARNELL
 JUSTIN L. DARNELL
 BRIAN D. DAVIS
 MARCUS D. DAVIS
 OCTAVIA L. DAVIS
 RYAN C. DAVIS
 SCOTT M. DAVIS
 CARTER G. DEEKENS
 JOHN D. DEGULIO
 DAVID W. DENNETT
 JOSEPH F. DENNING, JR.
 JERRY A. DEQUASIE
 LATIKA S. DIXON
 CHARMAINE R. DOUCETTE
 DENNY D. DRESCH
 EARL L. ELAM
 NKECHUKWU U. ENWEFA
 LARRY L. EPPS, JR.

CHRISTY L. ERWIN
 GREGORY D. FINN
 CHRISTOPHER L. FLORES
 JAMES E. FLOTT
 KEITH L. FORD
 BENVERREN H. FORTUNE
 ANTHONY L. FREDA
 BURTON FURLOW, JR.
 MATTHEW F. FURTADO
 CHARLES G. FYFFE
 EFRAIN A. GARCIACOLON
 PROSPERO J. GATUS
 CHRISTOPHER C. GETTNER
 TAWOFIK M. GHAZAL
 NAQUAVA E. GLENN
 MICHAEL G. GOODKNIGHT
 CHRISTOPHER J. GORDON
 LESLIE A. GRAYHAM
 MARIA M. C. GREGORY
 SCOTT M. GUM
 NATHAN L. HADLOCK
 KRIS B. HALEY
 JEREON W. HALL
 MICHAEL A. HALLINAN
 DENNIS L. HAN
 KEVIN M. HARPER
 CHRISTOPHER G. HARRIS
 CHARLES J. HASELBY
 JOSHUA L. HEADLEY
 PADRAIC T. HEILIGER
 CHAD M. HENDERSON
 CHRISTOPHER M. HILL
 PAUL E. HOLT, JR.
 JUSTIN T. HORSFALL
 GREGORY HOWARD, JR.
 DANIEL H. HOWSER
 JANAY L. HURLEY
 MATTHEW J. HURLEY
 BRYAN C. HUTCHERSON
 JESSE J. IGLESIAS
 MARIO M. IGLESIAS
 EDDIE L. ILIAMS
 CHRISTIAN D. INCREMONA
 EUGENE IRBY
 ALLAN S. JACKMAN
 LARRY JACKSON, JR.
 MATTHEW P. JACOBS
 LATOYA M. JAMES
 RAPHAEL A. JIMENEZRAMIREZ II
 JASON L. JOHNSON
 MELISSA E. JOHNSON
 NAOMI S. JOHNSON
 SHANNON I. JOHNSON
 TAMMY D. JOHNSON
 RACHEL J. JOSHUA
 STACY L. KING
 VALERIE KNIGHT
 JOSEPH D. KOMANETZ
 BONNIE S. KOVATCH
 KELLI J. KULHANEK
 JOHN D. LAMKIN
 JOHN M. LANCASTER, JR.
 MELINDA LATTING
 CLEOPATRA W. LAWSON
 ALBERT J. LEE
 KATHERINE A. LEIDENBERG
 DENNIS M. LEUNG
 JAHREN D. LLJENQUIST
 JONATHAN H. LINDSLEY
 BLAKE L. LITTLE
 JASON M. LOGAN
 HANS J. LOKODI
 EDGAR A. LOPEZ
 ARLENE C. LOVELL
 MIREYA K. LUMPKIN
 JOSHUA H. LUNSFORD
 JOEL M. MACHAK
 JAMAAL A. MACK
 CHRISTOPHER G. MANGANARO
 THOMAS J. MARBURY
 HARRY MARS
 ROBERT P. MASSEY
 CHRISTOPHER J. MASSON
 JOHN V. MAUNTEL
 ERIC S. MCCALL
 MICHAEL R. MCCARTY
 AARON M. MCCULLOUGH
 CHRISTOPHER Q. MCKINDRA
 PAUL D. MEDLEY
 MEGAN C. MEINHOLZ
 NICHOLAS J. MILLER
 MATTHEW W. MISDOWSKI
 JEANNETTE M. MOLINA
 SCOTT R. MONTOYA
 JODIE M. MOOREBARBIN
 SCOTT T. MORI
 CARL M. MOSES
 PATRICIA C. MURPHY
 SHANE L. MURPHY
 ANTHONY P. NEWMAN
 CHRISTIAN S. NEWTON
 TYLER D. OLSEN
 HADIYA E. ONEAL
 TIMOTHY N. PAGE
 THERESA N. PALMORE
 MATTHEW P. PANEPINTO
 NICHOLAS P. PANEPINTO
 MICHELLE L. PARLETTE
 KATRINA M. PATTON
 JEAN P. PAUL
 JEREMY C. PAUL
 AARON D. PEARSALL
 RYAN D. PERUSICH
 DWAYNE A. PETERSON
 ERIX S. PHILLIPS
 JON T. PHILLIPS
 LANELLE PICKETT, JR.

CRISTIAN A. PINZON
 ADRIAN L. PLATER
 DREW T. PONIVAS
 LEVITICUS D. POPE
 MANUEL PRADO
 KEITH N. PRATT
 RICHARD A. PRAUSA
 ROBERT T. PREMO
 ALIM A. QAASIM
 ERIK QUIRALTE
 EUPHEMIA S. RAMEY
 TINA L. RAMIREZ
 ADRIANA R. RAMIREZSCOTT
 WILLIE R. RAMSEY
 KALIN M. REARDON
 PATRICK J. REARDON
 MARK C. REED
 MICHAEL J. RIGNEY
 MATTHEW C. RIVERA
 STEVEN C. ROBINSON
 TANGELA V. ROBINSON
 DANIEL RODRIGUEZ, JR.
 JEREMY J. ROGERS
 CHRISTOPHER J. RONALD
 JACQUELINE G. ROQUETA
 BENJAMIN ROSARIOCAMACHO
 SUN RYU
 AMY A. SAAL
 JEFFREY L. SACKS
 RODRICK C. SALTER
 DAVID A. SANCHEZ
 ADIA H. SANDERS
 RAUL SANDOVAL
 MICHELLE P. SANTAYANA
 SCOTT A. SCHMIDT
 RALPH E. SCHNEIDER IV
 JOHN B. SCHULKE, JR.
 JEREMY D. SCOTT
 ALAN W. SHOLES, JR.
 JOHN D. SHORT
 JAIME L. SIMMONS
 BRADLEY C. SINES
 DENNIS I. SLATTERY
 TROY L. SMART
 CRYSTAL V. SMITH
 JOEL D. SMITH
 KELLEY A. SMITH
 STANTON W. SMITH
 JOSHUA D. SOUTHWORTH
 AMANDA K. STAMBACH
 NICOLE R. STARR
 MICHAEL R. STOCK
 RICHARD J. STRAVITTSCH
 VIRGINIA A. SUPANICK
 CAMILLA M. SWAIN
 MATTHEW A. SWEENEY
 JUAN TALAMANTES, JR.
 DWAYNE M. TERRY
 BENJAMIN M. TERWILLIGER
 MUHAREM TERZIC
 RANDY L. TESTER
 GRANT T. THIMSEN
 CHRISTOPHER D. THOMAS
 JERMON D. TILLMAN
 QUETABALA L. TOBIN
 KEITH O. TONEY
 ORLANDO L. TORRES
 ROBERT J. TREMBLAY
 DANIEL T. TROST
 CHRISTOPHER J. URYNOWICZ
 MIKLOS S. VAJDA
 PLOURDE VALLON
 PATRICK S. VANKIRK
 IAN J. VARGAS
 MELODY L. VARNER
 FRANCISCO J. VAZQUEZ
 ANGEL G. VEGA
 HELEN M. WALLACE
 ELIZABETH A. WALSH
 CARLOS G. WANDEMBERGH
 ASHLEY L. WATSON
 LATASHA WATSON
 CAREY E. WAY
 JOHN D. WEISSENBORN
 ALLEN S. WELLMAN
 BRANDY L. WEST
 ROBERT J. WEST
 AMBER R. WHITE
 CHANDRIA R. WHITE
 CORNELIUS D. WILBERT
 ADRIAN J. WILLIAMS
 BRIAN M. WILLIAMS
 DAVID C. WILLIAMS
 DION E. WILLIAMS
 NICHOLAS I. WILLIAMS
 BENJAMIN E. WILSON
 RICHARD S. WILT, JR.
 MARK J. WINKER
 MATTHEW P. WOOLSEY
 NIKOLITSA WOOPEN
 JAMES E. WORD
 ANDREW P. YOUNG
 D013350
 D014691
 D014810

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

MEGER D. CHAPPELLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

RYAN D. SCULLY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

BRANDON T. BRIDGES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

MARK S. JAVATE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CHANDLER W. JONES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JUSTIN R. TAYLOR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

KRISTINE N. BENCH
 DOMINIC F. DIMAGGIO
 KYLE B. FRANKLIN
 MARK A. HEBERT
 CARTER L. JOHNSTON
 COLLEEN M. MCDONALD
 CHRISTOPHER M. MORRIS
 MICHAEL J. PAPA
 JEFFREY R. POTEILL
 COLIN L. THORNTON
 CHRISTOPHER K. TUGGLE
 DAVID A. ZIEMBA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DIEGO F. ALVARADO
 DANIEL ARANDA
 JOSHUA A. CHISHOLM
 RICHARD J. COLLOT
 WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM
 DANIEL R. FORD
 CURTIS J. GOBERT, JR.
 BEATA I. GONZALES
 RACHAEL A. GOSNELL
 MATTHEW C. HAMM
 STEPHANIE C. LASTINGER
 CHESTER LEE III
 JENNIFER C. LIPSCOMB
 KIMBERLY T. MANUEL
 DANIEL M. MARZLUFF
 WENDY S. NG
 MICHAEL F. NUZZIATO
 SAINATH P. PANJETI
 STEPHEN D. RITTERMANN
 FRANCISCO RIVERA
 ROBERT J. STÖRER
 ANDREW H. TAM
 LEAH M. TUNNELL
 JERRY Y. TZENG
 JARED M. WILHELM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ANTHONY J. FALVO IV
 ASHLEY A. HOCKYCKO
 RICHLYN C. IVEY
 AARON V. KAKIEL
 JESSICA L. MCNULTY
 NICOLE R. SCHWEGMAN
 WILLIAM B. TISDALE
 BRIAN T. WIERZBICKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

BECKY L. BUJAKI
 MICHAEL A. FREAS
 WILFRED H. JUDD III
 MARK T. LOGAN
 JASON T. MARTINSON
 JARED M. MAULDIN
 ALEJANDRO PALOMINO
 JOSEPH E. STIERWALT
 JOSEPH D. TINDELL
 NICHOLAS T. WALKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ALBERT E. ARNOLD IV
 CHAD M. BERMAN
 BRADLEY W. FAIRFAX
 RICARDO A. FERRA

BRIAN C. FREDRICK
DAVID T. HURST
LUCAS R. KORAN
JUSTIN M. LETWINSKY
MATTHEW M. MCCLURE
JASON M. PETTTTT
MARLIN R. SMITH III
MARK T. SUMMERLIN
JOHN L. THIESSEN
ERNESTO R. VILLALBA
JASON C. VINING
JAMES F. WRIGHTSON, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

BRIAN J. BANAZWSKI
NATHAN V. BEACH
TABITHA A. BOOTHSEAY
JAMES J. COLGARY, JR.
JONATHAN S. CONNELLY
YEVTTE A. DAVIS
LARIE A. DIXON
JASON W. DOWNS
JASON A. FLANAGAN
WENDELL R. HOLMES
CLAY I. JOHNSON
JOSE M. LAMBERTY
VIDAL C. LOZADA
SCOTT C. MILLHOUSE
BRANDON R. MONAGHAN
JARROD M. OZEREXO
MICHAEL A. SAMMATARO
JUSTIN K. STEPANCHICK
SPENCER V. TALLEY
ERIC J. THURKINS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER A. TILLEY
DAVID K. TIREY
GILBERT P. VIERA III
JAMES W. WALDREP
JOHNATHAN C. WALKER
WILLIAM M. WALKER
EVAN B. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

SHANE L. BEAVERS
WILLIAM M. CORLEY
STEPHANIE K. HAYES
BRADLEY P. HENDERSON
LESLIE A. HUFFMAN
JEREMY N. HYLER
JEANINE A. LANG
ROBERT V. LIBERATO
ROBERT A. LINN
KAITLIN M. MCLEOD
ENDIA T. MENDEZ
DANIEL A. NELSON
MICHAEL J. PYNE
STEVEN J. RANCOURT
ALICIA M. SALERNO
PATRICK M. SALUKE
NICOLE A. SERRANO
LACEY M. SIZEMORE
DAMON R. SUMERALL
JOHN J. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

LEVI DESJARLAIS
ANTHONY R. MURPHY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

MEERA CHEERHARAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

SELINA D. BANDY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ROBERT W. BOASE
FRANK T. BORREGO
ADAM G. BORSMAN
CHRISTOPHER D. BRECKENRIDGE
PHILIP J. CAREY
EDWIN R. CATUBIG
REZA A. CHEGINI
MELISSA B. CHOPE
ROBERT S. COLLETT
SHAWN T. COLLINS
HERIBERTO CRUZ, JR.
JOHN M. DIAZ
WILLIAM D. DOUGHER
JEREMY D. ELMER
MICHAEL J. FELDHUES
OSCAR S. FLORES
THOMAS M. FOEGELLE, JR.
JOHN M. DIAZ
WILLIAM D. DOUGHER
JEREMY D. ELMER
MICHAEL J. FELDHUES
OSCAR S. FLORES
THOMAS M. FOEGELLE, JR.
JAMES W. FOSTER
ANTHONY B. FRIES
PAUL K. GITZEN

PETRONILO S. GOMEZ
JOEL C. GORNY
GEORGE GROVNER III
ROGER D. HORNE
JACK L. HURLEY
ELOUISE M. HURST
FORREST B. JAMES III
TERRENCE U. JONES
CRAIG T. JOYCE
ROBERT G. KNAPP
EMMERICH V. LANGHAM
CRAIG H. MACDONALD
MARCUS J. MACHART
GREGORY P. MARTIN
RICHARD MARTINEZ
CHRISTOPHER A. MAY
BRIAN T. MUTSCH
TRAVIS L. SCOTT
BRADLEY W. SLAUGHTER, JR.
ARTHUR G. STEWART II
GREGORY L. TINER
JERIAHMI L. L. TINSLEY
JOE M. TOWLES
CHRISTOPHER VERDELL
WALTER J. ZAPF III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

MATE W. AERANDIR
WILLARD E. BALL
CURTIS A. BELING, JR.
CHARLES F. BELL III
RONALD BETANCOURT
MATTHEW B. BIELK
NICOLAS T. BOGAARD
CHRISTOPHER R. BOLTON
MICHAEL J. BONACORSA
JOSEPH C. BYROM
JUSTIN K. CONROY
STEPHEN D. CURTAS
NEIL J. CURTIS
EDWARD M. DAVID
CHRISTOPHER A. DUMAS
ERICA F. GOODWIN
WILLIAM L. V. GRENOBLE
CHRISTOPHER D. GUSTAFSON
ANDREW S. HAMILTON
FRANK C. KOVACS
HENRY D. LANGE
JOSE L. LEPESSAESTEGUI
ROBERT A. MADDEN
HEATHER D. MADERIA
TROY M. MCCORMICK
PHILLIP P. MENARD VII
CHRISTOPHER M. MICHALSKI
BRIAN C. MOORE
MATTHEW D. MYERS
KRISTENE C. NEWBERRY
JOSEPH L. PRUCE
DIMITRI D. RANDALL
AMANDA B. RICHARDS
SCOTT E. RIFFLE
PAUL S. ROGERS
JOSEPH R. RUCK
ADAM D. SELER
JAMES M. A. SPALL
DAVID J. TEBBE
EMMANUEL M. THOMANN
JEFFREY T. VANAK
FRANK A. WARNER
KHALIA S. WARNERBUTLER
GEOFFREY J. WEBER
DREW J. WHITTING
ROLLIE J. WICKS
JONATHAN M. WIENS
SHANE A. WINKER
REBECCA L. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

HANNAH L. BEALON
NATHAN A. BOEGER
ROBERT A. BUCKLES
ANTHONY C. CAGLE
NATHAN W. CONGER
JOHN M. CONNALLY
CHRISTOPHER S. DIAS
JONATHAN S. DURHAM
ANTHONY E. ELLIS
JOEL P. ELY
AARON J. GALL
CALVIN B. GATES
JOHNNIE L. GREEN, JR.
ROBERT C. GRIFFITH
ANTHEUS D. HEBERT
JAMES T. HERRZOG
CORY S. HICKS
SCOTT T. HODGKINSON
CLIFTON E. JACKSON III
MATTHEW T. JOHNSON
RICHARD J. MASCOLO
RANDALL L. MCATEE
GREGORY C. MORRISON
SHAWN T. NEWMAN
CARLOS R. PESQUERA
ELAINE D. REID
RYAN A. RIPPEON
PETER J. SILVA, JR.
CARLTON B. SUMMERVILLE
ANTHONY O. THOMAS
EDWARD M. VALDEZ

JEFFREY P. WILCOX
JERRY L. WOODS
BILLY W. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

BRIELLE L. ADAMOVICH
KITAN BAE
KEVIN R. BARRETT
JASON J. BECKER
WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL
EREN D. CATALOGLU
MATTHEW O. CAYLOR
NICHOLAS A. COLE
MATTHEW G. DALTON
NEIL R. FLANDERS
KEITH A. GEHRKE
ELIAS J. GEORGE
DONNA R. GILBERT
MATTHEW E. HAGSTETTE
JULIA M. HUBERTZ
ADAM T. HUMPHREY
EDGAR W. JATHO III
CHRISTOPHER D. JOHNSON
JOSHUA D. KHOURY
MIRANDA C. LABASH
PETER B. MANZOLI
DANIEL E. MELEASON
NEIL A. MYERS
NATHANIEL D. RIGHTSSELL
BRIAN M. SALTER
MICHAEL C. SCHAEFER
DAVID T. SPALDING
PHILIP J. STARCOVIC
JOSHUA C. STONEHOUSE
ROBERT W. THOMPSON
TONY V. H. TRAN
JULIEANNE K. WILKENING
DAVID T. WRIGHT
CHELSEY L. ZWICKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JOHN I. ACTKINSON
IAN P. ADAMS
BRANDON S. ALAMO
NICHOLAS E. ALFANO
JOHN R. ALLEN
TRAVIS S. AMERINE
ROBERT W. ANDERSON IV
GHEORAG M. ANDREWS
KEVIN C. ANTONUCCI
AARON S. ARKY
SERGIO A. ARMAS, JR.
ALYSSA B. Y. ARMSTRONG
COREY D. BARKSDALE
DAVID H. BARNHILL
JESSICA M. BARRIENTOS
CHARLES S. BARRS III
JOHN G. BARRY
CHAD D. BARTKUS
JEREMY D. BARTOWITZ
MATTHEW E. BAYER
DAVID R. BEAM
JOHN M. BEAR
CLAYTON C. BEAS
JAMES R. BEATY
JOHN P. BECKER
MATTHEW A. BECKER
MICHAEL J. BEER
BRIAN J. BERG
AARON G. BERGER
DANIEL J. BERRY
MASON W. BERRY
DYLAN C. BEYER
RYAN L. BIRKELBACH
ZACHARY A. BITTNER
GARTH J. BLAKELY
CHRISTOPHER H. BLAND
BRIAN K. BLASCHKE
SHANE R. BOBBE
NIKOLAUS J. BOCHETTE
THOMAS R. BOCK
DUSTIN L. BOEDING
ROBERT H. BOWER
MATTHEW D. BOYCE
MARSHALL T. BOYD
EDWARD H. BOYDSTON
RICHARD T. BRANNEN
JEREMY D. BRAUN
DOUGLAS A. BRAYTON
WALTER R. BRINKLEY, JR.
MATTHEW P. BROUILLARD
LUKE A. BROWN
NATHAN J. BROWNE
AMANDA G. BROWNING
ADAM L. BRYAN
GRANT T. BRYAN
JOSEPH BUBULKA
RALPH T. BUCKLES
WILLIAM W. BUEHL III
IAN M. BURGESS
GABRIEL D. BURGI
CHRISTIANA M. BURGOS
ADAM R. BUSH
KYLE F. CALTON
ALBERT F. CALUAG
DAVID A. CAMP
TIMOTHY L. CAMPBELL
DAVID B. CANNADY
BENJAMIN R. CANTU

AIDAN CARRIGG
 WILLIAM J. CARROLL
 GRANT F. CARTER
 PAUL M. CASE
 MATTHEW E. CHANG
 JAMES M. CHARAPICH
 NATHANIEL J. CHASE
 MICHAEL R. CHESNUT
 LORI E. CHESTANG
 JEFFREY T. CHEWNING
 SCOTT F. CHIRGWIN
 CLINTON J. CHRISTOFK
 EARNEST F. CLARK, JR.
 MICHAEL R. CLEES
 CHRISTOPHER W. CLEVENGER
 JASON E. COATES
 ADAM COHEN
 MATTHEW D. COLLINSWORTH
 RANDY S. CONANT
 BRIAN X. CONLAN
 JASON A. CONLEY
 ERIN N. CONNOR
 CHRISTOPHER T. COOK
 JOHN M. COOMBS
 SEAN N. COOPER
 WILLIAM R. COOPER
 PETER E. CORNETT
 WILLIAM G. COULTER
 BENJAMEN L. COVERT
 KELLY N. CRAFT
 ANDREW C. CROUSE
 KARI A. CUMMINS
 GABRIELLE D. CUNNINGHAM
 RYAN S. DAHLMAN
 VIDAL DEJESUS
 MATTHEW N. DELGADO
 CHRISTOPHER M. DESCOVICH
 GREGORY L. DESCOVICH
 BROOKE H. DESROCHERS
 MATTHEW T. DIEDERICH
 GRAIG T. DIEBENDERFER
 THOMAS E. DICAN, JR.
 MICHAEL F. DIMMITT
 EMIL D. DINNOCENZO
 PHILLIP S. DIPALO
 THOMAS T. DIXON
 DANIEL B. DOLAN
 MATTHEW S. DOMINICK
 JAMES J. DONCHEZ
 KEVIN M. DORE
 RICHARD A. DORSEY II
 SEAN W. DOUGHERTY
 CODY A. DOWD
 RYAN R. DOWNING
 PATRICK M. DURBIN
 LUCAS R. EDWARDS
 CARL A. ELLSWORTH, JR.
 JORDAN D. ENETTE
 ERIC M. ETHERTON
 THOMAS C. FALCONER
 CHARLES R. FARLOW III
 BILLIE J. FARRELL
 MICHAEL R. FELBER
 JESS B. FELDON
 JACOB D. FERRARI
 LEE R. FIKI
 SEAN D. FINNER
 WILLIAM F. FITZKEE
 KELLY J. FITZPATRICK
 PETER C. FLYNN
 MARSHALL H. FOARD
 WARREN H. FOGLE
 JOSEPH M. FOSTER
 TIMOTHY A. FOX
 ALEXANDER J. FRANZ
 DANIEL R. FRIE
 BRYAN M. GALLANT
 ROWDY A. GARCIA
 JONATHAN R. GARNER
 NOMER I. GATCHELIAN
 KENT A. GEBICKE
 MATTHEW L. GEER
 BENJAMIN C. GEIB
 RYAN M. GERO
 GRAHAM C. GILL
 AMY E. GIRALDI
 BENJAMIN J. GLASER
 CARL R. GLASS
 JOHN M. GLEASON
 DEREK M. GOEBEL
 ANDRE M. GOMEZ
 ANGELA D. GONZALES
 JOSHUA P. GOODIN
 JUSTIN R. GROVER
 LEIF E. GUNDERSON
 ERIK H. GUSTAFSON
 JOHN W. GUSTINE
 SOPHIA M. HABERMAN
 DOUGLAS G. HAGENBUCH
 JAMES A. HALL
 STEVEN A. HALLE
 ERIK L. HALVORSON
 JOSEPH S. HAMILTON
 JEREMY S. HANSLER
 BRANDON C. HARDIN
 JUSTIN R. HARDY
 DANIEL W. HARKINS, JR.
 KEVIN M. HARRINGTON
 CLARENCE S. I. HARRIS
 STEFANIE J. HASEMAN
 KARL HASSENFRATZ
 CHRISTOPHER S. HATHAWAY
 JOHN E. D. HEDRICK
 CONOR L. HEELY
 BENJAMIN N. HERRING
 GRIFFIN HETRICK
 LAWRENCE HEYWORTH IV

KYLE R. HICKMAN
 DAVID P. HICKS
 JAMES M. HIGGINS, JR.
 MARC W. HINES
 QUINCY W. HOCHARD
 JOSHUA J. HODGE
 ROBERT H. HODGES, JR.
 NICHOLAS A. HOFFMANN
 MATTHEW P. HOLLADAY
 DANIEL K. HOLLINGSHEAD
 JOHN E. HOLTHAUS
 RODNEY B. HOOKS
 GARETT T. HOUSTON
 MICHAEL J. HUBER
 JONATHAN A. HULECKI
 JERALD T. HUMPHREY III
 CHRISTINA L. HUMPHRIES
 JAMES P. HUNT
 DREW A. HUSTON
 LUKE J. HUSTON
 KENJI IGAWA
 LUKE H. I. IM
 PATRICK J. IMHOFF
 ELY O. INFANTE
 ISALABENETTE E. INFANTE
 KENNETH C. INGLE
 CAMERON A. INGRAM
 ROBERT B. INMAN
 ROBERT D. IRELAND
 BRIAN M. IRISH
 JUSTIN E. IVANCIC
 MATTHEW J. IWANCZUK
 DILLON C. JACKSON
 ALLEN W. JACOB
 JOEL W. JACOBS
 CARL D. JAPPERT
 BRETT J. JASIONOWSKI
 ALEXA F. JENKINS
 JOSEPH G. JINDRICH
 BRETT P. JOHNSON
 KEITH A. JOHNSON
 LAUREN M. JOHNSON
 PHILLIP C. JOLLEY
 RANDON K. JONES
 KEVIN A. JONES
 JOHN W. KEEFE
 MATTHEW T. KEEFE
 CHRISTOPHER J. KEEN
 CHRISTOPHER J. KEITHLEY
 LUKE E. KELVINGTON
 KEVIN J. KENNEDY
 WESLEY G. KENNERLY
 JAMES H. KEPPEL IV
 SAMEER KHANNA
 JOSHUA C. KING
 LUCIAN D. KINS
 IAN J. KIRSCHKE
 LEANDRA N. KISSINGER
 REED A. KITCHEY
 RYAN J. KLAMPER
 KEITH F. KLOSTERMAN
 ERIC J. KNAPPER
 BRYAN J. KNICK
 MICHAEL A. KNICKERBOCKER
 DOMINIC J. KRAMER
 KEVIN P. KREUTZ
 BRYAN W. KRONCKE
 DANIEL L. KURATKO
 ANDREW A. LAMSON
 AARON J. LEE
 CLIFTON G. LENNON
 TIMOTHY A. LEONARDI
 JACOB A. LEINER
 RANDALL J. LESLIE
 TROY A. LEVERON
 CHRISTOPHER J. LEWIS
 JAMES J. LIGHT
 SCOTT D. LIPPINCOTT
 BRYAN R. LITVIN
 CARNE M. LIVINGSTON
 SEAN J. LOCKE
 ALFRED W. LONG, JR.
 JUNIOR C. LORAL
 CORRY C. LOWEE
 ROBERT A. LOWE
 JOHN J. LOWERY
 MICHAEL B. LUEBKERT
 RALPH P. LUFKIN
 KATIE J. LUNSER
 MICHAEL J. LYNCH
 JACOB E. MAGAN
 KERRY M. MAJOR
 ZUBIN J. MAJOR
 LUDWIG MANN III
 RYAN B. MANN
 JEFFREY D. MARGALUS
 BENJAMIN L. MARTINEZ
 JOEL P. MARTINEZ
 JORDAN A. MAYO
 JARED B. MCALEB
 KEVIN K. MCCLELLAN
 JOHN P. MCCRAY
 CHRISTOPHER J. MCDONALD
 CHRIS S. MCELROY
 PATRICK F. MCINERNEY
 KYLE S. MCVAY
 CHRISTOPHER J. MERGEN
 CHRISTOPHER C. MEYER
 DAVID S. MICELI
 JUSTIN L. MIDDLEBROOK
 ADAM S. MILLER
 BRANDON J. MILLER
 MICHAEL J. MILLER
 TRAVIS W. MILLER
 SAMUEL C. MILLS
 MATTHEW C. MOESSER
 DOMENICO MONACO

DAXTON H. MOORE
 JAMES J. MOORE
 JOSHUA J. MOORE
 PHILLIP J. MOORE
 MICHAEL G. MORAN II
 DOUGLAS M. MOREA
 MARCUS V. MORELAND
 JOHN D. MORRIS IV
 BRIAN M. MOWRY
 SCOTTY L. MURPHY
 KARL N. MURRAY
 JAMES C. MUSE
 BRAD W. MUSKOPF
 SHAWN M. NAVINSKEY
 JASON A. NERIO
 JONATHAN D. NEW
 JUSTIN A. NIXON
 DAVIN C. OBBRIE
 KYLE N. ODOHOE
 DAVID A. OECHSLEIN
 RYAN J. OGDEN
 CHRISTIAN L. OLSEN
 DANIEL L. OSBOURN
 MATTHEW J. OSTRYE
 KENNETH C. PACKARD
 WALTER J. PAK
 PATRICIA A. PALMER
 GARRETT T. PANKOW
 DANIEL PEEL
 JOHN C. PERKINS
 CAROLYN K. PETERSON
 KORY S. PETERSON
 MATTHEW C. PIASECKI
 CHRISTOPHER L. PICKEN
 RYAN D. PIERCE
 RYAN Z. PINEDA
 JEFFREY R. PINKERTON
 NICHOLAS B. PINKSTON
 ANDREW W. PITTMAN
 ANTHONY M. PIUNNO III
 MARK K. POBLETE
 CHRISTOPHER P. POLSON
 JOSEPH W. POPE
 DANA R. POTAK
 JARED D. POWELL
 TRAVIS B. POWELL
 EDMUND J. POYNTON
 KIRK T. PRESCOTT
 JOSEPH F. PRESTON
 REGINALD N. PRESTON
 JOHN E. PRITCHETT
 CHRISTOPHER W. PUTRE
 NICHOLAS F. QUIHUIS
 ROBERT T. RAGON
 TREVIS L. RAINY
 JEFFREY W. RANSON
 JOSEPH F. REARDON
 JUSTIN D. REEVES
 CURTIS A. REISS
 JEREMY B. REYNARD
 ERIK S. REYNOLDS
 JASON M. RICHTER
 WILLIAM M. RIETVELD
 MATTHEW F. RIGLER
 MICHAEL P. RILEY
 NICHOLAS A. ROA
 DOUGLAS A. ROBB
 DUSTIN W. ROBBINS
 TAD J. ROBBINS
 JAMES A. ROBERTS
 JOHN N. ROBERTS
 THOMAS M. ROBERTS
 JEREMY D. ROBERTSON
 MARY H. ROBINSON
 CHRISTOPHER W. ROBISON
 MICHAEL RODRIGUEZ
 ERIC K. ROLFS
 NIKOLAS G. RONGERS
 CHRISTOPHER W. ROSE
 RICHARD C. ROSENBUSCH
 ADRIENNE L. ROSETI
 BRIAN A. ROSS
 JOHN H. ROSS
 SAMUEL J. ROTH
 THADDEUS RUSINEK
 CRAIG T. RYAN
 SETH D. SAALFELD
 JONATHAN L. SABURN
 JOSEPH H. SANDOVAL
 MATTHEW H. SASS
 GRAHAM C. SCARRO
 BLADE A. SCHALLENGER
 ZACHARY P. SCHEETZ
 TIMOTHY R. SCHIDLER
 DAVID M. SCHERR
 NATHAN D. SCHILLING
 JOSEPH R. SCHIPPERT
 RORY J. SCHNEIDER
 NICHOLAS J. SCHNETTLER
 ERIC M. SCHWAB
 JONATHAN P. SCOBO
 VANCE D. SCOTT
 ANDREW C. SERFASS
 MATTHEW S. SHAW
 JONATHAN E. SHEATER
 JASON D. SHELL
 ANTONIA K. SHEY
 MICHAEL J. SHEDSMA
 MICHAEL J. SIMMONS
 STEPHANIE M. SIMONI
 RICHARD W. SKINELL
 JARED L. SLABICKI
 GABRIEL M. SLATER
 RICHARD D. SLAYE
 GLENN J. SMITH
 JOHANNES SMITH
 JONATHAN D. SMITH

JUSTIN B. SMITH
 JOSEPH P. SNELGROVE
 JOSEPH W. SNYDER
 PARINA SOMNHOT
 JAVED P. SONDHI
 DIRK C. SONNENBERG
 CRYSTAL L. SOUCHEK
 CHRISTOPHER J. SPEICHER
 JASON W. SPRAY
 JOSHUA C. STARR
 PHILLIP A. STASO
 CHARLES E. STEELE II
 JAMES A. STEELE
 ADAM M. STEIN
 STEVEN L. STEINMETZ
 EMILY C. STELLPFLUG
 MICHAEL STENGEL
 JONATHAN R. STEPHENS
 GABRIEL T. STEVENS
 WILLIAM C. STEWART
 MARK P. STINES
 ROBERT P. STOCHER
 JEFFREY C. STORER
 NATHAN C. STUHLMACHER
 DOUGLAS B. STUHLMAN
 MICHAEL C. SULLIVAN
 DENNIS A. SZPARA
 THAD D. TASSO
 DAVID L. TAYLOR
 MARK A. TEDROW
 DAVID R. TERRY
 MICHAEL R. THERIOT
 MATTHEW C. THIEN
 ANDREW M. THOM
 BRADLEY R. THOMPSON
 MATTHEW G. THOMPSON
 JAMES D. THORNTON
 GALEN M. THORP
 FRANCISCO TOBIO, JR.
 DILLON J. TOLMIE
 NEIL J. TOOHEY, JR.
 DALE R. TOURTELOTTE
 SAMUEL K. TRAIN
 ARTURO TREJO
 MICHAEL Q. TREMEL
 BRIAN TRUONG
 TERRY L. TURNER II
 MICHAEL G. TYREE
 TODD P. URKOWITZ
 GREGORY M. VALDEZ
 MATTHEW R. VANCE
 CHRISTOPHER W. VANLOENEN
 GREGORY T. VASILOFF
 JOSLYN M. VENEY
 FRANK P. VERDUCCI III
 DANIEL J. VIRGETS
 DAVID J. VITOLLO
 CHRISTOPHER M. VONDERHEIDE
 SHAWN M. VRABEL
 CHAD C. WALKER
 DESMOND K. WALKER
 JAMES A. WALKER
 KRISTOPHER WALKER
 ADAM P. WALTERS
 MATTHEW W. WALTERS
 BRYAN T. WALTERS
 HUNTER D. WASHBURN
 CHRISTOPHER F. WASKEY
 GEORGE B. WATKINS
 JAMES N. WATTS
 JASON J. WEHMEYER
 BENJAMIN R. WEISS
 JOSHUA D. WEISS
 ANDREW P. WHALEY
 KATHLEEN R. WHITMAN
 VES W. WHITTEMORE
 STEPHEN V. WILLIAMS
 MICHAEL J. WILLIS
 MICHAEL K. WINTERS
 MATTHEW W. WOLF
 ANDREW C. WOOD
 MATTHEW D. WOODS
 DAVID A. WRIGHT
 DAVID J. WRIGLEY
 KARI E. YAKUBISIN
 MARK E. YEDLOWSKI
 CHRISTOPHER P. YOST
 THOMAS J. YOUNG, JR.
 TIMOTHY C. YUHAS
 JOHN M. ZAHODNE
 PETER J. ZETTEL
 KENNETH W. ZILKA
 GEORGE S. ZINTAK

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 2019:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

WILLIAM BOOKLESS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.
 CHRISTOPHER FALL, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL J. FITZPATRICK, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.
 JEFFREY ROSS GUNTER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

JOHN BARSA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
 RICHARD C. PARKER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES S. GILMORE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.
 KATE MARIE BYRNES, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MICHAEL G. BAILEY, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
 BRENT R. BUNN, OF IDAHO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
 ERIC S. GARTNER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
 TIMOTHY J. DOWNING, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
 WILLIAM TRAVIS BROWN, JR., OF LOUISIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
 MICHAEL BLAINE EAST, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. EDWARD S. SMITH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. MARCUS B. ANNIBALE
 COL. MELVIN G. CARTER
 COL. ROBERT C. FULFORD
 COL. JOSEPH A. MATOS III
 COL. JASON L. MORRIS
 COL. THOMAS B. SAVAGE
 COL. DANIEL L. SHIPLEY
 COL. JAMES B. WELLS
 COL. BRIAN N. WOLFORD

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DUANE A. GAMBLE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. SCOTT D. CONN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 7033:

To be general

GEN. JAMES C. MCCONVILLE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARC H. SASSEVILLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ERIC T. FICK

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 7034:

To be general

LT. GEN. JOSEPH M. MARTIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. LAURA J. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT P. WHITE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. WILLIAM R. MERZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ROSS A. MYERS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. ERIC M. SMITH

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. ARNOLD W. BUNCH, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID A. HARRIS, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8033:

To be admiral

ADM. WILLIAM F. MORAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8035:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. ROBERT P. BURKE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. HERMAN S. CLARDY III

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. PETER B. ANDRYSIAK, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. JONATHAN P. BRAGA

BRIG. GEN. JOHN W. BRENNAN, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. MIGUEL A. CORREA
 BRIG. GEN. CLEMENT S. COWARD, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. PATRICK J. DONAHOE
 BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER T. DONAHUE
 BRIG. GEN. SCOTT L. EFFLANDT
 BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL R. FENZEL
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID J. FRANCIS
 BRIG. GEN. BRADLEY T. GERICKE
 BRIG. GEN. NEIL S. HERSEY
 BRIG. GEN. LONNIE G. HIBBARD
 BRIG. GEN. DIANA M. HOLLAND
 BRIG. GEN. OMAR J. JONES IV
 BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN J. MARANIAN
 BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW W. MCFARLANE
 BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER O. MOHAN
 BRIG. GEN. LAURA A. POTTER
 BRIG. GEN. THOMAS A. PUGH
 BRIG. GEN. ROBERT A. RASCH, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. JOHN B. RICHARDSON IV
 BRIG. GEN. KENNETH T. ROYAR
 BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN G. SMITH
 BRIG. GEN. THOMAS H. TODD III
 BRIG. GEN. KEVIN VEREEN
 BRIG. GEN. ROBERT F. WHITTLE, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID WILSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. TRACY D. SMITH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. FRANK W. ROY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEOPOLDO A. QUINTAS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. KENNETH A. NAVA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS J. EVON, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. DAVID J. MIKOLAHTIS

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MARK J. SCHINDLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JOHN F. HUSSEY
 BRIG. GEN. ANDREW J. JUKNELIS

To be brigadier general

COL. JAN C. NORRIS
 COL. MICHAEL K. PYLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. NICOLE M. BALLIET
 COL. JAMES A. BENSON
 COL. BRIAN D. BOBO
 COL. RODNEY C. BOYD
 COL. ANDRE J. CHEVALIER
 COL. MICHAEL N. CLEVELAND
 COL. AMY F. COOK
 COL. TIMOTHY D. COVINGTON
 COL. RONALD A. CUPPLES
 COL. JAMIE J. DAILEY
 COL. RONNIE B. DELFIN
 COL. THOMAS C. DRELOUX
 COL. KEVIN A. FUJIMOTO
 COL. DOYLE GILLIS, JR.
 COL. CHARLES D. HAUSMAN
 COL. CINDY H. HAYGOOD
 COL. LYNN M. HENG
 COL. LARRY L. HENRY
 COL. SCOTT W. HIPAKKA
 COL. CHRISTINE L. HOPFMANN
 COL. BRYAN M. HOWAY

COL. JACK A. JAMES
 COL. NICK JOHNSON
 COL. ROBERT J. LARKIN
 COL. JOHN A. LEBLANC
 COL. DAVID A. LOPINA
 COL. CORWIN J. LUSK
 COL. ROGER D. LYLES
 COL. THOMAS H. MANCINO
 COL. TIMOTHY S. MCLAUGHLIN
 COL. ALBERTO L. MIRANDA
 COL. JENNIFER R. MITCHELL
 COL. JESSE M. MOREHOUSE
 COL. ALAN B. NAUGHER
 COL. JOHN T. OAKLEY
 COL. DOUGLAS A. PAUL
 COL. JOHN A. PELLERITI
 COL. JOHN J. PERKINS
 COL. DEAN A. PRESTON
 COL. STEPHEN L. RHOADES
 COL. CHRISTOPHER S. SANDISON
 COL. STEPHEN E. SCHEMENAUER
 COL. MATTHEW D. SMITH
 COL. WALLACE E. STEINBRECHER
 COL. ROBIN B. STILLWELL
 COL. CRAIG W. STRONG
 COL. BLAIR E. TINKHAM
 COL. MICHAEL A. TOUGHER III
 COL. MICHAEL E. WEGSCHEIDER
 COL. BRIAN F. WERTZLER
 COL. RICHARD A. WHOLEY
 COL. RICHARD D. WILSON
 COL. JOHN J. WOJCIK
 COL. JAMES A. ZOLLAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRADLEY J. COX
 COL. CARL C. DANBERG
 COL. DANIEL H. DENT
 COL. RALPH R. ROBOVSKY
 COL. ADAM C. VOLANT

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ANDREW C. DIEFENTHALER
 COL. JAMES M. JONES

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. SEAN S. BUCK

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN J. BROADMEADOW

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRIAN D. BEAUDREAULT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GEORGE W. SMITH, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. ROBERT F. HEDELUND

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RODNEY L. FAULK
 BRIG. GEN. DEBORAH L. KOTULICH
 BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK R. MAIOCCO
 BRIG. GEN. GREGORY J. MOSSER
 BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. PHILLIPS
 BRIG. GEN. JOE D. ROBINSON
 BRIG. GEN. ALBERTO C. ROSENDE
 BRIG. GEN. RICHARD C. STAATS, JR.
 BRIG. GEN. KEVIN C. WULFHORST

To be brigadier general

COL. TIMOTHY E. BRENNAN
 COL. CARY J. COWAN, JR.
 COL. CHRISTOPHER J. DZIUBEK
 COL. JEFFREY M. FARRIS
 COL. ROBERT E. GUIDRY
 COL. MICHELLE A. LINK
 COL. LAURENCE S. LINTON
 COL. PAMELA L. MCGAHA
 COL. STEVEN B. MCLAUGHLIN
 COL. JOSEPH A. PAPPENFUS
 COL. JOSEPH A. RICCIARDI
 COL. PATRICIA R. WALLACE
 COL. DAVID P. WARSHAW
 COL. STUART E. WERNER
 COL. WANDA N. WILLIAMS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID S. NAHOM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MARSHALL B. WEBB

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JACK M. DAVIS
 COL. PAULA C. LODI
 COL. MARK W. THOMPSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JEFFERY D. BROADWATER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIDGET A. BRINK, OF MICHIGAN, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

JOHN JEFFERSON DAIGLE, OF LOUISIANA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE.

MATTHEW S. KLIMOW, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO TURKMENISTAN.

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER B. ATHEARN, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIKA O. BERNARDO AND ENDING WITH CAROLE M. Y. VILLAMARIA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH COREY T. BEALS AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER R. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DANIEL W. SCHLIEDER, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DEBORAH J. ANGELES AND ENDING WITH KERI L. YOUNG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS P. WICKERT, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF RICHARD T. COONEY, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TAMMIE A. CANADA AND ENDING WITH DOUGLAS N. SCHNEEKLOTH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALEXANDER A. ADELEYE AND ENDING WITH DESBAH R. YAZZIE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LEO J. BURKARDT AND ENDING WITH DAVID M. MAURER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL R. CABRAL AND ENDING WITH RAY A. ZUNIGA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF TANN S. JONES, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF THEODORE W. KLEISNER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ROBERT W. HUGHES, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LARRY R. JORDAN, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF KONTRINA S. PARK, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARCUS L. JORDAN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT M. HUDSON AND ENDING WITH JAMES D. SIZEMORE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN E. CALLIHAN II AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY F. RYAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BOGUSLAW A. AUGUSTYN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES R. ACHENBACH AND ENDING WITH KEITH B. WEBER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEITH A. ARCHIBALD AND ENDING WITH FRANK L. WITSBERGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY B. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH WING Y. YU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER L. METZGER, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JONATHAN W. ANDERSON, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRIAN J. REED, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF THOMAS J. WARGO, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TERRENCE SOMMERS, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID M. ROZELLE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TONY L. DEDMOND, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF RAY G. MCCULLOCH II, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CORY J. COUSINS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAMON L. AUGUSTINE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF PAUL J. STAMBAUGH, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRENTON D. GRIFFITH, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANDREW E. RADBILL, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD ELIAS AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM A. WATTS, WHICH NOMINA-

TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARLON G. BURNS AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL F. WOOD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAUL R. BARBO AND ENDING WITH MARK A. WURTH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FREDERICK W. ALF III AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL D. LEWIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 29, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY S. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH DENNIS R. TURNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CAROL A. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH ABDUL R. WILLIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS A. BRYANT AND ENDING WITH ARTHUR F. YEAGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMY J. BEARSS AND ENDING WITH MICHELLE THOMPSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 30, 2019.

ARMY NOMINATION OF REBECCA A. BRAUNER, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LESLIE S. ALBERS AND ENDING WITH SEAN E. ZUKOWSKY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2019.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF STEVEN J. DEBICH, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF NEIL PARTAIN, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROBERT G. GRAHAM, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF LAURA C. GILSTRAP, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL K. WAGNER, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JASON T. STEPP, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF STEPHEN C. PLEW, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL D. KRISMAN, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL J. CIRIVELLO, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ZACHARY J. CONLEY, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BRENTONE E. HELBIG, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF PATRICK H. O'MAHOONEY, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GUY W. JENSEN AND ENDING WITH VENITA M. SIMPSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2019.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MARISSA A. MAYOR, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ADAM C. HANCOCK, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JOHN J. EASTMAN, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF TERENCE B. MCADOO, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DONALD A. SINITIERE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT H. BATTLE AND ENDING WITH KEITH E. WILBER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2019.

NAVY NOMINATION OF RILEY A. WALLS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN D. ADAMS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JESSICA M. MILLER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF FRANK R. BITTNER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DAVID M. GROVES, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KENNETH H. MERTEN AND ENDING WITH KEVIN M. WHITAKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 25, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATION OF LISA ANNE RIGOLI. FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY RYAN HARRISON AND ENDING WITH RACHEL LYNNE VANDERBERG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 10, 2019.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 23, 2019 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

SCOTT A. MUGNO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE DAVID MORRIS MICHAELS, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 16, 2019.