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No. 96

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARBAJAL).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 10, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SALUD O. CARBAJAL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At the beginning of a new workweek, we use this moment to be reminded of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

May they be led by Your spirit in the decisions they make. May they possess Your power as they steady themselves amid the pressures of persistent problems.

All this day, and through the week, may they do their best to find solutions to pressing issues facing our Nation. Please hasten the day when justice and love shall dwell in the hearts of all peoples and rule the affairs of the nations of Earth.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. HARTZLER 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.

HONORING THE SHEALY BROTHERS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week was the 75th anniversary of the Normandy invasion. 150,000 American, British, and Canadian fighting men landed on the beaches of Normandy to begin the deadly struggle to liberate Europe from Nazism and stop the Holocaust.

Among the heroes were five brothers from Lexington, South Carolina. Sadly, only four came home alive.

Carroll Floyd Shealy was killed by mortar fire after jumping with the 101st Airborne Division.

Joe Lewis Shealy was wounded and nearly lost his leg after jumping in with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Muller Everett Shealy served in Normandy with the Army Air Corps.

Billy Ray Shealy and his twin brother, Bobby Rhett Shealy, both served aboard the USS *Dale W. Peterson*.

We owe them our deepest gratitude.

Today, congratulations to Bulgaria, recognizing the 29th anniversary of the first post-Communist election to implement democracy.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

FUND HHS TO PROVIDE CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

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

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to highlight a humanitarian crisis happening within our borders.

Because of our failing immigration policies and inadequate border security, people, including tens of thousands of unaccompanied children, are streaming across our porous borders. In shelters throughout the country, the Department of Health and Human Services is caring for over 13,000 unaccompanied migrant children who illegally crossed our southern border.

This is just a portion of the over 40,000 children who have come into U.S. custody since October of last year, and more of these children are arriving sicker than ever before and require immediate medical attention.

Time is not on our side. To continue caring for these children, HHS needs more funding. HHS projects it will be out of funds to provide care within a matter of days.

HHS requested \$3.2 billion in emergency funds to continue providing shelter, food, and medical care for these children, but Democrats have ignored this request.

It is time for us to work together to provide the resources necessary to care for these children, work to fix our immigration system, and secure our borders to prevent this crisis from happening again.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H4351

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 10, 2019, at 11:03 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1289.

That the Senate passed S. 1749.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 15.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 3 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3151) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Taxpayer First Act”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; etc.

TITLE I—PUTTING TAXPAYERS FIRST

Subtitle A—Independent Appeals Process

Sec. 1001. Establishment of Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals.

Subtitle B—Improved Service

Sec. 1101. Comprehensive customer service strategy.

Sec. 1102. Low-income exception for payments otherwise required in connection with a submission of an offer-in-compromise.

Subtitle C—Sensible Enforcement

Sec. 1201. Internal Revenue Service seizure requirements with respect to structuring transactions.

Sec. 1202. Exclusion of interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.

Sec. 1203. Clarification of equitable relief from joint liability.

Sec. 1204. Modification of procedures for issuance of third-party summons.

Sec. 1205. Private debt collection and special compliance personnel program.

Sec. 1206. Reform of notice of contact of third parties.

Sec. 1207. Modification of authority to issue designated summons.

Sec. 1208. Limitation on access of non-Internal Revenue Service employees to returns and return information.

Subtitle D—Organizational Modernization

Sec. 1301. Office of the National Taxpayer Advocate.

Sec. 1302. Modernization of Internal Revenue Service organizational structure.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

Sec. 1401. Return preparation programs for applicable taxpayers.

Sec. 1402. Provision of information regarding low-income taxpayer clinics.

Sec. 1403. Notice from IRS regarding closure of taxpayer assistance centers.

Sec. 1404. Rules for seizure and sale of perishable goods restricted to only perishable goods.

Sec. 1405. Whistleblower reforms.

Sec. 1406. Customer service information.

Sec. 1407. Misdirected tax refund deposits.

TITLE II—21ST CENTURY IRS

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Identity Protection

Sec. 2001. Public-private partnership to address identity theft refund fraud.

Sec. 2002. Recommendations of Electronic Tax Administration Advisory Committee regarding identity theft refund fraud.

Sec. 2003. Information sharing and analysis center.

Sec. 2004. Compliance by contractors with confidentiality safeguards.

Sec. 2005. Identity protection personal identification numbers.

Sec. 2006. Single point of contact for tax-related identity theft victims.

Sec. 2007. Notification of suspected identity theft.

Sec. 2008. Guidelines for stolen identity refund fraud cases.

Sec. 2009. Increased penalty for improper disclosure or use of information by preparers of returns.

Subtitle B—Development of Information Technology

Sec. 2101. Management of Internal Revenue Service information technology.

Sec. 2102. Internet platform for Form 1099 filings.

Sec. 2103. Streamlined critical pay authority for information technology positions.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Consent-Based Income Verification System

Sec. 2201. Disclosure of taxpayer information for third-party income verification.

Sec. 2202. Limit redisclosures and uses of consent-based disclosures of tax return information.

Subtitle D—Expanded Use of Electronic Systems

Sec. 2301. Electronic filing of returns.

Sec. 2302. Uniform standards for the use of electronic signatures for disclosure authorizations to, and other authorizations of, practitioners.

Sec. 2303. Payment of taxes by debit and credit cards.

Sec. 2304. Authentication of users of electronic services accounts.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

Sec. 2401. Repeal of provision regarding certain tax compliance procedures and reports.

Sec. 2402. Comprehensive training strategy.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Reform of Laws Governing Internal Revenue Service Employees

Sec. 3001. Prohibition on rehiring any employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was involuntarily separated from service for misconduct.

Sec. 3002. Notification of unauthorized inspection or disclosure of returns and return information.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt Organizations

Sec. 3101. Mandatory e-filing by exempt organizations.

Sec. 3102. Notice required before revocation of tax-exempt status for failure to file return.

Subtitle C—Revenue Provision

Sec. 3201. Increase in penalty for failure to file.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 4001. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—PUTTING TAXPAYERS FIRST

Subtitle A—Independent Appeals Process

SEC. 1001. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7803 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Internal Revenue Service an office to be known as the ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’.

“(2) CHIEF OF APPEALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals shall be under the supervision and direction of an official to be known as the ‘Chief of Appeals’. The Chief of Appeals shall report directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall be entitled to compensation at the same rate as the highest rate of basic pay established for the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code.

“(B) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief of Appeals shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments in the competitive service or the Senior Executive Service.

“(C) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual appointed under subparagraph (B) shall have experience and expertise in—

“(i) administration of, and compliance with, Federal tax laws,

“(ii) a broad range of compliance cases, and

“(iii) management of large service organizations.

“(3) PURPOSES AND DUTIES OF OFFICE.—It shall be the function of the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals to resolve Federal tax controversies without litigation on a basis which—

“(A) is fair and impartial to both the Government and the taxpayer,

“(B) promotes a consistent application and interpretation of, and voluntary compliance with, the Federal tax laws, and

“(C) enhances public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(4) RIGHT OF APPEAL.—The resolution process described in paragraph (3) shall be generally available to all taxpayers.

“(5) LIMITATION ON DESIGNATION OF CASES AS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REFERRAL TO INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If any taxpayer which is in receipt of a notice of deficiency authorized under section 6212 requests referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals and such request is denied, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide such taxpayer a written notice which—

“(i) provides a detailed description of the facts involved, the basis for the decision to deny the request, and a detailed explanation of how the basis of such decision applies to such facts, and

“(ii) describes the procedures prescribed under subparagraph (C) for protesting the decision to deny the request.

“(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit a written report to Congress on an annual basis which includes the number of requests described in subparagraph (A) which were denied and the reasons (described by category) that such requests were denied.

“(C) PROCEDURES FOR PROTESTING DENIAL OF REQUEST.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe procedures for protesting to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a denial of a request described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) NOT APPLICABLE TO FRIVOLOUS POSITIONS.—This paragraph shall not apply to a request for referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals which is denied on the basis that the issue involved is a frivolous position (within the meaning of section 6702(c)).

“(6) STAFF.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All personnel in the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals shall report to the Chief of Appeals.

“(B) ACCESS TO STAFF OF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL.—The Chief of Appeals shall have authority to obtain legal assistance and advice from the staff of the Office of the Chief Counsel. The Chief Counsel shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that such assistance and advice is provided by staff of the Office of the Chief Counsel who were not involved in the case with respect to which such assistance and advice is sought and who are not involved in preparing such case for litigation.

“(7) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a conference with the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals has been scheduled upon request of a specified taxpayer, the Chief of Appeals shall ensure that such taxpayer is provided access to the non-privileged portions of the case file on record regarding the disputed issues (other than documents provided by the taxpayer to the Internal Revenue Service) not later than 10 days before the date of such conference.

“(B) TAXPAYER ELECTION TO EXPEDITE CONFERENCE.—If the taxpayer so elects, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘the date of such conference’ for ‘10 days before the date of such conference’.

“(C) SPECIFIED TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified taxpayer’ means—

“(I) in the case of any taxpayer who is a natural person, a taxpayer whose adjusted gross income does not exceed \$400,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates, and

“(II) in the case of any other taxpayer, a taxpayer whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates.

“(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—Rules similar to the rules of section 448(c)(2) shall apply for purposes of clause (i)(II).”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The following provisions are each amended by striking ‘Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals’ and inserting ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’:

(A) Section 6015(c)(4)(B)(ii)(I).

(B) Section 6320(b)(1).

(C) Subsections (b)(1) and (d)(3) of section 6330.

(D) Section 6603(d)(3)(B).

(E) Section 6621(c)(2)(A)(i).

(F) Section 7122(e)(2).

(G) Subsections (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1) of section 7123.

(H) Subsections (c)(7)(B)(i) and (g)(2)(A) of section 7430.

(I) Section 7522(b)(3).

(J) Section 7612(c)(2)(A).

(2) Section 7430(c)(2) is amended by striking ‘Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals’ each place it appears and inserting ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’.

(3) The heading of section 6330(d)(3) is amended by inserting ‘INDEPENDENT’ after ‘IRS’.

(c) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in any provision of law, or regulation or other guidance, to the Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals shall be treated as a reference to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals.

(d) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 1001(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 shall apply for purposes of this section (and the amendments made by this section).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—Section 7803(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by subsection (a), shall apply to conferences occurring after the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Improved Service

SEC. 1101. COMPREHENSIVE CUSTOMER SERVICE STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall submit to Congress a written comprehensive customer service strategy for the Internal Revenue Service. Such strategy shall include—

(1) a plan to provide assistance to taxpayers that is secure, designed to meet reasonable taxpayer expectations, and adopts appropriate best practices of customer service provided in the private sector, including

online services, telephone call back services, and training of employees providing customer services;

(2) a thorough assessment of the services that the Internal Revenue Service can co-locate with other Federal services or offer as self-service options;

(3) proposals to improve Internal Revenue Service customer service in the short term (the current and following fiscal year), medium term (approximately 3 to 5 fiscal years), and long term (approximately 10 fiscal years);

(4) a plan to update guidance and training materials for customer service employees of the Internal Revenue Service, including the Internal Revenue Manual, to reflect such strategy; and

(5) identified metrics and benchmarks for quantitatively measuring the progress of the Internal Revenue Service in implementing such strategy.

(b) UPDATED GUIDANCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall make available the updated guidance and training materials described in subsection (a)(4) (including the Internal Revenue Manual). Such updated guidance and training materials (including the Internal Revenue Manual) shall be written in a manner so as to be easily understood by customer service employees of the Internal Revenue Service and shall provide clear instructions.

SEC. 1102. LOW-INCOME EXCEPTION FOR PAYMENTS OTHERWISE REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH A SUBMISSION OF AN OFFER-IN-COMPROMISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7122(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR LOW-INCOME TAXPAYERS.—Paragraph (1), and any user fee otherwise required in connection with the submission of an offer-in-compromise, shall not apply to any offer-in-compromise with respect to a taxpayer who is an individual with adjusted gross income, as determined for the most recent taxable year for which such information is available, which does not exceed 250 percent of the applicable poverty level (as determined by the Secretary).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to offers-in-compromise submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Sensible Enforcement

SEC. 1201. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.

Section 5317(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ‘Any property’ and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any property”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.—

“(i) PROPERTY DERIVED FROM AN ILLEGAL SOURCE.—Property may only be seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A) by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 if the property to be seized was derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.

“(ii) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after property is seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Internal Revenue Service shall—

“(I) make a good faith effort to find all persons with an ownership interest in such property; and

“(II) provide each such person so found with a notice of the seizure and of the person’s rights under clause (iv).

“(iii) EXTENSION OF NOTICE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Internal Revenue Service may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for one 30-day extension of the notice requirement under clause (ii) if the Internal Revenue Service can establish probable cause of an imminent threat to national security or personal safety necessitating such extension.

“(iv) POST-SEIZURE HEARING.—If a person with an ownership interest in property seized pursuant to subparagraph (A) by the Internal Revenue Service requests a hearing by a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the date on which notice is provided under subclause (ii), such property shall be returned unless the court holds an adversarial hearing and finds within 30 days of such request (or such longer period as the court may provide, but only on request of an interested party) that there is probable cause to believe that there is a violation of section 5324 involving such property and probable cause to believe that the property to be seized was derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.”.

SEC. 1202. EXCLUSION OF INTEREST RECEIVED IN ACTION TO RECOVER PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE BASED ON STRUCTURING TRANSACTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting before section 140 the following new section:

“SEC. 139H. INTEREST RECEIVED IN ACTION TO RECOVER PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE BASED ON STRUCTURING TRANSACTION.

“Gross income shall not include any interest received from the Federal Government in connection with an action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to section 5317(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code, by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 of such title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 140 the following new item:

“Sec. 139H. Interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to interest received on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1203. CLARIFICATION OF EQUITABLE RELIEF FROM JOINT LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6015 is amended—
(1) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) STANDARD AND SCOPE OF REVIEW.—Any review of a determination made under this section shall be reviewed de novo by the Tax Court and shall be based upon—

“(A) the administrative record established at the time of the determination, and
“(B) any additional newly discovered or previously unavailable evidence.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) EQUITABLE RELIEF.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Under procedures prescribed by the Secretary, if—

“(A) taking into account all the facts and circumstances, it is inequitable to hold the individual liable for any unpaid tax or any deficiency (or any portion of either), and
“(B) relief is not available to such individual under subsection (b) or (c),

the Secretary may relieve such individual of such liability.

“(2) LIMITATION.—A request for equitable relief under this subsection may be made with respect to any portion of any liability that—

“(A) has not been paid, provided that such request is made before the expiration of the applicable period of limitation under section 6502, or

“(B) has been paid, provided that such request is made during the period in which the individual could submit a timely claim for refund or credit of such payment.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to petitions or requests filed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1204. MODIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OF THIRD-PARTY SUMMONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7609(f) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

“The Secretary shall not issue any summons described in the preceding sentence unless the information sought to be obtained is narrowly tailored to information that pertains to the failure (or potential failure) of the person or group or class of persons referred to in paragraph (2) to comply with one or more provisions of the internal revenue law which have been identified for purposes of such paragraph.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to summonses served after the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. PRIVATE DEBT COLLECTION AND SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM.

(a) CERTAIN TAX RECEIVABLES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COLLECTION UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(d)(3) is amended by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) a taxpayer substantially all of whose income consists of disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act or supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (including supplemental security income benefits of the type described in section 1616 of such Act or section 212 of Public Law 93–66), or

“(F) a taxpayer who is an individual with adjusted gross income, as determined for the most recent taxable year for which such information is available, which does not exceed 200 percent of the applicable poverty level (as determined by the Secretary).”.

(b) DETERMINATION OF INACTIVE TAX RECEIVABLES ELIGIBLE FOR COLLECTION UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(c)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking “more than 1/3 of the period of the applicable statute of limitation has lapsed” and inserting “more than 2 years has passed since assessment”.

(c) MAXIMUM LENGTH OF INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS OFFERED UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(b)(1)(B) is amended by striking “5 years” and inserting “7 years”.

(d) CLARIFICATION THAT SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM ACCOUNT MAY BE USED FOR PROGRAM COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6307(b) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking all that follows “under such program” and inserting a period, and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking all that follows “out of such account” and inserting “for other than program costs.”.

(2) COMMUNICATIONS, SOFTWARE, AND TECHNOLOGY COSTS TREATED AS PROGRAM COSTS.—

Section 6307(d)(2)(B) is amended by striking “telecommunications” and inserting “communications, software, technology”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6307(d)(2) is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) reimbursement of the Internal Revenue Service or other government agencies for the cost of administering the qualified tax collection program under section 6306.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall apply to tax receivables identified by the Secretary (or the Secretary’s delegate) after December 31, 2020.

(2) MAXIMUM LENGTH OF INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall apply to contracts entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) USE OF SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM ACCOUNT.—The amendment made by subsection (d) shall apply to amounts expended from the special compliance personnel program account after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1206. REFORM OF NOTICE OF CONTACT OF THIRD PARTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7602(c)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) GENERAL NOTICE.—An officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service may not contact any person other than the taxpayer with respect to the determination or collection of the tax liability of such taxpayer unless such contact occurs during a period (not greater than 1 year) which is specified in a notice which—

“(A) informs the taxpayer that contacts with persons other than the taxpayer are intended to be made during such period, and

“(B) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, is provided to the taxpayer not later than 45 days before the beginning of such period.

Nothing in the preceding sentence shall prevent the issuance of notices to the same taxpayer with respect to the same tax liability with periods specified therein that, in the aggregate, exceed 1 year. A notice shall not be issued under this paragraph unless there is an intent at the time such notice is issued to contact persons other than the taxpayer during the period specified in such notice. The preceding sentence shall not prevent the issuance of a notice if the requirement of such sentence is met on the basis of the assumption that the information sought to be obtained by such contact will not be obtained by other means before such contact.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to notices provided, and contacts of persons made, after the date which is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1207. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE DESIGNATED SUMMONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 6503(j) is amended by striking “coordinated examination program” and inserting “coordinated industry case program”.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUMMONS.—Clause (i) of section 6503(j)(2)(A) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) the issuance of such summons is preceded by a review and written approval of such issuance by the Commissioner of the relevant operating division of the Internal Revenue Service and the Chief Counsel which—

“(I) states facts clearly establishing that the Secretary has made reasonable requests

for the information that is the subject of the summons, and

“(II) is attached to such summons.”.

(C) ESTABLISHMENT THAT REASONABLE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE MADE.—Subsection (j) of section 6503 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) ESTABLISHMENT THAT REASONABLE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE MADE.—In any court proceeding described in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall establish that reasonable requests were made for the information that is the subject of the summons.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to summonses issued after the date which is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1208. LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF NON-INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7602 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF PERSONS OTHER THAN INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary shall not, under the authority of section 6103(n), provide any books, papers, records, or other data obtained pursuant to this section to any person authorized under section 6103(n), except when such person requires such information for the sole purpose of providing expert evaluation and assistance to the Internal Revenue Service. No person other than an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service or the Office of Chief Counsel may, on behalf of the Secretary, question a witness under oath whose testimony was obtained pursuant to this section.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section—

(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall not fail to apply to a contract in effect under section 6103(n) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 merely because such contract was in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Organizational Modernization

SEC. 1301. OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.

(a) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE DIRECTIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7803(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE DIRECTIVES.—In the case of any Taxpayer Advocate Directive issued by the National Taxpayer Advocate pursuant to a delegation of authority from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—

“(A) the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner shall modify, rescind, or ensure compliance with such directive not later than 90 days after the issuance of such directive, and

“(B) in the case of any directive which is modified or rescinded by a Deputy Commissioner, the National Taxpayer Advocate may (not later than 90 days after such modification or rescission) appeal to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall (not later than 90 days after such appeal is made) ensure compliance with such directive as issued by the National Taxpayer Advocate or provide the National Taxpayer Advocate with the reasons for any modification or rescission made or upheld by the Commissioner pursuant to such appeal.”.

(2) REPORT TO CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS REGARDING DIRECTIVES.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii) is amended by redesignating subclauses (VIII) through (XI) as subclauses (IX) through (XII), respectively, and by inserting after subclause (VII) the following new subclause:

“(VIII) identify any Taxpayer Advocate Directive which was not honored by the Inter-

nal Revenue Service in a timely manner, as specified under paragraph (5);”.

(b) NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF MOST SERIOUS TAXPAYER PROBLEMS.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii)(III) is amended by striking “at least 20 of the” and inserting “the 10”.

(2) COORDINATION WITH TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—Section 7803(c)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) COORDINATION WITH TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—Before beginning any research or study, the National Taxpayer Advocate shall coordinate with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to ensure that the National Taxpayer Advocate does not duplicate any action that the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration has already undertaken or has a plan to undertake.”.

(3) STATISTICAL SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 6108 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) STATISTICAL SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—Upon request of the National Taxpayer Advocate, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, provide the National Taxpayer Advocate with statistical support in connection with the preparation by the National Taxpayer Advocate of the annual report described in section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii). Such statistical support shall include statistical studies, compilations, and the review of information provided by the National Taxpayer Advocate for statistical validity and sound statistical methodology.”.

(B) DISCLOSURE OF REVIEW.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii), as amended by subsection (a), is amended by striking “and” at the end of subclause (XI), by redesignating subclause (XII) as subclause (XIII), and by inserting after subclause (XI) the following new subclause:

“(XII) with respect to any statistical information included in such report, include a statement of whether such statistical information was reviewed or provided by the Secretary under section 6108(d) and, if so, whether the Secretary determined such information to be statistically valid and based on sound statistical methodology; and”.

(C) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(iii) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to statistical information provided to the Secretary for review, or received from the Secretary, under section 6108(d).”.

(c) SALARY OF NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—Section 7803(c)(1)(B)(i) is amended by striking “, or, if the Secretary of the Treasury so determines, at a rate fixed under section 9503 of such title”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SALARY OF NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall apply to compensation paid to individuals appointed as the National Taxpayer Advocate after March 31, 2019.

SEC. 1302. MODERNIZATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2020, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall submit to Congress a comprehensive written plan to redesign the organization of the Internal Revenue Service. Such plan shall—

(1) ensure the successful implementation of the priorities specified by Congress in this Act;

(2) prioritize taxpayer services to ensure that all taxpayers easily and readily receive the assistance that they need;

(3) streamline the structure of the agency including minimizing the duplication of services and responsibilities within the agency;

(4) best position the Internal Revenue Service to combat cybersecurity and other threats to the Internal Revenue Service; and

(5) address whether the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service should report directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(b) REPEAL OF RESTRICTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—Paragraph (3) of section 1001(a) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 shall cease to apply beginning 1 year after the date on which the plan described in subsection (a) is submitted to Congress.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

SEC. 1401. RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 is amended by inserting after section 7526 the following new section:

“SEC. 7526A. RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grant Program under which the Secretary may, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, make grants to provide matching funds for the development, expansion, or continuation of qualified return preparation programs assisting applicable taxpayers and members of underserved populations.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Qualified return preparation programs may use grants received under this section for—

“(A) ordinary and necessary costs associated with program operation in accordance with cost principles under the applicable Office of Management and Budget circular, including—

“(i) wages or salaries of persons coordinating the activities of the program,

“(ii) developing training materials, conducting training, and performing quality reviews of the returns prepared under the program,

“(iii) equipment purchases, and

“(iv) vehicle-related expenses associated with remote or rural tax preparation services,

“(B) outreach and educational activities described in subsection (c)(2)(B), and

“(C) services related to financial education and capability, asset development, and the establishment of savings accounts in connection with tax return preparation.

“(2) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING FUNDS.—A qualified return preparation program must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis for all grants provided under this section. Matching funds may include—

“(A) the salary (including fringe benefits) of individuals performing services for the program,

“(B) the cost of equipment used in the program, and

“(C) other ordinary and necessary costs associated with the program.

Indirect expenses, including general overhead of any entity administering the program, shall not be counted as matching funds.

“(c) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in

such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applications which demonstrate—

“(A) assistance to applicable taxpayers, with emphasis on outreach to, and services for, such taxpayers,

“(B) taxpayer outreach and educational activities relating to eligibility and availability of income supports available through this title, including the earned income tax credit, and

“(C) specific outreach and focus on one or more underserved populations.

“(3) AMOUNTS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In determining matching grants under this section, the Secretary shall only take into account amounts provided by the qualified return preparation program for expenses described in subsection (b).

“(d) PROGRAM ADHERENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for, and shall conduct not less frequently than once every 5 calendar years during which a qualified return preparation program is operating under a grant under this section, periodic site visits—

“(A) to ensure the program is carrying out the purposes of this section, and

“(B) to determine whether the program meets such program adherence standards as the Secretary shall by regulation or other guidance prescribe.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS NOT MEETING PROGRAM ADHERENCE STANDARDS.—In the case of any qualified return preparation program which—

“(A) is awarded a grant under this section, and

“(B) is subsequently determined—

“(i) not to meet the program adherence standards described in paragraph (1)(B), or

“(ii) not to be otherwise carrying out the purposes of this section, such program shall not be eligible for any additional grants under this section unless such program provides sufficient documentation of corrective measures established to address any such deficiencies determined.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) QUALIFIED RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAM.—The term ‘qualified return preparation program’ means any program—

“(A) which provides assistance to individuals, not less than 90 percent of whom are applicable taxpayers, in preparing and filing Federal income tax returns,

“(B) which is administered by a qualified entity,

“(C) in which all volunteers who assist in the preparation of Federal income tax returns meet the training requirements prescribed by the Secretary, and

“(D) which uses a quality review process which reviews 100 percent of all returns.

“(2) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified entity’ means any entity which—

“(i) is an eligible organization,

“(ii) is in compliance with Federal tax filing and payment requirements,

“(iii) is not debarred or suspended from Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, and

“(iv) agrees to provide documentation to substantiate any matching funds provided pursuant to the grant program under this section.

“(B) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘eligible organization’ means—

“(i) an institution of higher education which is described in section 102 (other than subsection (a)(1)(C) thereof) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this

section, and which has not been disqualified from participating in a program under title IV of such Act,

“(ii) an organization described in section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a),

“(iii) a local government agency, including—

“(I) a county or municipal government agency, and

“(II) an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(13) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103(13)), including any tribally designated housing entity (as defined in section 4(22) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 4103(22))), tribal subsidiary, subdivision, or other wholly owned tribal entity,

“(iv) a local, State, regional, or national coalition (with one lead organization which meets the eligibility requirements of clause (i), (ii), or (iii) acting as the applicant organization), or

“(v) in the case of applicable taxpayers and members of underserved populations with respect to which no organizations described in the preceding clauses are available—

“(I) a State government agency, or

“(II) an office providing Cooperative Extension services (as established at the land-grant colleges and universities under the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914).

“(3) APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.—The term ‘applicable taxpayer’ means a taxpayer whose income for the taxable year does not exceed an amount equal to the completed phaseout amount under section 32(b) for a married couple filing a joint return with three or more qualifying children, as determined in a revenue procedure or other published guidance.

“(4) UNDERSERVED POPULATION.—The term ‘underserved population’ includes populations of persons with disabilities, persons with limited English proficiency, Native Americans, individuals living in rural areas, members of the Armed Forces and their spouses, and the elderly.

“(f) SPECIAL RULES AND LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) DURATION OF GRANTS.—Upon application of a qualified return preparation program, the Secretary is authorized to award a multi-year grant not to exceed 3 years.

“(2) AGGREGATE LIMITATION.—Unless otherwise provided by specific appropriation, the Secretary shall not allocate more than \$30,000,000 per fiscal year (exclusive of costs of administering the program) to grants under this section.

“(g) PROMOTION OF PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall promote tax preparation through qualified return preparation programs through the use of mass communications and other means.

“(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING QUALIFIED RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS.—The Secretary may provide taxpayers information regarding qualified return preparation programs receiving grants under this section.

“(3) REFERRALS TO LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.—Qualified return preparation programs receiving a grant under this section are encouraged, in appropriate cases, to—

“(A) advise taxpayers of the availability of, and eligibility requirements for receiving, advice and assistance from qualified low-income taxpayer clinics receiving funding under section 7526, and

“(B) provide information regarding the location of, and contact information for, such clinics.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7526 the following new item:

“Sec. 7526A. Return preparation programs for applicable taxpayers.”.

SEC. 1402. PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7526(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING QUALIFIED LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury may—

“(A) advise taxpayers of the availability of, and eligibility requirements for receiving, advice and assistance from one or more specific qualified low-income taxpayer clinics receiving funding under this section, and

“(B) provide information regarding the location of, and contact information for, such clinics.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1403. NOTICE FROM IRS REGARDING CLOSURE OF TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Not later than 90 days before the date that a proposed closure of a Taxpayer Assistance Center would take effect, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall—

(1) make publicly available (including by non-electronic means) a notice which—

(A) identifies the Taxpayer Assistance Center proposed for closure and the date of such proposed closure; and

(B) identifies the relevant alternative sources of taxpayer assistance which may be utilized by taxpayers affected by such proposed closure; and

(2) submit to Congress a written report that includes—

(A) the information included in the notice described in paragraph (1);

(B) the reasons for such proposed closure; and

(C) such other information as the Secretary may determine appropriate.

SEC. 1404. RULES FOR SEIZURE AND SALE OF PERISHABLE GOODS RESTRICTED TO ONLY PERISHABLE GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6336 is amended by striking “or become greatly reduced in price or value by keeping, or that such property cannot be kept without great expense”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to property seized after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1405. WHISTLEBLOWER REFORMS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO DISCLOSURE RULES FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(k) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) DISCLOSURE TO WHISTLEBLOWERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may disclose, to any individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a), return information related to the investigation of any taxpayer with respect to whom the individual has provided such information, but only to the extent that such disclosure is necessary in obtaining information, which is not otherwise reasonably available, with respect to the correct determination of tax liability for tax, or the amount to be collected with respect to the enforcement of any other provision of this title.

“(B) UPDATES ON WHISTLEBLOWER INVESTIGATIONS.—The Secretary shall disclose to an individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a) the following:

“(i) Not later than 60 days after a case for which the individual has provided information has been referred for an audit or examination, a notice with respect to such referral.

“(ii) Not later than 60 days after a taxpayer with respect to whom the individual has provided information has made a payment of tax with respect to tax liability to which such information relates, a notice with respect to such payment.

“(iii) Subject to such requirements and conditions as are prescribed by the Secretary, upon a written request by such individual—

“(I) information on the status and stage of any investigation or action related to such information, and

“(II) in the case of a determination of the amount of any award under section 7623(b), the reasons for such determination.

Clause (iii) shall not apply to any information if the Secretary determines that disclosure of such information would seriously impair Federal tax administration. Information described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) may be disclosed to a designee of the individual providing such information in accordance with guidance provided by the Secretary.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—Section 6103(a)(3) is amended by striking “subsection (k)(10)” and inserting “paragraph (10) or (13) of subsection (k)”.

(B) PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.—Section 7213(a)(2) is amended by striking “(k)(10)” and inserting “(k)(10) or (13)”.

(C) COORDINATION WITH AUTHORITY TO DISCLOSE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES.—Section 6103(k)(6) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “This paragraph shall not apply to any disclosure to an individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a) which is made under paragraph (13)(A).”.

(b) PROTECTION AGAINST RETALIATION.—Section 7623 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) CIVIL ACTION TO PROTECT AGAINST RETALIATION CASES.—

“(1) ANTI-RETALIATION WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES.—No employer, or any officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, or agent of such employer, may discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment (including through an act in the ordinary course of such employee’s duties) in reprisal for any lawful act done by the employee—

“(A) to provide information, cause information to be provided, or otherwise assist in an investigation regarding underpayment of tax or any conduct which the employee reasonably believes constitutes a violation of the internal revenue laws or any provision of Federal law relating to tax fraud, when the information or assistance is provided to the Internal Revenue Service, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Department of Justice, the United States Congress, a person with supervisory authority over the employee, or any other person working for the employer who has the authority to investigate, discover, or terminate misconduct, or

“(B) to testify, participate in, or otherwise assist in any administrative or judicial action taken by the Internal Revenue Service relating to an alleged underpayment of tax or any violation of the internal revenue laws or any provision of Federal law relating to tax fraud.

“(2) ENFORCEMENT ACTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who alleges discharge or other reprisal by any person in violation of paragraph (1) may seek relief under paragraph (3) by—

“(i) filing a complaint with the Secretary of Labor, or

“(ii) if the Secretary of Labor has not issued a final decision within 180 days of the filing of the complaint and there is no showing that such delay is due to the bad faith of the claimant, bringing an action at law or equity for de novo review in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy.

“(B) PROCEDURE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An action under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be governed under the rules and procedures set forth in section 42121(b) of title 49, United States Code.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notification made under section 42121(b)(1) of title 49, United States Code, shall be made to the person named in the complaint and to the employer.

(iii) BURDENS OF PROOF.—An action brought under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be governed by the legal burdens of proof set forth in section 42121(b) of title 49, United States Code, except that in applying such section—

“(I) ‘behavior described in paragraph (1)’ shall be substituted for ‘behavior described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a)’ each place it appears in paragraph (2)(B) thereof, and

“(II) ‘a violation of paragraph (1)’ shall be substituted for ‘a violation of subsection (a)’ each place it appears.

(iv) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—A complaint under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be filed not later than 180 days after the date on which the violation occurs.

(v) JURY TRIAL.—A party to an action brought under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be entitled to trial by jury.

“(3) REMEDIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An employee prevailing in any action under paragraph (2)(A) shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make the employee whole.

(B) COMPENSATORY DAMAGES.—Relief for any action under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) reinstatement with the same seniority status that the employee would have had, but for the reprisal,

“(ii) the sum of 200 percent of the amount of back pay and 100 percent of all lost benefits, with interest, and

“(iii) compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the reprisal, including litigation costs, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorney fees.

(4) RIGHTS RETAINED BY EMPLOYEE.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any Federal or State law, or under any collective bargaining agreement.

(5) NONENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS WAIVING RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OR REQUIRING ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.—

(A) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—The rights and remedies provided for in this subsection may not be waived by any agreement, policy form, or condition of employment, including by a predispute arbitration agreement.

(B) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—No predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable, if the agreement requires arbitration of a dispute arising under this subsection.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to disclosures made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CIVIL PROTECTION.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1406. CUSTOMER SERVICE INFORMATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall provide helpful information to taxpayers placed on hold during a telephone call to any Internal Revenue Service help line, including the following:

(1) Information about common tax scams.

(2) Information on where and how to report tax scams.

(3) Additional advice on how taxpayers can protect themselves from identity theft and tax scams.

SEC. 1407. MISDIRECTED TAX REFUND DEPOSITS.

Section 6402 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) MISDIRECTED DIRECT DEPOSIT REFUND.—Not later than the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to establish procedures to allow for—

“(1) taxpayers to report instances in which a refund made by the Secretary by electronic funds transfer was not transferred to the account of the taxpayer;

“(2) coordination with financial institutions for the purpose of—

“(A) identifying the accounts to which transfers described in paragraph (1) were made; and

“(B) recovery of the amounts so transferred; and

“(3) the refund to be delivered to the correct account of the taxpayer.”.

TITLE II—21ST CENTURY IRS

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Identity Protection

SEC. 2001. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ADDRESS IDENTITY THEFT REFUND FRAUD.

The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall work collaboratively with the public and private sectors to protect taxpayers from identity theft refund fraud.

SEC. 2002. RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELECTRONIC TAX ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE REGARDING IDENTITY THEFT REFUND FRAUD.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that the advisory group convened by the Secretary pursuant to section 2001(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (commonly known as the Electronic Tax Administration Advisory Committee) studies (including by providing organized public forums) and makes recommendations to the Secretary regarding methods to prevent identity theft and refund fraud.

SEC. 2003. INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) may participate in an information sharing and analysis center to centralize, standardize, and enhance data compilation and analysis to facilitate sharing actionable data and information with respect to identity theft tax refund fraud.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE METRICS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall develop metrics for measuring the success of such center in detecting and preventing identity theft tax refund fraud.

(c) DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(k), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(14) DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION FOR PURPOSES OF CYBERSECURITY AND THE PREVENTION OF IDENTITY THEFT TAX REFUND FRAUD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Under such procedures and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may disclose specified return information to specified ISAC participants to the extent that the

Secretary determines such disclosure is in furtherance of effective Federal tax administration relating to the detection or prevention of identity theft tax refund fraud, validation of taxpayer identity, authentication of taxpayer returns, or detection or prevention of cybersecurity threats.

“(B) SPECIFIED ISAC PARTICIPANTS.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified ISAC participant’ means—

“(I) any person designated by the Secretary as having primary responsibility for a function performed with respect to the information sharing and analysis center described in section 2003(a) of the Taxpayer First Act, and

“(II) any person subject to the requirements of section 7216 and which is a participant in such information sharing and analysis center.

“(ii) INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT.—Such term shall not include any person unless such person has entered into a written agreement with the Secretary setting forth the terms and conditions for the disclosure of information to such person under this paragraph, including requirements regarding the protection and safeguarding of such information by such person.

“(C) SPECIFIED RETURN INFORMATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘specified return information’ means—

“(i) in the case of a return which is in connection with a case of potential identity theft refund fraud—

“(I) in the case of such return filed electronically, the internet protocol address, device identification, email domain name, speed of completion, method of authentication, refund method, and such other return information related to the electronic filing characteristics of such return as the Secretary may identify for purposes of this subclause, and

“(II) in the case of such return prepared by a tax return preparer, identifying information with respect to such tax return preparer, including the preparer taxpayer identification number and electronic filer identification number of such preparer,

“(ii) in the case of a return which is in connection with a case of a identity theft refund fraud which has been confirmed by the Secretary (pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may provide), the information referred to in subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i), the name and taxpayer identification number of the taxpayer as it appears on the return, and any bank account and routing information provided for making a refund in connection with such return, and

“(iii) in the case of any cybersecurity threat to the Internal Revenue Service, information similar to the information described in subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i) with respect to such threat.

“(D) RESTRICTION ON USE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—

“(i) DESIGNATED THIRD PARTIES.—Any return information received by a person described in subparagraph (B)(i)(I) shall be used only for the purposes of and to the extent necessary in—

“(I) performing the function such person is designated to perform under such subparagraph,

“(II) facilitating disclosures authorized under subparagraph (A) to persons described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II), and

“(III) facilitating disclosures authorized under subsection (d) to participants in such information sharing and analysis center.

“(ii) RETURN PREPARERS.—Any return information received by a person described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II) shall be treated for purposes of section 7216 as information furnished to such person for, or in connection

with, the preparation of a return of the tax imposed under chapter 1.

“(E) DATA PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDS.—Return information disclosed under this paragraph shall be subject to such protections and safeguards as the Secretary may require in regulations or other guidance or in the written agreement referred to in subparagraph (B)(ii). Such written agreement shall include a requirement that any unauthorized access to information disclosed under this paragraph, and any breach of any system in which such information is held, be reported to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.”.

(2) APPLICATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

(A) Section 6103(a)(3), as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “or (13)” and inserting “, (13), or (14)”.

(B) Section 7213(a)(2), as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “or (13)” and inserting “, (13), or (14)”.

SEC. 2004. COMPLIANCE BY CONTRACTORS WITH CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(p) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) DISCLOSURE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHER AGENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no return or return information shall be disclosed to any contractor or other agent of a Federal, State, or local agency unless such agency, to the satisfaction of the Secretary—

“(A) has requirements in effect which require each such contractor or other agent which would have access to returns or return information to provide safeguards (within the meaning of paragraph (4)) to protect the confidentiality of such returns or return information,

“(B) agrees to conduct an on-site review every 3 years (or a mid-point review in the case of contracts or agreements of less than 3 years in duration) of each contractor or other agent to determine compliance with such requirements,

“(C) submits the findings of the most recent review conducted under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary as part of the report required by paragraph (4)(E), and

“(D) certifies to the Secretary for the most recent annual period that such contractor or other agent is in compliance with all such requirements.

The certification required by subparagraph (D) shall include the name and address of each contractor or other agent, a description of the contract or agreement with such contractor or other agent, and the duration of such contract or agreement. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to disclosures pursuant to subsection (n) for purposes of Federal tax administration.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6103(p)(8)(B) is amended by inserting “or paragraph (9)” after “subparagraph (A)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures made after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 2005. IDENTITY PROTECTION PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish a program to issue, upon the request of any individual, a number which may be used in connection with such individual's social security number (or other identifying information with respect to such individual as determined by the Secretary) to assist the Secretary in verifying such individual's identity.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL EXPANSION.—For each calendar year beginning after the date of the enact-

ment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide numbers through the program described in subsection (a) to individuals residing in such States as the Secretary deems appropriate, provided that the total number of States served by such program during such year is greater than the total number of States served by such program during the preceding year.

(2) NATIONWIDE AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that the program described in subsection (a) is made available to any individual residing in the United States.

SEC. 2006. SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT FOR TAX-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall establish and implement procedures to ensure that any taxpayer whose return has been delayed or otherwise adversely affected due to tax-related identity theft has a single point of contact at the Internal Revenue Service throughout the processing of the taxpayer's case. The single point of contact shall track the taxpayer's case to completion and coordinate with other Internal Revenue Service employees to resolve case issues as quickly as possible.

(b) SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the single point of contact shall consist of a team or subset of specially trained employees who—

(A) have the ability to work across functions to resolve the issues involved in the taxpayer's case; and

(B) shall be accountable for handling the case until its resolution.

(2) TEAM OR SUBSET.—The employees included within the team or subset described in paragraph (1) may change as required to meet the needs of the Internal Revenue Service, provided that procedures have been established to—

(A) ensure continuity of records and case history; and

(B) notify the taxpayer when appropriate.

SEC. 2007. NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED IDENTITY THEFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7529. NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED IDENTITY THEFT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that there has been or may have been an unauthorized use of the identity of any individual, the Secretary shall, without jeopardizing an investigation relating to tax administration—

“(1) as soon as practicable—

“(A) notify the individual of such determination,

“(B) provide instructions on how to file a report with law enforcement regarding the unauthorized use,

“(C) identify any steps to be taken by the individual to permit law enforcement to access personal information of the individual during the investigation,

“(D) provide information regarding actions the individual may take in order to protect the individual from harm relating to the unauthorized use, and

“(E) offer identity protection measures to the individual, such as the use of an identity protection personal identification number, and

“(2) at the time the information described in paragraph (1) is provided (or, if not available at such time, as soon as practicable thereafter), issue additional notifications to such individual (or such individual's designee) regarding—

“(A) whether an investigation has been initiated in regards to such unauthorized use,

“(B) whether the investigation substantiated an unauthorized use of the identity of the individual, and

“(C) whether—

“(i) any action has been taken against a person relating to such unauthorized use, or

“(ii) any referral has been made for criminal prosecution of such person and, to the extent such information is available, whether such person has been criminally charged by indictment or information.

“(b) **EMPLOYMENT-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of this section, the unauthorized use of the identity of an individual includes the unauthorized use of the identity of the individual to obtain employment.

“(2) **DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT.**—For purposes of this section, in making a determination as to whether there has been or may have been an unauthorized use of the identity of an individual to obtain employment, the Secretary shall review any information—

“(A) obtained from a statement described in section 6051 or an information return relating to compensation for services rendered other than as an employee, or

“(B) provided to the Internal Revenue Service by the Social Security Administration regarding any statement described in section 6051,

which indicates that the social security account number provided on such statement or information return does not correspond with the name provided on such statement or information return or the name on the tax return reporting the income which is included on such statement or information return.”.

(b) **ADDITIONAL MEASURES.**—

(1) **EXAMINATION OF BOTH PAPER AND ELECTRONIC STATEMENTS AND RETURNS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall examine the statements, information returns, and tax returns described in section 7529(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) for any evidence of employment-related identity theft, regardless of whether such statements or returns are submitted electronically or on paper.

(2) **IMPROVEMENT OF EFFECTIVE RETURN PROCESSING PROGRAM WITH SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.**—Section 232 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 432) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: “For purposes of carrying out the return processing program described in the preceding sentence, the Commissioner of Social Security shall request, not less than annually, such information described in section 7529(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as may be necessary to ensure the accuracy of the records maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security related to the amounts of wages paid to, and the amounts of self-employment income derived by, individuals.”.

(3) **UNDERREPORTING OF INCOME.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall establish procedures to ensure that income reported in connection with the unauthorized use of a taxpayer's identity is not taken into account in determining any penalty for underreporting of income by the victim of identity theft.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7529. Notification of suspected identity theft.”.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to determinations made after the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2008. GUIDELINES FOR STOLEN IDENTITY REFUND FRAUD CASES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate), in consultation with the National Taxpayer Advocate, shall develop and implement publicly available guidelines for management of cases involving stolen identity refund fraud in a manner that reduces the administrative burden on taxpayers who are victims of such fraud.

(b) **STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES TO BE CONSIDERED.**—The guidelines described in subsection (a) may include—

(1) standards for—

(A) the average length of time in which a case involving stolen identity refund fraud should be resolved;

(B) the maximum length of time, on average, a taxpayer who is a victim of stolen identity refund fraud and is entitled to a tax refund which has been stolen should have to wait to receive such refund; and

(C) the maximum number of offices and employees within the Internal Revenue Service with whom a taxpayer who is a victim of stolen identity refund fraud should be required to interact in order to resolve a case;

(2) standards for opening, assigning, reassigning, or closing a case involving stolen identity refund fraud; and

(3) procedures for implementing and accomplishing the standards described in paragraphs (1) and (2), and measures for evaluating such procedures and determining whether such standards have been successfully implemented.

SEC. 2009. INCREASED PENALTY FOR IMPROPER DISCLOSURE OR USE OF INFORMATION BY PREPARERS OF RETURNS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 6713 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) **ENHANCED PENALTY FOR IMPROPER USE OR DISCLOSURE RELATING TO IDENTITY THEFT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a disclosure or use described in subsection (a) that is made in connection with a crime relating to the misappropriation of another person's taxpayer identity (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), whether or not such crime involves any tax filing, subsection (a) shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘\$1,000’ for ‘\$250’, and

“(B) by substituting ‘\$50,000’ for ‘\$10,000’.

“(2) **SEPARATE APPLICATION OF TOTAL PENALTY LIMITATION.**—The limitation on the total amount of the penalty under subsection (a) shall be applied separately with respect to disclosures or uses to which this subsection applies and to which it does not apply.”.

(b) **CRIMINAL PENALTY.**—Section 7216(a) is amended by striking “\$1,000” and inserting “\$1,000 (\$100,000 in the case of a disclosure or use to which section 6713(b) applies)”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures or uses on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Development of Information Technology

SEC. 2101. MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

(a) **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.**—Section 7803, as amended by section 1001, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There shall be in the Internal Revenue Service an Internal Revenue

Service Chief Information Officer (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the ‘IRS CIO’) who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

“(2) **CENTRALIZED RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue (and the Secretary) shall act through the IRS CIO with respect to all development, implementation, and maintenance of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service. Any reference in this subsection to the IRS CIO which directs the IRS CIO to take any action, or to assume any responsibility, shall be treated as a reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue acting through the IRS CIO.

“(3) **GENERAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The IRS CIO shall—

“(A) be responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service,

“(B) ensure that the information technology of the Internal Revenue Service is secure and integrated,

“(C) maintain operational control of all information technology for the Internal Revenue Service,

“(D) be the principal advocate for the information technology needs of the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(E) consult with the Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service to ensure that the information technology acquired for the Internal Revenue Service is consistent with—

“(i) the goals and requirements specified in subparagraphs (A) through (D), and

“(ii) the strategic plan developed under paragraph (4).

“(4) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The IRS CIO shall develop and implement a multiyear strategic plan for the information technology needs of the Internal Revenue Service. Such plan shall—

“(i) include performance measurements of such technology and of the implementation of such plan,

“(ii) include a plan for an integrated enterprise architecture of the information technology of the Internal Revenue Service,

“(iii) include and take into account the resources needed to accomplish such plan,

“(iv) take into account planned major acquisitions of information technology by the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(v) align with the needs and strategic plan of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(B) **PLAN UPDATES.**—The IRS CIO shall, not less frequently than annually, review and update the strategic plan under subparagraph (A) (including the plan for an integrated enterprise architecture described in subparagraph (A)(ii)) to take into account the development of new information technology and the needs of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(5) **SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.**—

“(A) **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given such term by section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

“(B) **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.**—Any reference in this subsection to the Internal Revenue Service includes a reference to all components of the Internal Revenue Service, including—

“(i) the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate,

“(ii) the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(iii) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary with respect to information technology related to matters described in subsection (b)(3)(B), the Office of the Chief Counsel.”.

(b) INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF THE CUSTOMER ACCOUNT DATA ENGINE 2 AND ENTERPRISE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall enter into a contract with an independent reviewer to verify and validate the implementation plans (including the performance milestones and cost estimates included in such plans) developed for the Customer Account Data Engine 2 and the Enterprise Case Management System.

(2) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—Such contract shall require that such verification and validation be completed not later than the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) APPLICATION TO PHASES OF CADE 2.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to phase 1 of the Customer Account Data Engine 2 and shall apply separately to each other phase.

(B) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETING PLANS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall complete the development of plans for all phases of the Customer Account Data Engine 2.

(C) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PLANS.—In the case of any phase after phase 2 of the Customer Account Data Engine 2, paragraph (2) shall be applied by substituting “the date on which the plan for such phase was completed” for “the date of the enactment of this Act”.

(c) COORDINATION OF IRS CIO AND CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service shall—

(A) identify all significant IRS information technology acquisitions and provide written notification to the Internal Revenue Service Chief Information Officer (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the “IRS CIO”) of each such acquisition in advance of such acquisition, and

(B) regularly consult with the IRS CIO regarding acquisitions of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service, including meeting with the IRS CIO regarding such acquisitions upon request.

(2) SIGNIFICANT IRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “significant IRS information technology acquisitions” means—

(A) any acquisition of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service in excess of \$1,000,000; and

(B) such other acquisitions of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service (or categories of such acquisitions) as the IRS CIO, in consultation with the Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service, may identify.

(3) SCOPE.—Terms used in this subsection which are also used in section 7803(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) shall have the same meaning as when used in such section.

SEC. 2102. INTERNET PLATFORM FOR FORM 1099 FILINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall make available an internet website or other electronic media, with a user interface and functionality similar to the Business Services Online Suite of Services provided by the Social Security Administration, that provides access to resources and guidance provided by the Internal Revenue Service and allows persons to—

(1) prepare and file Forms 1099;

(2) prepare Forms 1099 for distribution to recipients other than the Internal Revenue Service; and

(3) maintain a record of completed, filed, and distributed Forms 1099.

(b) ELECTRONIC SERVICES TREATED AS SUPPLEMENTAL; APPLICATION OF SECURITY STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the services described in subsection (a)—

(1) are a supplement to, and not a replacement for, other services provided by the Internal Revenue Service to taxpayers; and

(2) comply with applicable security standards and guidelines.

SEC. 2103. STREAMLINED CRITICAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 80 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7812. STREAMLINED CRITICAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS.

“In the case of any position which is critical to the functionality of the information technology operations of the Internal Revenue Service—

“(1) section 9503 of title 5, United States Code, shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013 in subsection (a)’,

“(B) without regard to subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1), and

“(C) by substituting ‘the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act’ for ‘June 1, 1998’ in subsection (a)(6),

“(2) section 9504 of such title 5 shall be applied by substituting ‘During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013’ each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b), and

“(3) section 9505 of such title 5 shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013’ in subsection (a), and

“(B) by substituting ‘the information technology operations’ for ‘significant functions’ in subsection (a).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 80 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7812. Streamlined critical pay authority for information technology positions.”.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Consent-Based Income Verification System

SEC. 2201. DISCLOSURE OF TAXPAYER INFORMATION FOR THIRD-PARTY INCOME VERIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the close of the 2-year period described in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall implement a program to ensure that any qualified disclosure—

(1) is fully automated and accomplished through the internet; and

(2) is accomplished in as close to real-time as is practicable.

(b) QUALIFIED DISCLOSURE.—For purposes of this section, the term “qualified disclosure” means a disclosure under section 6103(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of returns or return information by the Secretary to a person seeking to verify the in-

come or creditworthiness of a taxpayer who is a borrower in the process of a loan application.

(c) APPLICATION OF SECURITY STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the program described in subsection (a) complies with applicable security standards and guidelines.

(d) USER FEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 2-year period beginning on the first day of the 6th calendar month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall assess and collect a fee for qualified disclosures (in addition to any other fee assessed and collected for such disclosures) at such rates as the Secretary determines are sufficient to cover the costs related to implementing the program described in subsection (a), including the costs of any necessary infrastructure or technology.

(2) DEPOSIT OF COLLECTIONS.—Amounts received from fees assessed and collected under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in, and credited to, an account solely for the purpose of carrying out the activities described in subsection (a). Such amounts shall be available to carry out such activities without need of further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 2202. LIMIT REDISCLOSURES AND USES OF CONSENT-BASED DISCLOSURES OF TAX RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(c) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Persons designated by the taxpayer under this subsection to receive return information shall not use the information for any purpose other than the express purpose for which consent was granted and shall not disclose return information to any other person without the express permission of, or request by, the taxpayer.”.

(b) APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.—Section 6103(a)(3) is amended by inserting “subsection (c),” after “return information under”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures made after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Expanded Use of Electronic Systems

SEC. 2301. ELECTRONIC FILING OF RETURNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6011(e)(2)(A) is amended by striking “250” and inserting “the applicable number of”.

(b) APPLICABLE NUMBER.—Section 6011(e) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(5) APPLICABLE NUMBER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A), the applicable number shall be—

“(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case of calendar years before 2021, 250,

“(ii) in the case of calendar year 2021, 100, and

“(iii) in the case of calendar years after 2021, 10.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR 2018, 2019, 2020, AND 2021.—In the case of a partnership, for any calendar year before 2022, the applicable number shall be—

“(i) in the case of calendar year 2018, 200,

“(ii) in the case of calendar year 2019, 150,

“(iii) in the case of calendar year 2020, 100, and

“(iv) in the case of calendar year 2021, 50.

“(6) PARTNERSHIPS REQUIRED TO FILE ON MAGNETIC MEDIA.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall require partnerships having more than 100 partners to file returns on magnetic media.”.

(c) RETURNS FILED BY A TAX RETURN PREPARER.—Section 6011(e)(3) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PREPARERS LOCATED IN AREAS WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines, on the basis of an application by the tax return preparer, that the preparer cannot meet such requirement by reason of being located in a geographic area which does not have access to internet service (other than dial-up or satellite service).”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6724(c) is amended by striking “250 information returns (more than 100 information returns in the case of a partnership having more than 100 partners)” and inserting “the applicable number (determined under section 6011(e)(5) with respect to the calendar year to which such returns relate) of information returns”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2302. UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZATIONS TO, AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS OF, PRACTITIONERS.

Section 6061(b)(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) PUBLISHED GUIDANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish guidance as appropriate to define and implement any waiver of the signature requirements or any method adopted under paragraph (1).

“(B) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZATIONS TO, AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS OF, PRACTITIONERS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall publish guidance to establish uniform standards and procedures for the acceptance of taxpayers' signatures appearing in electronic form with respect to any request for disclosure of a taxpayer's return or return information under section 6103(c) to a practitioner or any power of attorney granted by a taxpayer to a practitioner.

“(C) PRACTITIONER.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ‘practitioner’ means any individual in good standing who is regulated under section 330 of title 31, United States Code.”.

SEC. 2303. PAYMENT OF TAXES BY DEBIT AND CREDIT CARDS.

Section 6311(d)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the Secretary ensures that any such fee or other consideration is fully recouped by the Secretary in the form of fees paid to the Secretary by persons paying taxes imposed under subtitle A with credit, debit, or charge cards pursuant to such contract. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Secretary shall seek to minimize the amount of any fee or other consideration that the Secretary pays under any such contract.”.

SEC. 2304. AUTHENTICATION OF USERS OF ELECTRONIC SERVICES ACCOUNTS.

Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall verify the identity of any individual opening an e-Services account with the Internal Revenue Service before such individual is able to use the e-Services tools.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

SEC. 2401. REPEAL OF PROVISION REGARDING CERTAIN TAX COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES AND REPORTS.

Section 2004 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 6012 note) is repealed.

SEC. 2402. COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING STRATEGY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of

Internal Revenue shall submit to Congress a written report providing a comprehensive training strategy for employees of the Internal Revenue Service, including—

(1) a plan to streamline current training processes, including an assessment of the utility of further consolidating internal training programs, technology, and funding;

(2) a plan to develop annual training regarding taxpayer rights, including the role of the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate, for employees that interface with taxpayers and the direct managers of such employees;

(3) a plan to improve technology-based training;

(4) proposals to—

(A) focus employee training on early, fair, and efficient resolution of taxpayer disputes for employees that interface with taxpayers and the direct managers of such employees; and

(B) ensure consistency of skill development and employee evaluation throughout the Internal Revenue Service; and

(5) a thorough assessment of the funding necessary to implement such strategy.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Reform of Laws Governing Internal Revenue Service Employees

SEC. 3001. PROHIBITION ON REHIRING ANY EMPLOYEE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WHO WAS INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FROM SERVICE FOR MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7804 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) PROHIBITION ON REHIRING EMPLOYEES INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED.—The Commissioner may not hire any individual previously employed by the Commissioner who was removed for misconduct under this subchapter or chapter 43 or chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, or whose employment was terminated under section 1203 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 7804 note).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the hiring of employees after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3002. NOTIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED INSPECTION OR DISCLOSURE OF RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 7431 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentences: “The Secretary shall also notify such taxpayer if the Internal Revenue Service or a Federal or State agency (upon notice to the Secretary by such Federal or State agency) proposes an administrative determination as to disciplinary or adverse action against an employee arising from the employee's unauthorized inspection or disclosure of the taxpayer's return or return information. The notice described in this subsection shall include the date of the unauthorized inspection or disclosure and the rights of the taxpayer under such administrative determination.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to determinations proposed after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt Organizations

SEC. 3101. MANDATORY E-FILE BY EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6033 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

“(n) MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING.—Any organization required to file a return under this section shall file such return in electronic form.”.

(b) OTHER REPORTS AND RETURNS.—

(1) POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 527(j)(7) is amended by striking “if the organization has” and all that follows through “such calendar year”.

(2) UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURNS.—Section 6011 is amended by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

“(h) MANDATORY E-FILE OF UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURN.—Any organization required to file an annual return under this section which relates to any tax imposed by section 511 shall file such return in electronic form.”.

(c) INSPECTION OF ELECTRONICALLY FILED ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(b) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Any annual return required to be filed electronically under section 6033(n) shall be made available by the Secretary to the public as soon as practicable in a machine readable format.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSITIONAL RELIEF.—

(A) SMALL ORGANIZATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any small organizations, or any other organizations for which the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate (hereafter referred to in this paragraph as the “Secretary”) determines the application of the amendments made by this section would cause undue burden without a delay, the Secretary may delay the application of such amendments, but such delay shall not apply to any taxable year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the enactment of this Act.

(ii) SMALL ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of clause (i), the term “small organization” means any organization—

(I) the gross receipts of which for the taxable year are less than \$200,000; and

(II) the aggregate gross assets of which at the end of the taxable year are less than \$500,000.

(B) ORGANIZATIONS FILING FORM 990-T.—In the case of any organization described in section 511(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which is subject to the tax imposed by section 511(a)(1) of such Code on its unrelated business taxable income, or any organization required to file a return under section 6033 of such Code and include information under subsection (e) thereof, the Secretary may delay the application of the amendments made by this section, but such delay shall not apply to any taxable year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3102. NOTICE REQUIRED BEFORE REVOCATION OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR FAILURE TO FILE RETURN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6033(j)(1) is amended by striking “If an organization” and inserting the following:

“(A) NOTICE.—If an organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (i) fails to file the annual return or notice required under either subsection for 2 consecutive years, the Secretary shall notify the organization—

“(i) that the Internal Revenue Service has no record of such a return or notice from such organization for 2 consecutive years, and

“(ii) about the revocation that will occur under subparagraph (B) if the organization fails to file such a return or notice by the due date for the next such return or notice required to be filed.

The notification under the preceding sentence shall include information about how to

comply with the filing requirements under subsections (a)(1) and (i).

“(B) REVOCATION.—If an organization”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to failures to file returns or notices for 2 consecutive years if the return or notice for the second year is required to be filed after December 31, 2019.

Subtitle C—Revenue Provision

SEC. 3201. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 6651 is amended by striking “\$205” and inserting “\$330”.

(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 6651(j)(1) is amended—

(1) by striking “2014” and inserting “2020”,

(2) by striking “\$205” and inserting “\$330”, and

(3) by striking “2013” and inserting “2019”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns required to be filed after December 31, 2019.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 4001. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act. Mr. Speaker, this is not a Republican or a Democratic bill. It is an American one.

Let me begin by thanking Chairman NEAL, Ranking Member BRADY, the Oversight Subcommittee Ranking Member KELLY, and all the Members who joined us on this bill.

I would also like to recognize Chairman GRASSLEY and Ranking Member WYDEN and their staff who were our Senate partners on this necessary effort. In particular, I would like to thank our staff for their hard, great, and good work.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the process and the product. The record must be clear: Members of the House and Senate spent many years researching ideas to help taxpayers. The Oversight Subcommittee held 14 hearings and roundtables. We reached out to taxpayers and stakeholders. We have

asked questions and listened to the responses. We asked Democratic and Republican Members to provide feedback. We even opened a public comment period on the draft bill. We came together. We studied, we listened, and we respected the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, this has not been easy. We worked hard to correct misinformation that this bill would tie the hands of the IRS and hurt taxpayers' options. During a time when there is so much tension and rush to judgment, our coalition remained thoughtful and fair.

After the House passed this legislation earlier this year, new information came out, and I am proud that we came together and requested an investigation and the IRS responded quickly and took action.

Mr. Speaker, despite every single challenge, we remained committed to bipartisanship and to the American taxpayer.

I want to share a few examples of the good this bill does. The Taxpayer First Act authorizes \$30 million in matching grants for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program which helps low- and moderate-income taxpayers complete and file their taxes. This bill also protects certain low-income taxpayers from the private debt collection program. In addition, some of the most popular parts of the bill include new initiatives to protect and serve taxpayers who are victims of identity theft.

Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer First Act serves as an example of a good and thoughtful policy that Congress can produce. We took our time. We studied, and we stayed the course. We refused to give up, and we refused to give in. Mr. Speaker, this bill should be an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Taxpayer First Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. NITA M. LOWEY,
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN LOWEY: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Ways and Means on provisions of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, for which the Committee on Appropriations has a jurisdictional interest. I appreciate your agreement to not pursue a sequential referral or assert any point of order so that the legislation may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee on Ways and Means confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your Committee's jurisdiction.

I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to

work with you on this measure and future legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing with respect to H.R. 3151, the “Taxpayer First Act of 2019.” As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Appropriations has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure, an opportunity to raise a point of order under clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House, or further amendment to the bill when it is considered on the House floor.

The Committee on Appropriations takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, we do not agree to future suspension or waivers of the House rule restricting the carrying of appropriations in measures and amendments thereto, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or other legislation carrying appropriations moves forward so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction and provisions giving rise to a point of order—regardless of whether a measure is similar to legislation passed by the House in a previous Congress, or represents the product of negotiation between parties or chambers.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and request your support for such a request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 3151.

Sincerely,

NITA M. LOWEY,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3151, Taxpayer First Act. As you know, the bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Ways and Means, with an additional referral to the Committee on Financial Services.

I thank you for agreeing to waive consideration of provisions that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. The Committee on Ways and Means confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your Committee's jurisdiction.

I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to

work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 3151, the "Taxpayers First Act of 2019." Because you have been working with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions in the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 3151 with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 3151 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 3151.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents what this body can accomplish when we work together across the aisle. It is true that no one gets everything they want, but we put in the effort, we did the hard work, and we talked to each other, and we came together to find solutions on common ground.

I am honored to have cosponsored the Taxpayer First Act with my friend from Georgia, Oversight Subcommittee Chairman JOHN LEWIS. This is the fifth time this bill will pass the House with strong bipartisan support, and I am proud of the House leadership—Democrats and Republicans together—initiated first by Mr. LEWIS and Mr. Roskam of Illinois and Mr. LEWIS and Ms. Jenkins of Kansas, and now Mr. LEWIS and Mr. KELLY. This will be the fifth time this passes the House, which tells you the importance of this legislation, Mr. Speaker.

I want to especially thank Chairman LEWIS for his commitment to taxpayers and for working with us on behalf of the American people.

The IRS should be a customer service agency that focuses on treating taxpayers with respect and dignity. Over the last several years, the Ways and Means Committee held a number of bipartisan hearings to discover what is working and what isn't at the IRS. As we crafted this legislation together to redesign the IRS for the first time in

two decades, we focused on improving the relationship between the taxpayer and the agency.

We all agree the IRS should prioritize taxpayers' rights and they should be a resource—not a threat—to Americans. This bill achieves these goals.

After passage of the Taxpayer First Act, Americans will interact with an IRS that carries out customer service more like our businesses, because this bill will improve the support Americans receive online, in person, and on the phone.

This bill takes a number of steps to move the IRS into the 21st century. First, the IRS will have to come up with a customer service plan to better serve taxpayers because no American should fear contacting the IRS for help.

We also together rein in the abuses. We are overhauling the IRS' enforcement tools so families and small businesses don't have property unfairly seized. The Constitution guarantees Americans the right to due process and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures. In hearings led by Chairman LEWIS and others, we have heard stories from across the country of the IRS abusing these rights. Under this bill, that stops.

Third, the Taxpayer First Act recasts the IRS as our tax administrator rather than simply an enforcement agency. We will better protect taxpayers from enforcement abuses by creating an independent appeals office. This will give taxpayers a fair and impartial review of disputes they have with the IRS. The bill also ensures taxpayers have the same access to information as the IRS, putting our taxpayers on a level playing field.

We are revamping the IRS' ancient technology and better positioning the agency to combat identity theft and cyber threats. IRS employees, as hard as they work, are currently using technology that is severely outdated. Some of it dates back to the 1960s. This bill requires accountability by the IRS for the billions of dollars in funding it is given for IT each year. That accountability extends to ensuring taxpayer information is protected and is safe from cybercriminals looking to steal through taxpayer refunds. This bill also strengthens the IRS' partnership with States and the private sector to combat these threats.

Finally, this bill requires the IRS to bring back to Congress the complete restructuring of the agency focused on these principles of taxpayer first customer service, reining in those abuses, and protecting our private taxpayer information, making sure there is a fair appeals process in these disputes with the IRS.

Taken together, these reforms will greatly benefit Americans each year during tax season and throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 3151, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL).

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, which is a very exciting piece of legislation because who doesn't get excited about taxes?

However, in all seriousness, we should get excited when paying taxes or filing our taxes becomes easier and better for the American people.

I am so thrilled to be here today to offer my support, and I am beyond grateful that my concerns with the free file provision were heard and acted upon.

I am beyond grateful to Congressman LEWIS' leadership on this legislation which will save the government money, protect low-income individuals, and give the IRS resources to offer many additional much-needed services. I also want to thank the Congressman's staff and the Ways and Means Committee staff for working with my team—who also deserve a great deal of thanks—to make this happen. It is an incredible example of the collaboration that can happen to positively affect peoples' lives, and I cannot begin to express my gratitude that such a long-term, well-respected leader such as JOHN LEWIS took my concerns into consideration and involved me in the process, even though I am a lowly freshman.

The fact that we were able to get this provision resolved is showing how Congress is changing and showing how we are taking power away from corporations and special interests and back into the hands of regular people. I am proud to be part of that effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

In closing, this bipartisan bill puts an emphasis on the IRS' better serving Americans and makes sure that it is customer focused. It reins in the abuses, requires the IRS to better protect our privacy, creates an independent appeals process, makes sure that taxpayers are put on the same level playing field as the agency, and requires them to bring back a complete restructuring plan to Congress.

I am so appreciative of the work of our Democrat colleagues and Chairman LEWIS, especially, coming together again today to support these reforms to the IRS and showing our constituents that we put their interests ahead of Washington.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge support of H.R. 3151, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer First Act is a bipartisan bill in both the House and in the Senate. This bill will improve the Internal Revenue Service and help taxpayers. This is a good and necessary bill.

Again, I would like to thank the ranking member, Mr. BRADY, and

thank Mr. KELLY in his absence, Chairman NEAL, and our staff for all of their hard and good work on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Taxpayer First Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3151, the "Taxpayer First Act of 2019."

H.R. 3151 aims to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other provisions.

The bill would create an independent means for taxpayers to appeal actions of the IRS, limits the capacity of private debt collectors to target low-income citizens, allows taxpayers to request an identification protection PIN number to protect themselves from identity theft, and creates a single point of contact so that taxpayer conversations with IRS agents can be documented and tracked.

It is critical that we amend the Internal Revenue Code because we have a duty to our constituents to improve their contact with the Internal Revenue Service concerning appeals, identification protection, and financial inequity.

This legislation also codifies the popular Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and authorizes \$30 million in matching grants for the program.

When enacted, H.R. 3151 will create a better framework for the Internal Revenue Service which will in turn ensure that American taxpayers are at the forefront of our agenda.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3151 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 bringing it into the 21st century.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3151.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1515

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 2621, HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS USE OF GHOST GUNS ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 2621.

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

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass

the bill (H.R. 542) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 542

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 "Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 321. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall designate the laboratory described in subsection (b) as an additional laboratory pursuant to the authority under section 308(c)(2). Such laboratory shall be used to test and evaluate emerging technologies and conduct research and development to assist emergency response providers in preparing for, and protecting against, threats of terrorism.

"(b) LABORATORY DESCRIBED.—The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory—

"(1) known, as of the date of the enactment of this section, as the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory;

"(2) previously known as the Environmental Measurements Laboratory; and

"(3) transferred to the Department pursuant to section 303(1)(E).

"(c) LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.—The laboratory designated pursuant to subsection (a), shall—

"(1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies, including, as appropriate, cybersecurity of such technologies that can connect to the internet, for emergency response providers;

"(2) conduct research and development on radiological and nuclear response and recovery;

"(3) act as a technical advisor to emergency response providers; and

"(4) carry out other such activities as the Secretary determines appropriate."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 320 the following new item:

"321. National Urban Security Technology Laboratory."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 542, the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act.

Terrorism poses a serious threat to our country, especially to the New York City metropolitan area. Recently, a man was arrested in New York for plotting to use guns, grenades, and a suicide vest to attack police officers and innocent people in Times Square.

Given the complexity of the current terrorism threat environment, it is critical that we prioritize the research and development of first responder technologies.

That is why I introduced the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act. This bill would permanently authorize the New York City-based National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, commonly referred to as NUSTL.

H.R. 542 directly supports first responders in New York City and across the country by authorizing the testing and evaluation of new technologies and systems for counterterrorism work and emergency response.

NUSTL is constantly developing and testing new tools for our brave first responders to use in the event of a terrorist attack, industrial accident, or natural disaster and closely collaborates with law enforcement agencies like the FDNY, the NYPD, and the Nassau County Police Department in my district.

NUSTL organizes simulated scenarios with first responders to test new emergency systems, sponsors research for cutting-edge technology, and works with first responders in the field to evaluate and assist with new tools.

It is the only Federal lab in this country that is focused entirely on helping first responders carry out their mission, wherever it may be.

In each of the last two budgets, the Trump administration has proposed closing down NUSTL. Fortunately, Congress has rejected this shortsighted move, as it would make my community and so many others less safe and less prepared in the face of an emergency.

Looking ahead, in addition to enacting H.R. 542, Congress needs to prioritize funding for NUSTL so that it has the stability it needs to continue its critical work, not just for New York City but for urban areas in all 50 States.

I want to thank Congressman PETER KING for co-leading this legislation, and I thank the chair and ranking member for their support in committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space and Technology,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 542, the "Supporting Research and Development for First

Responders Act.” The Committee on Homeland Security recognizes that the Committee on Science, Space and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 542, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Science, Space and Technology with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 542 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I am writing to address the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (“Science Committee”) in H.R. 542, the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act. The Science Committee submitted, to the Speaker, a jurisdictional claim on February 25th, 2019.

While the Science Committee is claiming jurisdiction over this bill, I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner, and, accordingly agree not to insist on a sequential referral. This is, of course, conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo sequential referral waives, reduces, or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Science Committee, and that a copy of this letter and your response will be included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

The Science Committee also expects that you will support our request to be conferees during any House-Senate conference on H.R. 542, or similar legislation.

Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 542. This bill authorizes the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory in New York City, a one-of-its-kind testing lab for first responders.

The NUSTL evaluates and validates emerging technologies for use by first responders. Their work provides valuable information to first responders to increase their ability to save lives and property as departments across the Nation respond to incidents.

H.R. 542 will ensure that the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory’s work will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 542 represents a bipartisan effort to support the needs of State and local first responders. It is critical that the Federal Government have the capacity to develop, test, and transition the best new technologies to the first responder community.

It bears repeating that NUSTL is the only Federal lab in the country that is focused entirely on helping first responders carry out their mission.

As the tactics and weapons of terrorists evolve, NUSTL will continue to play a key role in ensuring that our first responders are not just prepared but that they remain one step ahead.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would note that a similar version of this bill passed the House in June 2018 by a voice vote. I would ask my colleagues to pass it again today and send it to the Senate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 542.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SECURING AMERICAN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2476) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2476

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 “Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 2009. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a program to be known as the ‘Nonprofit Security Grant Program’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Program’). Under the Program, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall make grants to eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b), through the State in which such organizations are located, for target hardening and other security enhancements to protect against terrorist attacks.

“(b) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—Eligible nonprofit organizations described in this subsection (a) are organizations that are—

“(1) described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

“(2) determined to be at risk of a terrorist attack by the Administrator.

“(c) PERMITTED USES.—The recipient of a grant under this section may use such grant for any of the following uses:

“(1) Target hardening activities, including physical security enhancement equipment and inspection and screening systems.

“(2) Fees for security training relating to physical security and cybersecurity, target hardening, terrorism awareness, and employee awareness.

“(3) Any other appropriate activity, including cybersecurity resilience activities, as determined by the Administrator.

“(d) PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.—The Administrator shall make funds provided under this section available for use by a recipient of a grant for a period of not less than 36 months.

“(e) REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing information on the expenditure by each grant recipient of grant funds made under this section.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this section.

“(2) SPECIFICATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1)—

“(A) \$50,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients located in jurisdictions that receive funding under section 2003; and

“(B) \$25,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients in jurisdictions not receiving funding under section 2003.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 2002 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603) is amended by striking “sections 2003 and 2004” and inserting “sections 2003, 2004, and 2009”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2008 the following new item:

“Sec. 2009. Nonprofit security grant program.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 2476, the Securing American

Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019.

H.R. 2476 would authorize the Department of Homeland Security's Nonprofit Security Grant Program. This important grant program makes funding available to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack.

Recently, nonprofit and religious organizations throughout the United States and abroad have experienced an alarming increase in violence and threats of violence. This year alone has been particularly tragic.

Consider, for example, the April 27 shooting in Poway, California, where a gunman opened fire on congregants at a Passover celebration.

Other such attacks include the April 21 coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and injured more than 500 others. And the March 15 shooting at a mosque in New Zealand where 50 people were killed.

This past April, we also saw the burning of three churches in Louisiana, which we later learned were motivated by hate.

Unfortunately, however, targeting houses of worship is not a new phenomenon. There was the 2018 Tree of Life synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh where 11 people were killed; the 2017 shooting at a church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, where 26 people were killed; and the 2012 shooting at a Sikh temple in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

These attacks amplify the dire need that religious institutions and other nonprofit organizations have for effective security resources. They need these resources to keep themselves safe.

H.R. 2476 would also allow these grants to be made available to all at-risk facilities, regardless of where they are located.

The bill authorizes the program at \$75 million, with \$50 million reserved for nonprofit institutions located within the UASI areas, the Urban Area Security Initiative areas, and \$25 million reserved for institutions located outside of UASI jurisdictions.

The goal of DHS is to keep Americans safe across this country. This bill is a critical part of that goal. It would help ensure that nonprofits and places of worship across the country are protected and that congregants have the peace of mind they deserve.

I think we can all agree that protecting our communities from terrorist attacks should never be a partisan issue, and that is why the roster of 104 cosponsors for this legislation is large and diverse, with strong representation by Democrats and Republicans, myself included.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is one of the most sought-after grant programs for nonprofit organizations in my district, and I am grateful that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have demonstrated such strong support for the program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2476, the Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Act of 2019.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program provides critical funding to harden security at houses of worship, community centers, schools, and other cultural institutions located in Urban Area Security Initiative, or UASI, regions.

This legislation expands the grant program so eligible entities not within UASI regions can also apply. These grants are used for target-hardening activities and physical security upgrades as well as for necessary security training.

The unfortunate reality is that threats to religious institutions and other soft targets are not going away and, in fact, are increasing at an alarming rate.

There have been a number of attacks, both overseas and in the United States, at places of worship. It is a stark reminder of the continued threat.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program assists the most at-risk organizations in hardening their defenses, while allowing them to remain focused on providing services and counsel in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do so. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the threats to our homeland continue to evolve, we must be prepared to face the new and emerging challenges they present.

H.R. 2476 would authorize DHS to continue assisting nonprofit organizations across the country with protecting their members and their buildings.

A version of this bill passed the House by a voice vote in the last Congress, and I hope my colleagues will do the same again today.

H.R. 2476 was also endorsed by the Jewish Federations of North America. I truly appreciate their partnership and collaboration around this critical Homeland Security program, and I include in the RECORD their letter of support.

THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS
OF NORTH AMERICA,
May 9, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL DENNIS ROGERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: We commend you for scheduling the mark-up of H.R. 2476, the "Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019", and respectfully urge Members of the Committee to support the bill.

On April 27, 2019, white supremacist John Earnest allegedly entered the Chabad of Poway synagogue, near San Diego, CA, dur-

ing Passover services, and murdered Lori Kaye, 60, and attempted to murder Noya Dahan, 8, Almog Peretz, 34, and Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein, 57. On October 27, 2018, white supremacist Robert D. Bowers allegedly entered the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, during Sabbath services, and murdered 11 congregants and wounded six others, including four police officers. In the months between these deadly attacks, the FBI has brought charges against would-be terrorists and violent homegrown extremists for plots and threats against synagogues, Jewish community centers, mosques, Islamic centers, and churches located in Washington, DC, New York, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Florida, Ohio, Texas, Kansas, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

Over the past year, the FBI has investigated more than 100 threats to religious institutions. As recently as January 2019, the Federal Government released a Joint Intelligence Bulletin that assesses that domestic actors will continue to pose a lethal threat to faith-based communities in the Homeland. The JIB advises government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials and private sector security partners responsible for securing faith-based communities to remain vigilant in light of the enduring threat to faith-based communities posed by US-based threat actors and homegrown violent extremists. The JIB also warns of the difficulty in detecting domestic terrorists and extremists because of the individualized nature of their radicalization to violence. (Source: Joint Intelligence Bulletin IA-32337-19, February 22, 2019)

In previous reports, the Department of Homeland Security has found that faith-based organizations are at particular risk of attack because of the significant number of people of like faith that gather together in a single symbolic location at specified times; the organizations typically have unrestricted access to their religious services and peripheral areas such as their parking areas and education facilities; and because these organizations most likely have limited resources for security as nonprofit institutions. As "soft targets", DHS has further assessed that these organizations are particularly vulnerable to bombing, arson attack, small arms attack, assassination and kidnapping, and chemical/biological/radiological attack. To counter these threats and vulnerabilities, DHS recommends that faith-based organizations take a number of key protective measures against threats and to mitigate the effects of an attack, including: installation of target hardening equipment, engaging in planning and preparedness activities and the acquisition of security personnel.

Recognizing that many nonprofits do not have the financial resources to implement extensive security measures, the "Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019" provides critical support for security related activities to nonprofit organizations at risk of a terrorist attack that are recommended by the Department of Homeland Security. These include support for:

Physical Security Enhancements, such as access controls, blast proofing, surveillance, fencing and bollards;

Security Training of employees and organization members and volunteers;

Exercises, such as those that validate plans and procedures, evaluate capabilities, and assess progress toward meeting capability targets;

Planning, such as the development and enhancement of security plans and protocols, emergency contingency plans, or evacuation/shelter-in-place plans; and

Contracting of Security Personnel and off-duty police officers.

In consideration of the substantial threats and attacks to nonprofit institutions by domestic and foreign terrorists and violent homegrown extremists, the vulnerability of nonprofits to destruction, incapacitation, or exploitation from a terrorist attack, and the challenges nonprofits face in providing for needed investments in target hardening and related preparedness activities, The Jewish Federations respectfully urges the Members of the Committee to support the “Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019” at markup.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. GOLDBERG,
Senior Director, Legislative Affairs.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2476, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2476 would, for the first time, formally authorize the Department of Homeland Security’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program.

This important grant program makes funding available to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack.

Increasingly, nonprofit organizations throughout the United States and abroad have experienced an alarming increase in violence and threats of violence.

In just the first six months of 2019, the level of bloodshed in places of worship have shocked the world.

In addition to the April 27th shooting, where a gunman opened fire on congregants at a Passover celebration at a California synagogue, there was the April 21st coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and the March 15th live-streamed mass shooting at a mosque in New Zealand, where 50 people were killed.

The horror of these attacks was compounded by the three church burnings in Louisiana in April.

Prior to this year, there were the 2018 “Tree of Life” synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh, where 11 people were killed; the 2017 Sutherland Springs, Texas church shooting, where 26 people were killed; and the 2012 shooting at a Sikh Temple in Milwaukee.

These attacks amplify the need for religious and other nonprofit organizations to have access to resources to keep themselves safe from bad actors.

Enactment of H.R. 2476 will help non-profits and places of worship take steps to be safer.

I introduced this legislation to authorize \$75 million in grants with Representatives PETER KING (R-NY), MAX ROSE (D-NY), STEVE STIVERS (R-OH), BILL PASCRELL (D-NJ), and TROY BALDERSON (R-OH) in early May and, to date, it has over 100 Democrats and Republicans.

H.R. 2476 was endorsed by The Jewish Federations of North America.

I truly appreciate their support and commitment to this vital homeland security program.

Prospects for enactment of this legislation are good, as a bipartisan companion bill has been introduced.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 2476.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2476, the “Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019.”

H.R. 2476 reauthorizes the Department of Homeland Security’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP).

The bill would fund the NSGP at \$75 million through fiscal year 2024; where \$50 million

would be reserved for nonprofit institutions located within UASI jurisdictions, and \$25 million would be reserved for nonprofit institutions located outside of UASI jurisdictions.

This bill is caused by the recent increase in violence and threats of violence against nonprofit institutions.

Examples of such violence against nonprofit organizations include:

April 27—attack on the Poway synagogue that killed 11 April 21—a coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and injured more than 500 people.

March 15—the deadly New Zealand mosque shootings, where 50 people were killed.

It is critical that we better understand the seriousness of such violent crimes as they impact not only the victims, but also their families, communities, and the generations of people to come.

This bill will allow the Nonprofit Security Grant Program to—Target activities, including physical security enhancement equipment, inspection and the screening systems.

Pay for security training relating to physical security and cybersecurity, target hardening, terrorism awareness, and employee awareness.

Along with, any other appropriate activity, including cybersecurity resilience activities, as determined by the Administrator.

When enacted, H.R. 2476 will create a better understanding on how we can manage and prevent terrorist acts towards non-profit organizations by targeting activities and increasing security training.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2476 to confront such violence against nonprofit institutions, which pose as a strong threat to the citizens of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2476.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1158

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 “DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(iv), by inserting “, including cybersecurity specialists” after “entities”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (m) as subsections (g) through (n), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

“(f) CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall maintain cyber hunt and incident response teams for the purpose of providing, as appropriate and upon request, assistance, including the following:

“(A) Assistance to asset owners and operators in restoring services following a cyber incident.

“(B) The identification of cybersecurity risk and unauthorized cyber activity.

“(C) Mitigation strategies to prevent, deter, and protect against cybersecurity risks.

“(D) Recommendations to asset owners and operators for improving overall network and control systems security to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations, as appropriate.

“(E) Such other capabilities as the Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H) determines appropriate.

“(2) CYBERSECURITY SPECIALISTS.—The Secretary may include cybersecurity specialists from the private sector on cyber hunt and incident response teams.

“(3) ASSOCIATED METRICS.—The Center shall continually assess and evaluate the cyber incident response teams and their operations using robust metrics.

“(4) SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Upon the conclusion of each of the first four fiscal years ending after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Center shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate, information on the metrics used for evaluation and assessment of the cyber incident response teams and operations pursuant to paragraph (3), including the resources and staffing of such cyber incident response teams. Such information shall include each of the following for the period covered by the report:

“(A) The total number of incident response requests received.

“(B) The number of incident response tickets opened.

“(C) All interagency staffing of incident response teams.

“(D) The interagency collaborations established to support incident response teams.”;

and

(4) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, or any team or activity of the Center,” after “Center”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, or any team or activity of the Center,” after “Center”.

(b) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

□ 1530

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every day, hackers grow bolder, more sophisticated, and more ambitious. In 2016, the Russian Government carried out an unprecedented attack on our election infrastructure; and last year, the Department of Homeland Security and FBI revealed that the Russians were exploiting cyber tools to target critical infrastructure in our energy, water, aviation, and commercial sectors.

Other foreign adversaries have taken note of Russia's activity and are similarly leveraging their cyber capabilities to advance their interests and undermine our own. We already know that Chinese actors have been targeting American companies and even our transportation systems with cutting-edge cyberattacks. In recent years, we have also seen an increase in Iranian cyberattacks on banks, businesses, and government agencies.

Meanwhile, local governments across the country, from Atlanta to Baltimore to Albany, have been devastated by costly and disruptive ransomware attacks.

The only way for us to effectively mitigate and respond to these attacks is by leveraging the full power and capabilities of the Federal Government.

H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019, would do just that by authorizing hunt and incident response teams.

Housed within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, these teams deploy to owners and operators of critical infrastructure after a cybersecurity incident. They provide intrusion analysis, identify malicious actors, analyze malicious tools, and provide mitigation assistance strategies. They are our boots on the ground in the event of a cybersecurity incident and are critical to improving the cybersecurity capabilities of critical infrastructure operators.

Additionally, H.R. 1158 authorizes DHS to leverage private-sector capabilities to address these growing and evolving threats.

It is important that DHS use every measure available to confront the changing landscape of cyber threats. Passing this bill, authored by our former chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, MIKE MCCAUL, will help us accomplish that mission.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019.

H.R. 1158 authorizes cyber hunt and incident response teams to assist operators, free of cost, to identify unauthorized cyber activity while promoting the proper strategies to deter future threats.

This legislation helps us stay vigilant in our efforts to respond to cyber incidents in both the public and private sectors as threats to our digital networks continue to evolve.

I support this important bill, introduced by my colleague, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and I commend him for his leadership on this issue. I urge all Members to support this bill.

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

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for managing this on the floor. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York for her comments.

Every day, we are facing threats from Russia, China, Iran, North Korea, and other malicious actors trying to hit not only our Federal Government networks, but our private sector.

During my time as chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee, I prioritized ensuring that our Nation had the capacity to respond to cyber threats and protect our critical infrastructure. I am proud to say that we have made important strides in recent years, including standing up the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency within DHS.

However, we must press forward with innovative solutions to respond to a constantly changing threat landscape. To that end, my bill authorizes CISA's ability to maintain cyber incident response teams to assist against cyberattacks on the government and private sector. These teams not only help respond to cyberattacks, but also help mitigate the potential destruction they cause and restore damaged networks after.

Additionally, my bill allows for leading industry specialists to serve on these teams with the government and DHS to provide outside expertise. It really provides a force multiplier, and I think it is a very important step forward in the right direction. It ensures that we have the best and brightest from both the public and private sector working in unison to secure our critical infrastructure and vital national networks.

These response teams are a force multiplier, enhancing our cybersecurity workforce and helping protect our interconnected world. This bill is critical to keeping our digital networks and communications systems resilient and protected.

I would like to also thank Congressmen LANGEVIN, RATCLIFFE, RUPPERSBERGER, and KATKO for joining me in introducing this bill.

This bill actually passed the House last Congress, and I sure hope we can get it passed by the Senate and signed into law, because it is urgently needed by the Department to protect the United States from these critical cyberattacks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is hard to predict the future, but there is one thing I know: Our adversaries will continue to hone their hacking capabilities to advance their interests and undermine ours.

Critical infrastructure owners and operators must have access to the incident response capabilities necessary to protect their networks. H.R. 1158, which was approved unanimously in committee, will help ensure that DHS can continue to partner effectively with the private sector to protect critical infrastructure.

Before I close, I would like to note that a version of this bill passed the House by a voice vote in the 115th Congress. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1158.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1158, "DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019."

H.R. 1158 codifies DHS' National Cybersecurity and Communications Coordination Center (NCCIC) Hunt and Incident Response Teams which the Department currently deploys to provide intrusion analysis, identify malicious actors, analyze malicious tools, and provide mitigation assistance to entities requesting assistance after a cybersecurity incident.

H.R. 1158 also requires the NCCIC to submit information to Congress regarding metrics for the teams, at the end of the first four years after enactment.

In 2017, a malware named NotPetya was released from the hacked servers of a Ukrainian software firm servicing a management program used by some of world's largest corporations, causing an estimated \$10 billion in damage.

When this bill passes, it will assess and mitigate situations of cyberterrorism that undermine our nation's security and civil liberties such as our national elections.

Cyber threats are becoming more sophisticated every day.

Due to the vulnerability of corporations' operations, we need extensive measures to identify, analyze, and alleviate threats of cyberattacks.

Affected asset owners and operators will receive critical information to improve their overall network and control systems security to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1158 to protect our nation from malicious attempts of cyberterrorism that strategically weaken our democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1158, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2539

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 "Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS.**—The term "public and private sector stakeholders" has the meaning given such term in section 114(u)(1)(C) of title 49, United States Code.

(2) **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSET.**—The term "surface transportation asset" includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by—

(A) a public transportation agency (as such term is defined in section 1402(5) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53; 6 U.S.C. 1131(5)));;

(B) a railroad carrier (as such term is defined in section 20102(3) of title 49, United States Code);

(C) an owner or operator of—

(i) an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by over-the-road bus (as such term is defined in section 1501(4) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53; 6 U.S.C. 1151(4))); or

(ii) a bus terminal; or

(D) other transportation facilities, equipment, or systems, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. THREAT INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) **PRIORITIZATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts under section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h) from the Transportation Security Administration and, as appropriate, from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats.

(b) **INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS.**—Officers and intelligence analysts assigned to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers under this section shall participate in the generation and dissemination of transportation security intelligence products, with an emphasis on terrorist and other threats to surface transportation assets that—

(1) assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in deploying their resources, including personnel, most efficiently to help detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to terrorist and other threats;

(2) promote more consistent and timely sharing of threat information among jurisdictions; and

(3) enhance the Department of Homeland Security's situational awareness of such terrorist and other threats.

(c) **CLEARANCES.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make available to appropriate owners and operators of surface transportation assets, and to any other person that the Secretary determines appropriate to foster greater sharing of classified information relating to terrorist and other threats to surface transportation assets, the process of application for security clearances under Executive Order No. 13549 (75 Fed. Reg. 162; relating to a classified national security information program) or any successor Executive order.

SEC. 4. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY TRAINING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders, may develop, through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies with respect to terrorist and other threats at a surface transportation asset.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—If the Secretary of Homeland Security develops the training program described in subsection (a), such training program shall—

(1) be informed by current information regarding terrorist tactics;

(2) include tactical instruction tailored to the diverse nature of the surface transportation asset operational environment; and

(3) prioritize training officers from law enforcement agencies that are eligible for or receive grants under sections 2003 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604 and 605) and officers employed by railroad carriers that operate passenger service, including interstate passenger service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2539, the Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019.

Every day, tens of millions of Americans rely on our Nation's vast transportation surface system. Securing that system must remain one of our top national security priorities.

H.R. 2539 will help bolster situational awareness about threats to these vital systems by requiring DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to State, local, and regional fusion centers located in areas with high-risk surface transportation assets.

Further, H.R. 2539 authorizes a training program to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies that protect surface transportation assets.

I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. BARRAGÁN, for introducing this important bill. I urge my House colleagues to support H.R. 2539.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2539, the Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019. This bill will provide important support to surface transportation security at a time when our transportation sector faces evolving threats.

This bill ensures that the Secretary of Homeland Security will prioritize the assignment of intelligence analysts to fusion centers in areas with high-risk surface transportation assets to bolster security, improve coordination, and enhance information sharing.

This bill underscores the critically important work of State, local, and regional fusion centers in protecting the homeland. These centers analyze current threats and push critical threat information to the front lines.

It is important that Congress pass bills like this to strengthen the relationships among Federal, State, and local jurisdictions so that relevant threat information reaches the right people in a timely manner.

I am pleased by the support of my Democratic colleagues for fusion centers and hope this will lead to quick

passage of another bill, introduced by Homeland Security Committee Ranking Member ROGERS, H.R. 480, the Homeland Threat Assessment Act.

Keeping transportation systems secure is part and parcel to protecting the American way of life and keeping America moving forward. I commend this legislation for raising the baseline on how the Department of Homeland Security supports the security of surface transportation systems, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2539 would be an important step toward securing some of our country's most important transportation systems.

DHS is faced with an enormous challenge of combating the constantly evolving threats facing our Nation's transportation systems. Timely information sharing about these systems is essential to counter any threat.

Last Congress, a similar measure passed the House with wide bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

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

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, terrorists continue to pose a significant threat to transportation systems.

Since 9/11, Congress has supported efforts to strengthen the security of our transportation systems.

Working with the private sector and state and local governments, we have invested substantial resources to prevent attacks and improve our intelligence around potential threats.

Still, terrorists continue to probe critical infrastructure—looking for “soft targets” to attack.

Worldwide, increasingly, terrorist have turned their attention to mass transit systems, bus stations, and freight and passenger rail systems.

In America, surface transportation systems transport millions of passengers and tons of freight every day.

In my district, my constituents rely on L.A. Metro rail and bus systems to get them to their offices, doctor's appointments, places of worship, and homes every day.

According to L.A. Metro Monthly Ridership stats, over 31 million riders travel by bus or rail each month.

Due to the high accessibility of transit systems, protecting passengers and personnel is difficult.

Law enforcement agencies rely on credible, timely intelligence to keep systems secure.

My bill seeks to enhance security in two key ways.

First, it requires DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to

State, local, and regional fusion centers areas with a high-risk surface transportation asset.

Such deployments would help ensure that intelligence relating to threats is shared with appropriate stakeholders in a timely manner, improving the chances of preventing the next attack.

Second, my bill authorizes DHS to develop a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies that operate at surface transportation assets.

Surface transportation systems are unique in their layouts and use, and training tailored to the uniqueness of these systems would help improve law enforcement capabilities.

This transportation security bill is supported on a bipartisan basis and, when it was considered last month in the Committee on Homeland Security, was approved unanimously.

As such, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2539.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HOMELAND PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2083

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 “Homeland Procurement Reform Act” or the “HOPR Act”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CRITERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 836. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that any procurement of covered items for a frontline operational component meets the following criteria:

“(1) To the maximum extent possible, not less than one-third of funds obligated in a specific fiscal year for the procurement of such covered items shall be covered items

that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as small business concerns (as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)).

“(2) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

“(A) Each first-tier subcontractor and end item manufacturer complies with the contractor code of business ethics and conduct under section 3509 of title 41, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(B) Each first-tier subcontractor and end-item manufacturer is in compliance with a standard identified by the Secretary as appropriate for quality, such as ISO 9001:2015 of the International Organization for Standardization.

“(C) The ability of a first-tier subcontractor to fulfill the terms of the contract is verified.

“(3) Each supplier of such a covered item with an insignia (such as any patch, badge, or emblem) and each supplier of such an insignia, if such covered item with such insignia or such insignia, as the case may be, is not produced, applied, or assembled in the United States, shall—

“(A) store such covered item with such insignia or such insignia in a locked area;

“(B) report any pilferage or theft of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia occurring at any stage before delivery of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia; and

“(C) destroy any defective or unusable covered item with insignia or insignia in a manner established by the Secretary, and maintain records, for three years after the creation of such records, of such destruction that include the date of such destruction, a description of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, the quantity of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, and the method of destruction.

“(b) PRICING.—The Secretary shall ensure that covered items are purchased at a fair and reasonable price, consistent with the procedures and guidelines specified in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the following:

“(1) Instances in which vendors have failed to meet deadlines for delivery of covered items and corrective actions taken by the Department in response to such instances.

“(2) The status of efforts to carry out paragraph (1) of subsection (a).

“(3) A description of how the Department ensures the compliance of each prime contractor with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and any instances of non-compliance.

“(d) DEPARTMENT FRONTLINE OPERATIONAL COMPONENT DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term ‘Department frontline operational component’ refers to any of the following components of the Department:

“(1) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“(2) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(3) The United States Secret Service.

“(4) The Transportation Security Administration.

“(5) The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

“(6) The Federal Protective Service.

“(7) The Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(8) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.

“(e) DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary determines that compliance with paragraph (1) of subsection (a) is impractical, the Secretary shall, not later than 15 days after making such determination, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an explanation relating to such determination and specifics regarding what percentage of covered items will be procured by small business concerns.

“(f) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to the purchase of covered items by the Department to be used by the Department for training purposes.

“(g) COVERED ITEM DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term ‘covered item’ refers to any of the following with respect to a Department frontline operational component:

“(1) Body armor components intended to provide ballistic protection for an individual, consisting of one or more of the following:

“(A) Soft ballistic panels.

“(B) Hard ballistic plates.

“(C) Concealed armor carriers worn under a uniform.

“(D) External armor carriers worn over a uniform.

“(2) Helmets that provide ballistic protection and other head protection and components.

“(3) Protective eyewear.

“(4) Rain gear, cold weather gear, other environmental and flame-resistant clothing.

“(5) Footwear.

“(6) Uniforms.

“(7) Bags and packs.

“(8) Holsters and tactical pouches.

“(9) Patches, insignia, and embellishments.

“(10) Respiratory protective masks.

“(11) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protective gear.

“(12) Hearing protection equipment.

“(13) Any other critical safety item as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section applies with respect to a contract entered into by the Department or any of its frontline operational components on or after October 1, 2020.

“(i) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should endeavor to ensure that the majority of covered items for a frontline operational component procured by the Department are manufactured in the United States by entities that qualify as small business concerns.”.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a study of the adequacy of allowances provided to employees of Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components (as such term is described in section 836 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)). Such study shall be informed by a Department-wide survey of employees from across the Department who receive uniform allowances that seeks to ascertain what, if any, improvements could be made to the current uniform allowances and what, if any, impacts current allowances have had on employee morale and retention. Such study shall also consider increasing by 25 percent, at minimum, the uniform allowance for first year employees and by 50 percent, at minimum, the annual allowance for all other employees.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 835 the following new item:

“Sec. 836. Requirements to buy certain items related to national security interests.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1545

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2083, the Homeland Procurement Reform Act, or HOPR.

I am proud to have introduced this bipartisan legislation to reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and protective equipment for its personnel. The aim is to improve the quality of uniforms and equipment issued to Department frontline personnel by encouraging the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items.

Today, DHS has more than 60,000 uniformed men and women. Less than half of those uniforms are made here in the United States. Under this legislation, at least a third of DHS funds spent on uniforms are to be used to purchase goods manufactured by American small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is good for homeland security, and it is good for small American businesses.

Additionally, in response to concerns expressed by frontline personnel about how quickly they exhaust their annual uniform allowances, my bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to take a hard look at the adequacy of the allowances. In studying the issue, the Secretary is required to determine what improvements can be made to the current allowances and what impacts the current allowances have had on employee morale and retention.

H.R. 2083 is endorsed by the Warrior Protection and Readiness Coalition and the National Border Patrol Council, and it passed out of committee unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Homeland Security Committee and Representative MAST from Florida for their contributions to and support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2083.

This bill will encourage the Department of Homeland Security to purchase uniforms and protective gear for its law enforcement officers from ethical manufacturers and sellers. To do business with DHS, contractors that supply frontline operational components must abide by the code of business ethics, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and any quality control standards deemed appropriate by the Secretary. These conditions will ensure that we are purchasing the very best products for our men and women on the front lines.

The bill also protects the security of DHS law enforcement personnel by requiring that uniforms and equipment that bear a law enforcement insignia be properly stored and disposed of if they are unusable. This will help prevent law enforcement badges and patches from falling into the wrong hands or being used for nefarious purposes.

H.R. 2083 will also help to promote small businesses by encouraging the Secretary of DHS to utilize small businesses for at least one-third of DHS uniform needs. Small businesses are the backbone of America, and this bill will help to ensure that the Secretary considers them for the agency's needs whenever possible.

H.R. 2083 requires that the Secretary purchase uniforms at a fair and reasonable price.

Further, the bill requires a study on the adequacy of uniform allowances to ensure that DHS law enforcement personnel do not have to pay out of pocket for the basic items they need to carry out their duties.

Mr. Speaker, this bill goes a long way toward improving the process for procurement of uniforms for DHS personnel, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the goal of ensuring that at least a third of all uniforms and protective equipment is provided by American small businesses, this bill also addresses concerns expressed by DHS frontline personnel.

Component personnel often deplete their annual uniform allowances before the conclusion of the year and have experienced delays in receiving basic uniform items, such as duty shirts, belts, and socks. H.R. 2083 would put DHS on a path to improving its processes and delivery of uniform items for its vital frontline personnel.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this bipartisan legislation that will ensure that the men and women protecting our Nation have the best equipment that they can.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support of this process, and once again, I ask for their support.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2083, the "Homeland Procurement Reform Act."

H.R. 2083 would reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

This bill seeks to encourage the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items to ensure higher-quality uniforms and equipment are issued to the Department.

Specifically, this bill would allocate that no less than one-third of the funds obligated for uniforms and protective equipment are used for items that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as a U.S. small business.

Additionally, H.R. 2083 will ensure that uniforms and protective equipment are purchased at fair and reasonable prices, and that uniform allowances provided to Department frontline personnel are adequate.

Last, the bill mandates that suppliers—store such covered item in a locked area; report any pilferage or theft of such covered item occurring at any stage before delivery of such covered item; and

destroy any defective or unusable covered item bearing official DHS insignia not manufactured in the US.

I stand to support this bill that will bring more opportunities for American small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2083 to reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2083, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2609) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2609

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 "DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 836. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an Acquisition Review Board (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to—

"(1) strengthen accountability and uniformity within the Department acquisition review process;

"(2) review major acquisition programs; and

"(3) review the use of best practices.

"(b) COMPOSITION.—

"(1) CHAIR.—The Under Secretary for Management shall serve as chair of the Board.

"(2) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall ensure participation by other relevant Department officials with responsibilities related to acquisitions as permanent members of the Board.

"(3) OVERSIGHT.—The Under Secretary for Management shall designate a full time employee of the Department to oversee the operations of the Board.

"(c) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet regularly for purposes of ensuring all acquisitions processes proceed in a timely fashion to achieve mission readiness. The Board shall convene at the Secretary's discretion and at any time—

"(1) a major acquisition program—

"(A) requires authorization to proceed from one acquisition decision event to another throughout the acquisition life cycle;

"(B) is in breach of its approved requirements; or

"(C) requires additional review, as determined by the Under Secretary for Management; or

"(2) a non-major acquisition program requires review, as determined by the Under Secretary for Management.

"(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Board are as follows:

"(1) Determine whether a proposed acquisition has met the requirements of key phases of the acquisition life cycle framework and is able to proceed to the next phase and eventual full production and deployment.

"(2) Oversee whether a proposed acquisition's business strategy, resources, management, and accountability is executable and is aligned to strategic initiatives.

"(3) Support the person with acquisition decision authority for an acquisition in determining the appropriate direction for such acquisition at key acquisition decision events.

"(4) Conduct systematic reviews of acquisitions to ensure that such acquisitions are progressing in compliance with the approved documents for their current acquisition phases.

"(5) Review the acquisition documents of each major acquisition program, including the acquisition program baseline and documentation reflecting consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives, to ensure the reliability of underlying data.

"(6) Ensure that practices are adopted and implemented to require consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives as part of the process for developing requirements for major acquisition programs prior to the initiation of the second acquisition decision event, including, at a minimum, the following practices:

"(A) Department officials responsible for acquisition, budget, and cost estimating functions are provided with the appropriate opportunity to develop estimates and raise cost and schedule matters before performance objectives are established for capabilities when feasible.

"(B) Full consideration is given to possible trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives for each alternative.

"(e) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE REPORT REQUIREMENT.—If the person exercising acquisition decision authority over a major acquisition program approves such program to proceed into the planning phase before such program has a Department-approved ac-

quisition program baseline, the Under Secretary for Management shall create and approve an acquisition program baseline report regarding such approval, and the Secretary shall—

"(1) within 7 days after an acquisition decision memorandum is signed, notify in writing the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of such decision; and

"(2) within 60 days after the acquisition decision memorandum is signed, submit to such committees a written explanation of the rationale for such decision and a plan of action to address acquisition program baseline requirements for such program.

"(f) REPORT.—The Under Secretary for Management shall provide information to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on an annual basis through fiscal year 2024 on the activities of the Board for the prior fiscal year that includes information relating to the following:

"(1) For each meeting of the Board, any acquisition decision memoranda.

"(2) Results of the systematic reviews conducted pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (d).

"(3) Results of acquisition document reviews required pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (d).

"(4) Activities to ensure that practices are adopted and implemented throughout the Department pursuant to paragraph (6) of subsection (d).

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ACQUISITION.—The term 'acquisition' has the meaning given such term in section 131 of title 41, United States Code.

"(2) ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The term 'acquisition decision authority' means the authority, held by the Secretary acting through the Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary for Management to—

"(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

"(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or cancelling) an acquisition program through the life cycle of such program;

"(C) ensure that acquisition program managers have the resources necessary to successfully execute an approved acquisition program;

"(D) ensure good acquisition program management of cost, schedule, risk, and system performance of the acquisition program at issue, including assessing acquisition program baseline breaches and directing any corrective action for such breaches; and

"(E) ensure that acquisition program managers, on an ongoing basis, monitor cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines and use tools to assess risks to an acquisition program at all phases of the life cycle of such program to avoid and mitigate acquisition program baseline breaches.

"(3) ACQUISITION DECISION EVENT.—The term 'acquisition decision event', with respect to an acquisition program, means a predetermined point within each of the acquisition phases at which the acquisition decision authority determines whether such acquisition program shall proceed to the next acquisition phase.

"(4) ACQUISITION DECISION MEMORANDUM.—The term 'acquisition decision memorandum', with respect to an acquisition, means the official acquisition decision event record that includes a documented record of decisions, exit criteria, and assigned actions for such acquisition, as determined by the

person exercising acquisition decision authority for such acquisition.

“(5) ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘acquisition program’ means the process by which the Department acquires, with any appropriated amounts, by contract for purchase or lease, property or services (including construction) that support the missions and goals of the Department.

“(6) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE.—The term ‘acquisition program baseline’, with respect to an acquisition program, means a summary of the cost, schedule, and performance parameters, expressed in standard, measurable, quantitative terms, which must be met in order to accomplish the goals of such program.

“(7) BEST PRACTICES.—The term ‘best practices’, with respect to acquisition, means a knowledge-based approach to capability development that includes—

“(A) identifying and validating needs;

“(B) assessing alternatives to select the most appropriate solution;

“(C) clearly establishing well-defined requirements;

“(D) developing realistic cost assessments and schedules;

“(E) securing stable funding that matches resources to requirements;

“(F) demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity;

“(G) using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate progress;

“(H) adopting and executing standardized processes with known success across programs;

“(I) establishing an adequate workforce that is qualified and sufficient to perform necessary functions; and

“(J) integrating the capabilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) into the Department’s mission and business operations.

“(8) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2019 constant dollars) over its life cycle cost.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 835 the following new item:

“Sec. 836. Acquisition Review Board.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every year, the Department of Homeland Security invests billions of dollars on major acquisition programs to execute its critical missions. It acquires systems vital to homeland security, including ships for the U.S. Coast Guard and baggage

screening systems for the Transportation Security Administration.

However, DHS’ acquisition activities are on the Government Accountability Office’s “High Risk List” because of management and funding concerns. In fact, according to GAO, only 10 of the 24 major acquisition programs have approved schedule and cost goals and are on track to meet those goals.

Given these challenges, it is critical that DHS review its major acquisition programs for proper management, oversight, and accountability.

This bill, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019, seeks to strengthen the role of the Acquisition Review Board, or ARB, to improve acquisition outcomes within the Department of Homeland Security. The ARB has the potential to help ensure that DHS does not pursue programs that it can’t afford or that do not meet established cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of H.R. 2609 is one mechanism within the Department to help ensure that programs are on time, on budget, and in line with the Department’s mission.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2609, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019.

The Government Accountability Office and the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General have both identified weaknesses in the Department’s management of its major acquisition programs. Poor management of these programs costs the Department billions of dollars each year.

GAO has placed DHS management functions, including acquisition management, on its “High Risk List,” programs that are highly susceptible to fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement or are in need of transformation.

The Department struggles to ensure that major acquisitions are delivered on schedule, provide the capabilities needed, and do not exceed budget. In recent years, GAO has identified 9 out of 26 major acquisition programs that experienced cost growth or schedule slips. Cost overruns totaled \$988 million, and schedules frequently slipped by an average of 6 months.

GAO also determined that approximately half of major acquisition programs deployed capabilities before all key performance parameters had been met.

It is essential that DHS establish better management tools to provide accountability in its major acquisition programs and ensure that problems are identified and addressed early.

My bill requires DHS to establish mechanisms for accountability to better manage components’ major acquisition programs by establishing an Acquisition Review Board within DHS. The board would oversee DHS’ acquisi-

tion process, review major acquisition programs, and evaluate the use of best practices.

The Under Secretary for Management will serve as the chair of the board, and the board would be required to meet regularly. The board would be responsible for determining if a proposed acquisition has met planning requirements necessary to move into the production and deployment phases.

It would also oversee a major acquisitions business strategy. The board will review the cost tradeoffs, schedules, and performance objectives of the programs.

As we seek to ensure the homeland is protected and DHS has the resources it needs to do its job, we must also ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2609, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for that fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from the State of Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) closes.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2609 has the potential of fostering accountability and uniformity within the Department’s acquisition programs.

A version of this legislation was passed by the House by a voice vote in the 115th Congress, and I urge my colleagues to do the same again today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2609.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

DHS OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2590) to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2590

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 “DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL BRIEFING.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after submission of the comprehensive 3-year strategy required under section 1910 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding Department of Homeland Security personnel with primary duties that take place outside of the United States.

(b) *REQUIREMENTS.*—The briefings required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed summary of, and deployment schedule for, each type of personnel position with primary duties that take place outside of the United States and how each such position contributes to the Department of Homeland Security's counterterrorism mission.

(2) Information related to how the geographic and regional placement of such positions contributes to the Department's counterterrorism mission.

(3) Information related to any risk mitigation plans for each geographic and regional placement, including to address counter-intelligence risks.

(4) Information regarding the costs of deploying or maintaining personnel at each geographic and regional placement, including information on any cost-sharing agreement with foreign partners to cover a portion or all the costs relating to such deployment or maintenance.

(5) Maintain and enhance practices to guard against counter-espionage and counter-intelligence threats, including cyber threats, associated with Department personnel.

(6) Information regarding trends in foreign efforts to influence such personnel while deployed overseas to contribute to the Department's counterterrorism mission.

(7) Information related to the position-specific training received by such personnel before and during placement at a foreign location.

(8) Challenges that may impede the communication of counterterrorism information between Department personnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including technical, resource, and administrative challenges.

(9) The status of efforts to implement the strategy referred to in subsection (a).

(10) The status of efforts (beginning with the second briefing required under this section) to implement the enhancement plan under section 3.

SEC. 3. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT PLAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the first briefing required under section 2, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan to enhance the effectiveness of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations.

(b) *PLAN REQUIREMENTS.*—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include proposals to—

(1) improve efforts of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations, as necessary, for purposes of providing foreign partner capacity development and furthering the Department's counterterrorism mission;

(2) as appropriate, redeploy Department personnel to respond to changing threats to the United States;

(3) enhance collaboration among Department personnel at foreign locations, other Federal personnel at foreign locations, and foreign partners;

(4) improve the communication of counterterrorism information between Department per-

sonnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including to address technical, resource, and administrative challenges; and

(5) maintain practices to guard against counter-espionage threats associated with Department personnel.

SEC. 4. TERMINATION.

The briefing requirement under section 2 shall terminate on the date that is four years after the submission of the strategy referred to in such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2590, the DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019.

A key feature of how the Department of Homeland Security carries out its border security mission is the deployment of personnel abroad to help ensure that threats are identified and addressed before they ever reach our borders.

For our part, Congress has a role to play to ensure the Department has the right policies and resources to keep Americans safe, both at home and abroad.

H.R. 2590 builds on the existing Federal mandate that requires DHS to have a 3-year strategic plan for overseas deployment of DHS personnel. The mandate enacted in 2017 was authored by the chairman of the Committee of Homeland Security, Representative THOMPSON.

H.R. 2590 would strengthen the strategic plan by requiring DHS to provide regular congressional briefings about overseas personnel. Following the first briefings, DHS would be required to submit a strategic plan to enhance the effectiveness of its overseas personnel deployments to Congress.

Subsequent briefings would track DHS efforts to enhance the effectiveness of its personnel in foreign locations.

□ 1600

During committee markup of this bill, Democrats offered amendments to ensure that DHS prioritizes efforts to mitigate the risks and counterintelligence threats facing DHS personnel living overseas. As amended, it requires DHS to report on foreign efforts to influence our personnel and maintain practices to guard against these threats, including counterintelligence and cyber threats.

Pushing our borders out to mitigate threats to the homeland before they ever reach our shores is an important endeavor and one we should all support. Providing the basic information in H.R. 2590 will help Congress better understand who DHS is deploying overseas and to what end and how we can best support components with overseas missions.

I would note that DHS has yet to provide Congress with a 3-year strategy required by statute and requested by Chairman THOMPSON years ago. I hope that we do not have to wait much longer before receiving this strategy and additional information about how DHS is using its workforce overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2590, the Department of Homeland Security Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation will ensure the Department of Homeland Security develops personnel overseas in a strategic, effective, and efficient manner that will address threats before they reach the United States shores, while improving our relationships with foreign partners.

The United States Government positions many personnel from across the Federal Government overseas to liaise with their foreign counterparts, strengthen relationships, and build capacity with them. The Department of Homeland Security does this to support its critical counterterrorism mission.

H.R. 2590 will ensure that personnel deployed by Homeland Security overseas receive adequate training and mission support, while having their important perspectives heard by their colleagues back in the United States.

Moreover, this bill addresses the importance of foreign-based Homeland Security personnel to effectively coordinate with other Federal partners, such as the FBI, in support of the Department's counterterror missions.

We face an ever-changing threat landscape which presents new challenges to securing air travel, public spaces, surface transportation, and critical infrastructure from terror attacks. It is imperative that we work together with foreign partners to share information, build capacity, and learn from each other to respond to a dynamic threat environment, much the same as I did for many years on State, local, and Federal gang task forces.

I thank Representative WATSON COLEMAN for cosponsoring this important legislation, as well as Ranking Member ROGERS and Chairman THOMPSON for their support of this measure. I also want to thank my good friend from California (Mr. CORREA), who is handling the bill on the Democratic side.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank my colleague from New York (Mr. KATKO) for this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. I am prepared to close after the gentleman from New York closes as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, this important bill seeks to ensure our overseas efforts to protect the homeland are as effective and strategic as possible. I again urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, by passing H.R. 2590 today, Congress can ensure that our borders are being pushed out to mitigate threats to the homeland and that DHS overseas personnel are being deployed effectively and efficiently.

I would also add that this measure was passed by the House in the 115th Congress by a vote of 415-0. I hope that my colleagues will lend their support and join me in passing this legislation again today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2590, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WEXTON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 542,

H.R. 2539, and

H.R. 2590.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 542) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 3, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—395

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Díaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer

Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenaue
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)

Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock

McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meng
Meuser
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarelli
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradner
Schrier
Schweikert

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Posey (NM)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Waters
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmouth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Amash
Massie
Roy

NOT VOTING—34

Abraham
Axne
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Buck
Clay
Clyburn
Crist
Davidson (OH)
Dean
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Griffith
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hudson
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kuster (NH)
Long
Maloney, Sean
McEachin
Meeks
Miller
Moulton
Rush
Ryan
Sensenbrenner
Trone
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Wright

□ 1858

Mr. MASSIE changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. SMITH of Missouri and HOLINGSWORTH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 13, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

YEAS—384

Adams	Bucshon	Cook
Aderholt	Budd	Cooper
Aguilar	Bustos	Correa
Allen	Butterfield	Costa
Allred	Byrne	Courtney
Amodei	Calvert	Cox (CA)
Armstrong	Carbajal	Craig
Arrington	Cárdenas	Crawford
Babin	Carson (IN)	Crenshaw
Bacon	Carter (GA)	Crow
Baird	Cartwright	Cuellar
Balderson	Case	Cummings
Banks	Casten (IL)	Cunningham
Barr	Castor (FL)	Curtis
Barragán	Castro (TX)	Davids (KS)
Bass	Chabot	Davis (CA)
Beatty	Cheney	Davis, Danny K.
Bera	Chu, Judy	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Cicilline	DeFazio
Beyer	Cisneros	DeGette
Billirakis	Clark (MA)	DeLauro
Bishop (GA)	Clarke (NY)	DeBene
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Delgado
Blunt Rochester	Cline	Demings
Bonamici	Cloud	DeSaulnier
Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	DesJarlais
F.	Cole	Deutch
Brindisi	Collins (GA)	Diaz-Balart
Brooks (IN)	Collins (NY)	Dingell
Brown (MD)	Comer	Doggett
Brownley (CA)	Conaway	Doyle, Michael
Buchanan	Connolly	F.

Duffy	Lamborn	Rose (NY)
Duncan	Langevin	Rose, John W.
Dunn	Larsen (WA)	Rouda
Emmer	Larson (CT)	Rouzer
Engel	Latta	Roybal-Allard
Escobar	Lawrence	Ruiz
Eshoo	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
Espallat	Lee (CA)	Rutherford
Estes	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Evans	Lesko	Sarbanes
Ferguson	Levin (CA)	Scalise
Finkenauer	Levin (MI)	Scanlon
Fitzpatrick	Lewis	Schakowsky
Fleischmann	Lieu, Ted	Schiff
Fletcher	Lipinski	Schneider
Flores	Loeb sack	Schrader
Fortenberry	Lofgren	Schrier
Foster	Loudermilk	Schweikert
Fox (NC)	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)
Frankel	Lowe	Scott, Austin
Fudge	Lucas	Scott, David
Fulcher	Luetkemeyer	Serrano
Gabbard	Lujan	Sewell (AL)
Gaetz	Luria	Shalala
Gallagher	Lynch	Sherman
Gallego	Malinowski	Sherrill
Garamendi	Maloney,	Shimkus
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Simpson
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Gianforte	Marchant	Slotkin
Gibbs	Marshall	Smith (MO)
Gohmert	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Golden	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Gomez	McAdams	Smucker
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Soto
Gooden	McCarthy	Spanberger
Gotthelmer	McCaul	Spano
Granger	McClintock	Speier
Graves (GA)	McCollum	Stanton
Graves (LA)	McGovern	Staubert
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Stefanik
Green (TX)	McKinley	Steil
Grijalva	McNerney	Steube
Grothman	Meadows	Stevens
Guest	Meng	Stewart
Guthrie	Meuser	Suozi
Haaland	Mitchell	Swalwell (CA)
Hagedorn	Moolenaar	Takano
Harder (CA)	Mooney (WV)	Taylor
Hartzler	Moore	Thompson (CA)
Hayes	Morelle	Thompson (MS)
Heck	Mucarsel-Powell	Thompson (PA)
Hern, Kevin	Mullin	Thornberry
Hice (GA)	Murphy	Timmons
Higgins (LA)	Nadler	Tipton
Hill (AR)	Napolitano	Titus
Hill (CA)	Neal	Tlaib
Himes	Neguse	Tonko
Holding	Newhouse	Torres (CA)
Hollingsworth	Norcross	Torres Small
Horn, Kendra S.	Nunes	(NM)
Horsford	O'Halleran	Trahan
Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez	Turner
Hoyer	Olson	Underwood
Hudson	Omar	Upton
Huffman	Palazzo	Van Drew
Huizenga	Pallone	Vargas
Hurd (TX)	Palmer	Veasey
Jackson Lee	Panetta	Vela
Jayapal	Pappas	Velázquez
Jeffries	Pascrell	Visclosky
Johnson (GA)	Payne	Wagner
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Walberg
Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter	Walden
Johnson (SD)	Perry	Walker
Johnson (TX)	Peters	Walorski
Joyce (OH)	Peterson	Waltz
Joyce (PA)	Phillips	Waters
Kaptur	Pingree	Watkins
Katko	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Keating	Porter	Webster (FL)
Keller	Posey	Welch
Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Wenstrup
Kelly (MS)	Price (NC)	Westerman
Kennedy	Quigley	Wexton
Khanna	Raskin	Wild
Kildee	Ratcliffe	Williams
Kilmer	Reed	Wilson (FL)
Kim	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)
Kind	Rice (NY)	Wittman
King (NY)	Richmond	Womack
Kinzinger	Riggleman	Woodall
Kirkpatrick	Roby	Yarmuth
Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)	Young
Kustoff (TN)	Roe, David P.	Zeldin
LaHood	Rogers (AL)	
LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)	
Lamb	Rooney (FL)	

NAYS—13

Amash	Harris	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Hunter	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Jordan	Yoho
Burchett	Massie	
Burgess	Norman	

NOT VOTING—35

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks
Axne	Gosar	Miller
Bishop (UT)	Green (TN)	Moulton
Bost	Griffith	Rush
Brady	Hastings	Ryan
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Carter (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Stivers
Clay	Kelly (PA)	Trone
Clyburn	King (IA)	Wasserman
Crist	Kuster (NH)	Schultz
Davidson (OH)	Long	Watson Coleman
Dean	McEachin	Wright

□ 1909

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL SOCCER MATCH RAISES MONEY FOR YOUTH SOCCER

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, a few weeks ago, Democrats and Republicans engaged in the annual Congressional Soccer Match, and we are taking a very brief amount of time here to announce the outcome of that Congressional Soccer Match. In a few moments, I will recognize my Representative friend from Nebraska.

This is an important timing of this particular recognition because tomorrow the U.S. Women's national team kicks off at 3 p.m. to defend their World Cup title. For those in the Pacific Northwest, that is noon. I am encouraging everyone to watch that game if it is possible.

So we are here to recognize the Women's national team, but also to recognize the winners of this year's Congressional Soccer Match, the Republicans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mr. LARSEN's team spirit, good sportsmanship here, and good cheer.

Again, I just want to thank Mr. LARSEN, Ms. CASTOR, and also Mr. LAHOOD. We are the co-chairs of the Soccer Caucus here in the Congress. I really loved working with the other three here.

I also appreciate the good sportsmanship here. We stuck out a good victory despite the heroics on your side, Madam Speaker. But we gave it all. Some of these great new players on our side really did the heavy lifting.

I want to thank the U.S. Soccer Foundation for putting this together and for their great fundraising. The important thing is the U.S. Soccer Foundation raised tremendous amounts of money for youth soccer.

That is what we want to do. We want to make youth soccer more prevalent

and more readily accessible for all our youth. It teaches teamwork, and it is good for physical conditioning. You learn about following the rules and taking orders from the coach. It is great for growing up and learning how to be a more responsible adult.

So it is a great team that put this together.

I appreciate all the Members who played. We also appreciate the staff members as well as some of the professionals who came out to help bring in more people.

We worked together as a team to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of that.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSEN for being a great teammate.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is also on our team and the other co-chair.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, after a number of years of consecutive blue team victories, I am here to congratulate the red team and my good friends Congressman LAHOOD and Congressman BACON, the co-chairs of the Congressional Soccer Caucus.

Truly, the real winners are the kids across America, who we are able to raise charity funds for, to help make sure that they can all experience a beautiful game, the beautiful game of soccer.

The U.S. Soccer Foundation funds fields and equipment all across the country, particularly in the underserved areas.

Madam Speaker, I invite everyone to join the soccer caucus and help stand up for your kids back home.

I do have to say, on the eve of the Women's World Cup, with the defending World Cup champions, the U.S. Women's National Team, there is a little bit of girl power not only here in the House, but we intend to repeat the win of the Women's World Cup.

Let's cheer them on and cheer on what they have done in standing up for pay equity and equal treatment as role models for girls and young women all across this country.

DHS OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2590) to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 2, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

YEAS—394

Adams	Diaz-Balart	King (NY)
Aderholt	Dingell	Kinzinger
Aguiar	Doggett	Kirkpatrick
Allen	Doyle, Michael	Krishnamoorthi
Allred	F.	Kustoff (TN)
Amash	Duffy	LaHood
Amodei	Duncan	LaMalfa
Armstrong	Dunn	Lamb
Arrington	Emmer	Lamborn
Babin	Engel	Langevin
Bacon	Escobar	Larsen (WA)
Baird	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Balderson	Espaillet	Latta
Banks	Estes	Lawrence
Barr	Evans	Lawson (FL)
Barragán	Ferguson	Lee (NV)
Bass	Finkenauer	Lesko
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Levin (CA)
Bera	Fleischmann	Levin (MI)
Bergman	Fletcher	Lewis
Beyer	Flores	Lieu, Ted
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Bishop (GA)	Foster	Loeb
Blumenauer	Fox (NC)	Loeb
Blunt Rochester	Frankel	Lofgren
Bonamici	Fudge	Loudermilk
Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Lowenthal
F.	Gabbard	Lowey
Brady	Gallagher	Lucas
Brindisi	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Brooks (AL)	Garamendi	Lujan
Brooks (IN)	Garcia (IL)	Lurla
Brown (MD)	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Brownley (CA)	Gianforte	Malinowski
Buchanan	Gibbs	Maloney,
Bucshon	Golden	Carolyn B.
Budd	Gomez	Maloney, Sean
Burchett	Gonzalez (OH)	Marchant
Burgess	Gooden	Marshall
Bustos	Gottheimer	Massie
Byrne	Granger	Mast
Calvert	Graves (GA)	Matsui
Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McAdams
Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carson (IN)	Green (TX)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Grijalva	McCaul
Carter (TX)	Grothman	McClintock
Cartwright	Guest	McCollum
Case	Guthrie	McGovern
Casten (IL)	Haaland	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Hagedorn	McKinley
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McNerney
Chabot	Harris	Meadows
Cheney	Hartzler	Meng
Chu, Judy	Hayes	Meuser
Cicilline	Heck	Mitchell
Cisneros	Hern, Kevin	Moolenaar
Clark (MA)	Hice (GA)	Mooney (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Moore
Cleaver	Hill (AR)	Morelle
Cline	Hill (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell
Cloud	Himes	Mullin
Cohen	Holding	Murphy
Cole	Hollingsworth	Nadler
Collins (GA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Napolitano
Collins (NY)	Horsford	Neal
Comer	Houlahan	Neguse
Conaway	Hoyer	Newhouse
Connolly	Hudson	Norcross
Cook	Huffman	Norman
Correa	Huizenga	Nunes
Costa	Hunter	O'Halleran
Courtney	Hurd (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Olson
Craig	Jayapal	Omar
Crawford	Jeffries	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Crow	Johnson (LA)	Palmer
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Panetta
Cummings	Johnson (SD)	Pappas
Cunningham	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell
Curtis	Jordan	Payne
Davids (KS)	Joyce (OH)	Pence
Davis (CA)	Joyce (PA)	Perlmutter
Davis, Danny K.	Kaptur	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Peters
DeFazio	Keating	Peterson
DeGette	Keller	Phillips
DeLauro	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
DeBene	Kelly (MS)	Pocan
Delgado	Kennedy	Porter
Demings	Khanna	Posey
DeSaulnier	Kildee	Pressley
DesJarlais	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Deutch	Kim	Quigley
	Kind	Raskin
		Ratcliffe

Reed	Sherrill	Torres Small
Reschenthaler	Shimkus	(NM)
Rice (NY)	Simpson	Trahan
Rice (SC)	Sires	Turner
Richmond	Slotkin	Underwood
Riggleman	Smith (MO)	Upton
Roby	Smith (NE)	Van Drew
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NJ)	Vargas
Roe, David P.	Smith (WA)	Veasey
Rogers (AL)	Smucker	Vela
Rogers (KY)	Soto	Velázquez
Rooney (FL)	Spanberger	Visclosky
Rose (NY)	Spano	Wagner
Rose, John W.	Speier	Walberg
Rouda	Stanton	Walden
Rouzer	Staubert	Walker
Roybal-Allard	Stefanik	Walorski
Ruiz	Stell	Waltz
Ruppersberger	Steube	Waters
Rutherford	Stevens	Watkins
Sánchez	Stewart	Weber (TX)
Sarbanes	Stivers	Webster (FL)
Scalise	Suozzi	Welch
Scanlon	Swalwell (CA)	Wenstrup
Schakowsky	Takano	Westerman
Schiff	Taylor	Wexton
Schneider	Thompson (CA)	Wild
Schrader	Thompson (MS)	Williams
Schrier	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)
Schweikert	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Scott (VA)	Timmmons	Wittman
Scott, Austin	Tipton	Womack
Scott, David	Titus	Woodall
Serrano	Tlaib	Yarmuth
Sewell (AL)	Tonko	Yoho
Shalala	Torres (CA)	Young
Sherman		Zeldin

NAYS—2

Biggs
Roy

NOT VOTING—36

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks
Axne	Gosar	Miller
Bishop (UT)	Green (TN)	Moulton
Bost	Griffith	Rush
Buck	Hastings	Ryan
Butterfield	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Trone
Clyburn	Kelly (PA)	Wasserman
Crist	King (IA)	Schultz
Davidson (OH)	Kuster (NH)	Watson Coleman
Dean	Lee (CA)	Wright
Gaetz	Long	
Gohmert	McEachin	

□ 1924

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I regretfully missed the vote series on June 10th, 2019, due to previously planned travel that prevented me from being in Washington. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 242, "yea" on rollcall No. 243, and "yea" on rollcall No. 244.

REQUESTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO AUTHORIZE UNIQUE AND ONE-TIME DISPLAYS ON THE NATIONAL MALL AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT BEGINNING JULY 16, 2019 AND ENDING JULY 20, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 60) requesting the Secretary of the Interior

to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 60

Whereas Congress enacted the Act of August 12, 1946 (60 Stat. 997; ch. 955, 1), to establish a National Air Museum, later known as the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum (NASM), to commemorate and memorialize the American story of human flight in the atmosphere and in outer space;

Whereas Congress enacted the Act of July 29, 1958 (commonly known as the National Aeronautics and Space Act) (72 Stat. 426-438; 42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), to declare a policy of peaceful space activities designed for the benefit of humankind and to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA);

Whereas in July of 1960, NASA announced the creation of the Apollo Program, the Nation's first orchestrated initiative to ferry humankind out of Earth's orbit and to the Moon;

Whereas on July 20, 1969, the Apollo 11 Mission succeeded in landing the spacecraft Eagle on the surface of the Moon, piloted by two American astronauts, the first humans to ever make landfall on another celestial body;

Whereas on July 20 and 21, 1969, those brave Americans became the first humans to set foot on the surface of the Moon, forever changing Earth's relationship with the heavens;

Whereas this momentous event was watched in wonder by hundreds of millions of people back on Earth, including the hundreds of thousands of NASA civilian and military staff and partners who made the Apollo Program possible;

Whereas the Apollo Program continued through December of 1972 and spurred the greatest development of human scientific and technological understanding of any decade to that point, leading to advances in rocketry, spaceflight, avionics, telecommunications, and computers, on which the American public still relies today;

Whereas the National Air and Space Museum opened on the American Bicentennial in July 1976 as a birthday gift to the country in celebration of the Nation's highest achievements, under the leadership and vision of Museum Director, NASA astronaut, and Apollo 11 Command Module Pilot Michael Collins;

Whereas NASA continues to pursue space exploration on behalf of the American people to increase humankind's understanding of the heavens; and

Whereas the National Air and Space Museum continues to memorialize the history of American discovery and invention, and seeks to educate and inspire new generations of innovators and explorers to ensure that our future achievements in space are fully empowered by the achievements of the past: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) requests the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements

for the display of NASA and Smithsonian artifacts, digital content, film footage, and associated historic audio and imagery, in and around the vicinity of the National Mall, including projected onto the surface of the Washington Monument for five nights of public display during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019; and (2) respectfully requests that the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the National Air and Space Museum.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENAMING THE SUCCESS DAM IN TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AS THE RICHARD L. SCHAFER DAM

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2695) to rename the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2695

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF DAM.

(a) RENAMING.—The Success Dam in Tulare County, California, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Richard L. Schafer Dam".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the dam referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Richard L. Schafer Dam.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot

be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I would ask all of us to join in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

□ 1930

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on additional motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

EXPRESSING CONCERN FOR THE UNITED STATES-TURKEY ALLIANCE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 372) expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 372

Whereas the United States and Turkey have been treaty allies since 1952, when Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas the United States and Turkey are treaty bound to safeguard the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, as well as to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security;

Whereas Turkey is in a unique geostrategic position on NATO's southeastern flank, at the confluence of Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and the Caucasus;

Whereas Turkey is a critical NATO ally and important military partner for the United States, contributing to key NATO and United States missions and providing support for United States military operations and logistics needs;

Whereas Turkey permits United States military access to Turkish territorial waters, airspace, and base and port facilities, and hosts over 2,000 members of the United States Armed Forces, air defense equipment, and other equipment necessary to conduct global operations and power projection;

Whereas Turkey is a key player in the long-term strategic competition Western allies face with revisionist powers such as Russia and China;

Whereas despite the fact that Turkey shares key regional interests with the United States, its cooperation with Russia and Iran, its military occupation of northern Cyprus, its rollback of democratic norms and institutions, including attacks on the free press, and its continued unjust detention of United States citizens and locally employed United States Embassy staff is deeply problematic for the United States-Turkey relationship;

Whereas the United States recognizes that Turkey perceives growing regional security

threats from aircraft and ballistic missiles and sees an urgent need for a new air and missile defense system;

Whereas Turkey announced an agreement to acquire the S-400 air and missile defense system from Russia in July 2017 and has publicly stated it could take delivery as early as July 2019;

Whereas section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (CAATSA) requires the President to impose sanctions on any individual or entity that engages in a significant transaction with the Russian defense or intelligence sector;

Whereas the United States Government has developed an attractive alternative offer to provide Turkey with a strong, capable, NATO-interoperable air and missile defense system that meets Turkey's defense requirements;

Whereas Turkey's planned acquisition of the Russian-made S-400 undermines the security of the United States and NATO allies, weakens the United States-Turkey relationship, and is incompatible with Turkey's plan to operate the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and participate in F-35 production;

Whereas the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program is the world's leading 5th generation fighter aircraft program with more than a trillion dollars in investment among United States and international partners;

Whereas Turkey has been a critical partner in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program since 2002, with significant industrial participation, including manufacturing of certain F-35 components, plans to host a maintenance facility for regional F-35 operators, investments of more than \$1.25 billion in the program, and plans to procure 100 F-35As; and

Whereas in addition to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Turkish defense acquisition programs that could be affected by sanctions include the Patriot air and missile defense system, CH-47F Chinook heavy lift helicopter, UH-60 Black Hawk utility helicopter, and F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) fully supports the United States Government's January 2019 offer to sell the Patriot air and missile defense systems to Turkey, with the condition that Turkey not acquire the S-400 air and missile defense system from Russia;

(2) condemns the Government of Turkey's stated decision to acquire the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system, which would endanger the integrity of the United States-Turkey alliance and undermine NATO;

(3) calls for terminating Turkey's participation in the F-35 industrial program and delivery of F-35 aircraft to Turkey if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system;

(4) declares that Turkish acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system would constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9525);

(5) calls for full implementation of sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system; and

(6) calls on the Government of Turkey to cancel the acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 372.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to rise in strong support of this measure to address the developing situation with Turkey. I want to thank my colleagues who joined me to introduce this legislation; first and foremost, Ranking Member MCCAUL, Leader HOYER, Minority Leader MCCARTHY, Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS.

Madam Speaker, Turkey is a NATO ally and a nation with which we have had a long history of friendship and partnership. But I am deeply troubled by the direction that President Erdogan is taking his country.

During his time in office, we have watched as Erdogan has turned Turkey into an authoritarian state, attacking the democratic values that our two nations had shared for many years. He has cracked down on the freedom of the press, thrown innocent people in jail for voicing opposition, and consolidated his grip on power at the expense of Turkey's democratic institutions.

And his troubling behavior doesn't stop here. Erdogan is cozying up to Russian dictator Vladimir Putin, putting the security interests of the United States and the NATO alliance at risk.

Turkey's plan to acquire the Russian S-400 air defense system would threaten American security and do lasting damage to our historic bilateral relationship. It simply cannot happen, especially while Turkey is still a U.S. and NATO ally participating in the F-35 program and hoping to acquire these planes.

Today's resolution gets at this very issue. If Turkey wants to continue as a NATO ally and U.S. partner, it must commit to upholding our shared interests. And if Turkey decides to follow through on its plan to acquire the Russian S-400, then they must not be able to get American F-35s; they must not participate in the F-35 program; and they must face the consequences of their decision.

And it is not that the United States is unable to comprehend Turkey's need for air defense. In fact, we have offered the Patriot anti-aircraft/anti-missile defense system, the top of the line in our inventory. That offer remains on the table.

We rarely see it in foreign affairs, but this is simply a black-and-white issue. There is no middle ground. Either Mr. Erdogan cancels the Russian deal, or

he doesn't. And there is no future for Turkey having both Russian weapons and American F-35s.

There is no third option. There is no path for mitigation that will allow Turkey to have its cake and eat it too. We cannot risk exposing our national-security technology to Russia.

There is no partisan divide on this issue. The State Department, the Defense Department, the Treasury, even Vice President PENCE have all been raising the alarm and urging President Erdogan to cancel the sale. I hope President Trump listens to his advisers and makes sure Turkey's leaders understand the consequences of their actions.

And the consequences are serious. If Turkey follows through with the acquisition of the S-400, it would trigger sanctions that Congress overwhelmingly, bipartisanship passed 2 years ago. It is critical that Turkey knows that the United States will use these tools if the situation arises.

In the meantime, it is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia.

Let me say that again. It is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit idly by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia.

So I am pleased to support this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, March 21, 2019.

Hon. ELLIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing Concern for the United States Turkey Alliance.

Because you have been working with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions in H. Res. 372 that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forego formal consideration of H. Res. 372 so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H. Res. 372 with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H. Res. 372 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation.

Finally, and consistent with your letter of May 30, 2019, I would request that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 372.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CHAIR: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H. Res. 372, A Resolution Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance. This resolution contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of the resolution that fall within our jurisdiction under Rule X, I agree to forgo consideration of the resolution so it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing consideration of H. Res. 372, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the resolution or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Reform during any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019

Hon. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Reform, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during

floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 3, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing with respect to H. Res. 372, "Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the Mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 372.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 31, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance, that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no ob-

jection to your including them in the resolution for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to waive sequential referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution that Chairman ENGEL and I introduced because of our serious concerns regarding the United States-Turkey alliance.

Turkey has been a member of NATO for almost 70 years. Through our bilateral and multilateral relationship, we have worked together to advance our shared objectives.

However, I am deeply disturbed and concerned that our relationship is increasingly characterized by bumps in the road. And right now, we are all watching as Turkey stands at a fork in the road.

This summer, Turkey is scheduled to obtain the Russian S-400 defense system. Purchasing the S-400 would have unavoidable negative consequences for U.S.-Turkey relations.

By law, the purchase would trigger congressionally-mandated sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions law. The purchase also puts at risk Turkish participation in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

Program and broader security cooperation, including future U.S. arms sales.

The F-35 program promotes NATO interoperability. And Turkey's decision to complete the purchase of the S-400 would erode its partnership in this multilateral alliance.

While we are deeply, deeply concerned about our alliance with Turkey, we very much want to rehabilitate our relationship. Both sides of a bilateral partnership need to take steps toward strengthening and preserving it. That is why this resolution expresses full support for the United States Government's offer to sell Turkey the Patriot system if Turkey does not acquire the S-400. We want to give Turkey the ability to accommodate its security needs without endangering its place in NATO.

So Turkey really has a clear binary choice between buying Russian S-400s and the U.S. offer to accelerate the delivery of Patriot missiles.

So I call upon Turkey to now step forward and choose the United States and NATO over Russia.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I don't have any speakers on this side. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 372, Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance.

Turkey has failed in its basic NATO responsibility to safeguard the freedom and security of NATO allies, both politically, and militarily. Turkey has bullied and continues to bully the U.S. and NATO allies around the world, in particular, Greece and Cyprus.

Meanwhile, Turkey has grown ever closer in diplomatic and military ties to the authoritarian regimes of Russia and Iran, sowing international instability, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, Madam Speaker, which is why I joined my colleagues in introducing H.R. 91, to reaffirm the robust commitment of the House of Representatives to the importance of the United States, Israel, Greece, and Cyprus partnership.

The Russian S-400 missile defense system is in no way interoperable with NATO's defense systems and represents a dangerous vulnerability to the F-35 program in the event an S-400 system user learns how to target lock F-35s and shares that knowledge with other international bad actors. We can't take that chance.

Rewarding an international bad actor with F-35s, one of the most sophisticated articles of U.S. military technology, while they imprison and orchestrate brazen acts of violence against U.S. citizens, threaten U.S. allies and their sovereignty, and violate international law, sends the wrong message to the enemies of freedom and stability around the world.

The clock has nearly struck midnight on the U.S.-Turkey relationship, and the time has come for Turkey to choose whether it will stand with the United States and NATO or fall with revisionist powers like Russia and China.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I would like to applaud my good friends, Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, along with Leaders HOYER and MCCARTHY and the leadership of both the House Appropriations and Judiciary Committees, who made this possible.

I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just say this: Chairman ENGEL and I met with the Foreign Minister of Turkey and their Ambassador trying to avoid this impasse, this choice between Russia and the United States.

And Chairman ENGEL and I talked about this alliance that we have with them.

Nearly 70 years ago, NATO and the United States stood with Turkey against growing Soviet aggression. In fact, that is the reason NATO was formed in the first place. That is why we have Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey. And yet, the idea that Turkey would break from this alliance and choose Russia over the United States, truly, is a defining moment for Turkey.

I hope they are listening to this debate as we speak right now. They still have time to salvage this, what I consider to be an error in judgment of choosing Russia over NATO and the United States of America.

That is why this resolution is so important. It sends a very strong message to Erdogan and to Turkey, that we are not going to allow this to happen; and, in fact, it would run afoul of the sanctions that we passed almost overwhelmingly in the House and Senate against Russia. It would sort of violate the Russia sanctions law.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL for his strong bipartisan support on this issue. We are on the right side of history, and I urge my colleagues to support this.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Once again, I am pleased to support this bipartisan measure that strengthens our security policy in Europe. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL and all of the other chairs and ranking members of important committees who have stood by us on this bill. It is really a Congress speaking with one voice in a very bipartisan fashion for something that is really very important.

Today's resolution reaffirms the historic partnership between the United

States and Turkey, and it lays the groundwork for how Erdogan can start to put this relationship back on the right track.

We cannot stand by as he turns this NATO ally into an authoritarian regime aligned with Vladimir Putin. So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 372.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO TOURISM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 951) to promote bilateral tourism through cooperation between the United States and Mexico, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 951

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 "United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States and Mexico have benefitted economically from a bilateral, mutually beneficial partnership focused on enhancing the tourism industry in both countries.

(2) In 2016, Mexican tourism to the United States peaked at 18,990,585 visitors, constituting 1 in 4 (24.9 percent) of all tourists that year.

(3) Additionally, in 2016, spending by Mexican tourists in the United States totaled \$20.3 billion, which represented a 3 percent growth from 2015.

(4) Tourist activity to the United States from Mexico has declined since 2016, which is in contrast to an overall international tourism industry increase in the United States.

(5) In 2017, international tourist arrivals totaled 76,900,000, up 0.7 percent from 76,400,000 in 2016.

(6) The same year, 77,000,000 international visitors spent a record \$251.4 billion on hotels, travel, food, and souvenirs, a 2-percent increase over 2016.

(7) However, also in 2017, there was a 6.1-percent decline in visitors to the United States from Mexico, comprising a loss of 1,166,585 Mexican tourists from 2016.

(8) The Department of Commerce has not yet released 2017 spending totals by Mexican tourists in the United States, but a corresponding monetary decline would be approximately \$1.24 billion in lost revenue.

(9) This is a critical economic trend given that Mexico is the biggest source of international visitors to the United States after Canada.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to continue deepening bilateral tourism through governmental cooperation between the United States and Mexico;

(2) to improve third-party tourism to the United States and Mexico through joint international promotional efforts; and

(3) to seek to prioritize and expand the tourism industries in both countries by emphasizing exchanges in various international economic sectors, including relating to—

(A) hospitality and accommodation;

(B) retail; and

(C) cultural education.

SEC. 4. STRATEGY TO EXPAND BILATERAL TOURISM THROUGH COOPERATION WITH MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall develop a strategy through the High Level Economic Dialogue (HLED) platform to carry out the bilateral tourism policy described in section 3 and to encourage the Government of Mexico to take reciprocal action relating to bilateral tourism.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) encourage more joint tourism initiatives between the United States and Mexico, including collaborations between governmental and non-governmental entities; and

(2) encourage United States and Mexican nonprofit institutions and private businesses to assist prospective and developing entrepreneurs in strengthening their business skills in the United States and Mexico.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy required under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 951, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), the recently-appointed chairman of the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, for authoring this legislation, which sends a positive message from this Chamber to the Mexican people at a time when, frankly, it is needed more than ever in view of all the things that have been talked about with American belligerence toward Mexico and the unnecessary saber rattling.

□ 1945

I think it is important that we talk about positive things between our two countries, and tourism certainly is right there. It is one way to make a positive difference.

In recent years, bilateral tourism between the United States and Mexico has steadily declined. This is in sharp

contrast to a rise in the broader international tourism industry in the United States.

In 2017 alone, there was a 6 percent decline in visitors to the United States from Mexico, and this decrease hurts our economy and American workers, specifically in the States along our southern border with Mexico where President Trump is still trying to build an ill-advised wall.

The legislation we are now considering would direct the State Department to expand tourism cooperation with Mexico, including by close collaboration with nonprofit organizations and the private sector. It also encourages expanded third-party tourism to the United States and Mexico through joint international promotional efforts.

But more than anything, this bill is about jobs. It is about creating American jobs and maintaining a robust partnership with our neighbor to the south.

Its consideration could not be more timely. Last month, the President again threatened to punish American workers and consumers for failures at the border, only to claim victory with a so-called deal that reverted to the status quo. The President has again managed to cause further harm to the U.S.-Mexico relationship for no good reason whatsoever, and tourists are staying home in response.

Today, the House of Representatives is choosing to go in a different direction. With this bill, we are once again coming to the House floor to build bridges with our neighbor to the south.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CUELLAR for his continued persistence in promoting the U.S.-Mexico relationship. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019.

I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and also thank my good friend HENRY CUELLAR for leading this legislation, which we introduced together earlier this year.

I must say, the timing probably couldn't be better, as we avoided a tariff situation on Mexico in exchange for some security cooperation.

We know, being from Texas, that Mexico is our largest trading partner. Just last month, Mexico now has become the United States' largest trading partner.

We understand well the value of tourism from our neighbors to the south, what that provides to our economy. As a matter of fact, Mr. CUELLAR and I both chair the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I look forward to working together to strengthen our ties with the Mexican Congress to address our mutual interests rather than divide.

Tourism between the United States and Mexico, in both directions, is worth tens of billions of dollars to our economies every year. To help increase these benefits, this bill directs the State Department to develop a strategy to expand tourism through cooperation with Mexico, including collaboration with governmental and non-governmental entities.

Legitimate tourism between our two countries, in my view, strengthens our economies, strengthens our cultures and our partnership together, and should be encouraged and expanded.

Madam Speaker, once again, let me just thank my good friend Mr. CUELLAR for his hard work. He does a lot of good work between the United States and Mexico, and I fully look forward to working together with him as we serve together in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), the author of this bill, who also happens to be the chair of the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL for yielding to me and for his leadership that he has provided in making sure that we develop a good working relationship with the Republic of Mexico.

In fact, a few months ago, we also passed a U.S.-Mexico economic development bill that is over in the Senate, and now today we are passing a tourism bill that will be used to promote this important relationship.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership.

I also want to thank the ranking member, a friend of mine who is also with me on the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I want to thank him because, as a Texan, he also understands this very important relationship that we have with Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank the majority staff and, certainly, the minority staff for the Committee on Foreign Affairs because they get it. They understand the type of legislation that we need to have to improve this relationship that we have between the U.S. and Mexico. So I want to thank both staffs.

The relationship with Mexico is very important. Let me first talk about trade.

Every day, there is more than \$1.7 billion of trade between the U.S. and Mexico. That is over \$1 million every single minute, the trade that we have between these two countries.

If we look at the more than 5 million jobs that have been created because of the trade that we have with Mexico, it is important that we nourish this relationship.

So it is not only the trade that we have, the commerce that we have, but it is certainly also the tourism.

In 2016, we had over 19 million Mexicans that came over and spent over \$20.5 billion at our restaurants, at our

hotels, at our malls, at our stores—a lot of money that has been spent here in the United States. But the last couple years, we have seen a different trend.

While international tourist arrivals in the U.S. have totaled 79.6 million visitors, which has been almost a 5 percent increase, a 4.2 percent increase, the tourism from Mexico has actually decreased, and, again, for different reasons.

Again, if we call them murderers, rapists, and other words, they are not going to come and spend the money. So we have to make sure that we get our friends to the south to come back and spend money because, again, in 2016, Mexican tourism to the United States peaked at almost 19 million, which means that one out of every four international visitors, that is almost 25 percent of the tourists coming from across the world, was coming here to the United States from Mexico.

Madam Speaker, this is why, with Chairman ENGEL and my good friend, the ranking member, MICHAEL MCCAUL, we are trying to make sure that we get this tourism back because, again, it is good for our economy.

What does this bill do? Basically, it is asking that we focus on doing a couple things:

Having the State Department develop a strategy to expand this bilateral tourism with Mexico;

Encouraging collaboration between governmental and nongovernmental entities;

Making sure that this strategy is at the highest level, which is, again, at the High Level Economic Dialogue platform with Mexico; and

Making sure that the Mexican Government is involved.

I have spoken to some of the Mexican congressmen that we met last time we were there, like, for example, Congressman Luis Alegre from the Cancun area. They know that this tourism business is very important.

Madam Speaker, again, I want to thank the chairman; I want to thank the ranking member; and, again, I want to thank the staff for putting this bill up.

Madam Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues in the House to pass this measure which will return the economic benefits of bilateral tourism with Mexico again to our U.S. businesses and entrepreneurs.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Laredo, Texas, who really made a good case for this bill. He knows, being the largest land port in the United States, what trade and tourism means for Mexico and the United States.

This bill will not only strengthen our economies, which is always a positive thing, but I think it will strengthen our relationship. It will also strengthen our security, working together, and it deepens our rich cultural ties that

we have and that we know is so important.

I think it is good for both nations, a step forward in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend HENRY CUELLAR for bringing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, the U.S.-Mexico relationship is too important to be held hostage to petty politics, and yet here we are again for the last 2 weeks.

We don't want to hurt the U.S.-Mexico relationship. In fact, I was in Mexico City just a few weeks ago and met with the new Mexican President, who told us that he really wanted to have good relations and work closely with us. I was impressed with him because he has a steady hand.

I think that we should not be alienating our neighbors. We should be welcoming them, welcoming the partnership with them.

We don't want to undermine tourism; we don't want to hurt Americans; and we don't want to raise taxes on the working class while doing nothing to address the humanitarian challenges on the U.S.-Mexico border.

I am glad that we seem to not be going that way in terms of clashing with Mexico, but, again, this is a win-win bill: a win for us because it helps tourism, a win for Mexico as well.

Congress has chosen to pursue a positive agenda with Mexico instead. This legislation will play an important role in showcasing the mutually beneficial relationship Congress and most Americans want with Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Mr. CUELLAR for his continued leadership and for wanting a stronger relationship between the United States and Mexico. I thank the ranking member, as usual, for working with us on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 951, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2140) to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2140

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 “Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to UNICEF, 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every year.

(2) Early marriage denies children, especially girls, their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, including relating to their health, family, and career. Child brides are less likely to finish their education, and are at higher risk for abuse, contracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving birth.

(3) Child marriage also imposes substantial economic costs to developing countries, impeding development and prosperity gains.

(4) Displaced populations are particularly vulnerable to child marriage, in communities where poverty, instability, and displacement put pressure on families to marry children, particularly young girls, off at a young age.

(5) One United Nations (UN) study found that child marriage rates were four times higher among displaced Syrian refugees than among Syrians before the crisis. This indicates that displacement, instability, and poverty are driving child marriages.

(6) United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and UNHCR, have acknowledged the dangers of child marriage and taken steps to address its risk in the populations they serve.

(7) The UN Joint Program on Child Marriage supports this work by building the resilience of populations to indirectly prevent child marriage and by generating new data and evidence on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile settings. For example, in Uganda, the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life-skills and financial literacy training.

(8) After the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 are adolescents, were reached with awareness raising activities on the harms of child marriage in 2018 alone. As a result, local council representatives, elders, and community leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

SEC. 3. PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to call for an adoption of an agreed-upon definition of “child marriage” across United Nations agencies.

(b) STRATEGY.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to call for the development of a comprehensive strategy to address child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations. Such strategy should include the following:

(1) A mandate to regularly collect and report data related to the number of known or suspected child marriages taking place inside each such settlement.

(2) Protocols for United Nations personnel regarding prevention and monitoring of child marriages inside each such settlement.

(3) A description of United Nations programs administered at such settlements that include—

(A) physical, mental, and emotional rehabilitation and support to children who have extricated themselves from child marriage; and

(B) alternatives to child marriage, such as education initiatives.

(4) Protocols regarding how United Nations personnel should—

(A) report adults participating in illegal child marriages in each such settlement; and

(B) monitor the prosecution of such adults by the authorities of the country in which the settlement at issue is located.

(c) RESEARCH.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to advocate for the United Nations and its appropriate agencies to include, as appropriate, in all of its research into child marriage the relationship between child marriage and violence against girls, including young children and infants.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “child marriage” means a formal marriage or informal union involving at least one person younger than age 18.

(2) ILLEGAL CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “illegal child marriage” means a child marriage that is illegal under the laws of the country in which the child marriage occurs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2140, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) for offering this bill and for shining a light on the problem of illegal child marriage, particularly among vulnerable refugee populations. I am grateful for Mrs. WAGNER's leadership on an issue that we should all support. It is really important to all get around it.

Child marriage, Madam Speaker, deprives young people of their futures and hinders the progress of development work all over the world.

UNICEF reports that 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every single year. What does that mean for these girls? It takes away their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, about their health, their family, their future.

Child brides are also less likely to finish their education and are at higher risk for abuse, contracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving birth.

Refugee populations are particularly vulnerable to child marriage. Poverty,

instability, and displacement pressure families into marrying off children, particularly young girls, at an early age.

For example, child marriage among Syrian refugees in Jordan increased from 15 percent in 2014 to 36 percent in 2018. One survey of Syrian refugees in Lebanon found that nearly a quarter of girls between 15 and 17 were married.

In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Burma have reported marrying off young girls to protect them from sexual violence.

Stopping this cycle and ending illegal child marriage is critical to supporting refugees and empowering youth for a better future.

A number of U.N. agencies are doing important work to address child marriage among the populations they serve. For example, the U.N.'s Joint Program on Child Marriage, a joint effort between UNICEF and UNFPA, is gathering new data and evidence on this problem and helping to build resilience in vulnerable populations, including refugees.

□ 2000

But there is much more we can be doing, and this bill demonstrates American support for tackling this problem. It would require us to flex our muscles in the U.N. to come up with a comprehensive definition of child marriage. It would also require a new strategy to ensure that displaced populations have the protections and the tools to avoid illegal child marriage.

We want to empower young people to have a better future, and this bill will help us get at a problem that threatens far too many futures, so I am pleased to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act, and I thank the chairman, along with the ranking member and all of my colleagues, for supporting this piece of bipartisan legislation through Foreign Affairs.

Humanitarian crises put women and girls at a much higher risk of violence and exploitation, including child marriage. Nine of the ten countries with the highest rates of child marriage are fragile states where weak institutions, high rates of violence, and stagnant economies make families more likely to resort to child marriage.

One United Nations study found that child marriage rates were four times higher among displaced Syrian refugees than among Syrians before the crisis. This indicates that displacement, instability, and poverty are driving child marriages.

Important research conducted by UNICEF revealed that, in 2018, more than 700 million women and girls, worldwide, were married before their

18th birthday; and of these, 250 million were married before their 15th birthday. Madam Speaker, these women are more likely to experience domestic violence and have worse educational, economic, and health prospects than their unmarried peers.

United Nations agencies have acknowledged the dangers of child marriage and taken steps to address it. The U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage builds the resilience of populations to indirectly prevent child marriage and generates data and evidence on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile settings.

In Uganda, the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life skills and financial literacy training.

Last year, after the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 were adolescents, were reached with awareness-raising activities on the harms of child marriage. As a result, local council representatives, elders, and community leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

My legislation would direct the United States to lead U.N. efforts to adopt a definition of “child marriage” and craft a comprehensive strategy to address child marriages in U.N.-administered refugee settlements. This strategy would include protocols to prevent and monitor child marriages; programs to provide physical, mental, and emotional support for victims; programs offering alternatives for child marriage; and measures to ensure that adults who are participating in illegal child marriages are held accountable.

Child marriage is a violation of human rights and a form of violence against women and children. I urge my colleagues to support the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the chairman for working with the ranking member, myself, and all of our colleagues on a bipartisan basis to make sure that we are supporting women and girls in these U.N. refugee camps. It is wonderful to be part of a committee that works in such a strong, bipartisan fashion. I am grateful for their support.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank the author of this bill for her kind words.

As she pointed out, child marriage is a problem that befalls far too many young people around the world, especially among desperate families who, because of poverty or instability, feel they have no choice but to commit their children to marriage. Of course, when this happens, it starts another cycle of poverty and instability, of abuse and illness. It is just a tragedy.

This is one of those issues where we look at the situation and see a moral obligation to act. Dealing with this problem in our foreign policy is a reflection of our country's values, of our commitment to the rights and dignity of all people. This bill will help make sure our policy stays aligned with those values and that we are doing more to end the scourge of child marriage.

I again thank Representative WAGNER for her work on this measure. I urge all Members to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2140, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill To prevent child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING ATLANTIC COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, since its start in the 1940s, the Atlantic County 4-H program has encouraged young people from all communities and backgrounds to immerse themselves in areas of science, health, agriculture, and civic engagement.

The Atlantic County 4-H program is one of the longest running programs in the country and teaches valuable life skills to youth in grades K–13. Through 4-H, these young people are engaged in a variety of hands-on projects from livestock to computer science, from gardening to expressive arts.

These experiences, of course, could not be possible without the help of volunteers. We are honored to have over 40 volunteers in Hammonton, among many others, and I want to particularly thank a few members of the community who have dedicated many years of service and of their time and expertise to this program.

Thank you to Kathleen Einwechter, who has been volunteering for 25 years.

Thank you to Al Schollenberger, who has been volunteering for 45 years.

And thank you to Dorothy Calimer, who has been giving her time and care to this program for 50 years.

You and all of our community flourish, and I am excited to celebrate you today. I am excited about your work, about your volunteerism, and about the difference that you make.

TAKING STEPS TO PROTECT ALL HUMAN LIFE

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to applaud the Trump administration for its proactive steps to ban fetal tissue research.

Last week, HHS terminated the NIH's \$13 million contract with the University of California, San Francisco for research involving human fetal tissue from elective abortions.

Madam Speaker, we should not use aborted babies for research, period. Furthermore, we don't need to because there are scientifically credible alternatives, and this administration is expanding them.

Just last December, NIH announced \$20 million for finding ethical alternatives to fetal tissue research. Yet the Democratic Party supports research with aborted baby parts, refuses to protect babies born alive after an attempted abortion, and even decries the Hyde amendment, the most basic of protections for taxpayer money.

Thankfully, our pro-life President will ensure that only forward steps will be taken to protect all human life.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to spend today addressing the events over the weekend with regard to President Trump's decision and then decision to withdraw the threat of a 5 percent tariff on goods coming in through Mexico.

I particularly want to comment with regard to observations that I have made, because 10 days ago I was in Mexico in the Laredo sector of the border, and about 4 months ago I was in the Tucson sector of the border. Both times, I received a thorough tour of the border from our great Border Patrol, and the observations that I have made down there lead me to believe that we ought to stick with President Trump as he does what he can to defend our border. Indeed, my analysis in both Arizona and Texas is that, right now, we are facing one of the greatest threats to the future of America.

Before going into it in general, I would like to thank our Border Patrol for all the wonderful things they are doing.

I don't know how many Americans know that, right now, our Border Patrol has 2,000 empty positions. The Border Patrol should have 21,000 people. It has got only 19,000 people on the border.

Right now, we are in the position in which the Border Patrol is processing

over 130,000 people a month, up from only a bit over 40,000 a month just 7 or 8 years ago. This means, since, like everything else in the world, a lot of paperwork is required wherever something is done, that the Border Patrol is woefully underfunded and understaffed.

I would like to apologize to the Border Patrol for a statement made by one of my colleagues in which she stated:

With five kids that have died, 5,000 separated from their families, I feel like the evidence is really clear that this is intentional. It is a policy choice being made on purpose, and it is cruel and inhumane.

Madam Speaker, I will tell you, those Border Patrol folks and the customs people are working as hard as they possibly can. Maybe people don't realize that, last month, over 13,000 unaccompanied minors came across the border. That is not people who are separated from their families. Those are minors who come in separated from their families. Many of these people have spent days coming through Mexico to come here.

We were told that one of the problems they had is that, when Border Patrol began to take care of kids, some of these kids were used to having one meal every 2 days. It took a while for their bodies to get used to having three meals a day. They are receiving medical care within the first 48 hours they are here and thorough medical care within 72 hours after they come here.

I would say that people coming here are getting better medical care than perhaps they have ever had in their life—and surely better nutrition than they have had in a long time, better education than they have had in a long time.

For Members of Congress to respond to the great deal that the Border Patrol is doing when, inevitably, despite their best efforts, a couple of people have come here without medical treatment for weeks, to claim that the Border Patrol or somehow the administration is intentionally allowing kids to die after they worked so hard to save the kids is one of the most embarrassing things I have seen in this Congress.

I assure members of the Border Patrol that, at least among the people I hang around with, we respect the job they are doing, and I invite all of my colleagues to come down to the border so they don't make a ridiculous statement that, when a few people are not able to be kept alive down there, it is something done on purpose.

□ 2015

Let's look at the crisis down there and the hand Donald Trump is being dealt.

In May, the Border Patrol itself—and this is before Customs, just the Border Patrol—found over 130,000 people crossing the border. The vast majority of those came here seeking asylum, which means they aren't going to be kicked out. They are given a court date 3, 4, or 5 years out in the future and given a green card to go find a job.

This is a much worse situation than when large numbers of people crossed the border 12 or 15 years ago. At that time, people would come across, and they would be told to go back. They would try again, and they would go back. We might have the same person counted three or four times.

Here, with the vast majority being asylum claims, they will stay here, and they will get green cards. We are in a situation in which our Border Patrol is overwhelmed, not to mention we are no longer picking our immigrants, as we do when people are sworn in legally, as we do when they get regular work permits. Instead, we are getting people who are sneaking in here or claiming asylum under questionable circumstances.

We also find that when we are, in essence, telling the world that we have open borders, more and more people come here. When we talked to Customs, which is a small segment of the number of people who are coming here, we were getting people from beyond Mexico or Central America. We are getting people from Venezuela. We are getting people from Cuba. We are getting people from Africa. In other words, the whole world is finding out that, right now, we are not enforcing our immigration laws.

It is not surprising that when a lot of people come here, particularly when we are dealing with a border controlled by dangerous cartels, that people die trying to get in here. In the Tucson sector last year, almost 250 people were found dehydrated to death. The reason they were found that way is because the cartels may escort them to the United States, but they don't escort them to civilization. They just direct them to go one place or the other, and they wind up dying in the desert.

In the Laredo sector, it is not unusual to have people drown in the Rio Grande River. Again, because there is a perception that America doesn't enforce its immigration laws, people try to walk across the Rio Grande. They are swept under, in the undertow, and they wind up dying. They wind up drowning.

Again, these deaths are the fault of a system in which people believe that we do not enforce our immigration laws.

What was President Trump to do? The obvious thing to do would be to tell Congress that we need more Border Patrol agents so that people don't sneak in here. The obvious thing to do would be to tell Congress that we need more judges to make sure that when people claim asylum, their claims are heard immediately, and they can be sent back rather than sit around here for 3 or 4 years. The obvious thing to do would be to build a wall, which may cost \$7 billion or \$8 billion.

If we do those three things, we would send a message to the world that our immigration laws are supposed to be respected. We would no longer have so many people drown in the Rio Grande. We would no longer have so many peo-

ple dehydrate to death. We would no longer have a situation in which the U.S. taxpayer is on the hook for probably over \$100 billion a year between medical expenses, education expenses, and criminal justice expenses. That is what would happen if we began to enforce our immigration laws.

However, when President Trump asked for help from this body, this Congress that is so quick to spend money on everything, this Congress that last time around increased discretionary spending over 11 percent in 1 year, this House of Representatives that is about to pass a series of appropriations bills increasing discretionary spending by 4 or 5 percent a year, all of a sudden, this Congress decides to get frugal on the one thing that is the biggest crisis of all.

So, President Trump is in a box. Because we won't give him any more money, eventually, he decides that perhaps by imposing tariffs on Mexico, he can stop what amounts to an invasion of the United States.

What does President Trump get? He gets Senators from his own party shooting at him from behind. He gets American businesses looking at their profit and loss for the next quarter, profit and loss for the next year, not considering the damage that is done to America over the next 2, 3, 4, or 5 years as unlimited people are coming here. They are shooting him in the back. Shame on the Republicans.

I am not afraid of being critical of President Trump. He tweets a little too much. But I will tell my colleagues that when President Trump is finally trying to get us to enforce our borders, he is being shot at by his own team, by members of the Chamber of Commerce and by Republican Members of the Senate. This has to stop, or we are going to lose our country.

It is important that the American people stand up and let their elected representatives know this cannot go on any longer. We have to do something about the border.

It is embarrassing how little this body is doing. It is embarrassing the small amount of money or no money that is being spent in the areas that it has to be spent. Quite frankly, it is embarrassing that more Congressmen are not speaking out on what is going on at the southern border, other than our friend from Illinois, who kind of implies that when somebody dies in the horrible system that exists right now, that it was done intentionally.

In any event, I encourage American businesses to stop looking at just what is going on in their profit and loss statements next quarter or next year. I encourage the Republican representatives, all representatives, to understand that President Trump, when he tries to do something at the border, he is trying to protect America in the future and not get cheap political points by implying that we can continue to go ahead with the current system of over 130,000 people coming here.

I do want to point out that President Trump, who is very pro-immigrant, is not talking about reducing the 700,000 new people sworn in as Americans every year. President Trump is not talking about reducing the 4 million people who are here every year on work permits. Indeed, President Trump has made it clear that we could increase that number of people coming here legally.

We have to stop people coming across the border on bogus claims of asylum and sneaking across the border and other places.

It is time for this House to act. Fill those vacant 2,000 slots on the Border Patrol and add another 2,000 or 3,000.

It is time for this body to act and get some judges on the border to adjudicate the asylum claims.

It is time for this House to act and make sure that we have a secure border through a wall.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2305

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 430, AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INITIATE OR INTERVENE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CERTAIN SUBPOENAS

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-109) on the resolution (H. Res. 431) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. AXNE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of traveling with the President.

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1289. An act to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an assessment and

analysis of the effects of broadband deployment and adoption on the economy of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1749. An act to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services; in addition, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 5, 2019, she presented to the President of the

United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 2157. Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 11, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3151

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	–5	–17	–11	–3	–1	–1	0	0	0	1	–37	–36

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1242. Under clause 2 of rule XIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting designation of funding as an emergency requirement, pursuant to Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, section 1204 (H. Doc. No. 116–38), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Committee on Homeland Security. Supplemental report on H.R. 2621. A bill to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–88, Pt. 2).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 430. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116–108). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RASKIN. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 431. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or inter-

vene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (Rept. 116–109). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. BILL-RAKIS, and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 3165. A bill to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr.

BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SIRE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CASE, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 3166. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modernize certain forms and surveys of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3167. A bill to reform and reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain legal fees and investment fees to be taken into account as miscellaneous itemized deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 3169. A bill to protect consumers by codifying a fast-track recall program to remove potentially hazardous products from the marketplace as quickly and efficiently as possible; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms.

KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 3170. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any crib bumper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms.

KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. WILD, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3171. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 to authorize the Attorney General, in coordination with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to award grants to covered entities to establish or maintain disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3172. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in

commerce, or importation into the United States of any inclined sleeper for infants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3173. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that institutions hosting a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps provide instruction in STEM fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3174. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include questions regarding supremacism, extremism, and racism in the workplace and equal opportunity, command climate, and workplace and gender relations surveys administered by the Office of People Analytics of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. HAALAND):

H.R. 3175. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to expand the research capability of historically black colleges and universities and other minority institutions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 3176. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modify the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) to be machine readable and electronically transferable; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3177. A bill to modify the proof of concept commercialization program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3178. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to benefits for survivors of deceased graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 3179. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education in order to protect students and taxpayers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 3180. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FINKENAUER (for herself, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 3181. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with an eligible institution to carry out research and education activities relating to military painting; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 3182. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 3183. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to allow certain producers who harvest or graze covered crops planted as a result of a prevent planting to be eligible for certain crop insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 3184. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to increase the vehicle length limitation for truck tractor-lowboy trailer combinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KIM, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 3185. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Language Institute to award a Bachelor of Arts degree in a foreign language, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to procure two Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system batteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 3187. A bill to amend section 502 of title 40, United States Code, to allow State and local governments to purchase from the Federal supply schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the limitation on the carryover of excess corporate charitable contributions by regulated public utilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CASE, Mr. TRONE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SWALLOW of California, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 3189. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a partnership to provide legal services to women veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.J. Res. 60. A joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Wash-

ington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019; to the Committee on Natural Resources; considered and passed.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. MULLIN):

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution supporting National Men's Health Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BILLIRAKIS):

H. Res. 432. A resolution condemning the attacks on peaceful protesters and supporting an immediate peaceful transition to a civilian-led democratic government in Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H. Res. 433. A resolution affirming that trade is an integral part of the United States economy and the importance of the United States-Mexico economic relationship; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 434. A resolution expressing the appreciation of the House of Representatives for Robert E. Wallace, retiring Executive Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Washington Office; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 3166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 3169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have Power . . . To Regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several State, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 3170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 3172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 3181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 3183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 3184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 3185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 3186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 3187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 3189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.J. Res. 60.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 20: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 92: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 96: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 117: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 120: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 141: Mr. KATKO and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 216: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 218: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.

H.R. 273: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 275: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 359: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 362: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 397: Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 434: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 446: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 487: Mr. ESTES and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 500: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 510: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 526: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 535: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 550: Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. WATKINS, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 553: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 585: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 586: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 590: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 613: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 616: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 621: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 647: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 649: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 655: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 663: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 724: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 728: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 737: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 751: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 763: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 770: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 803: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 806: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 808: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 864: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 865: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 871: Mr. CROW and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 873: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 874: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 878: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 919: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 929: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. CARDENAS.

H.R. 935: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 943: Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 945: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 951: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 955: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 961: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 997: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1011: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1032: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1034: Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 1035: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1042: Ms. SLOTKIN and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1044: Mr. BYRNE and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1049: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 1050: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1058: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1074: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1078: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1108: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SPANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1109: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 1121: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1140: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1154: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1155: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1161: Ms. WILD, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HECK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. CASE, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1175: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. QIGLEY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 1179: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1212: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1221: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1225: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1230: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1236: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 1243: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1244: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1251: Mrs. MILLER.

H.R. 1265: Mr. COLE.

- H.R. 1266: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1305: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1309: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BACON, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1315: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 1327: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1364: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1373: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1374: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 1376: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1379: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CORREA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 1380: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 1398: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LATTa, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 1418: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1420: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1424: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1425: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1444: Mr. MAST and Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 1446: Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 1498: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1529: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1570: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 1575: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1579: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 1605: Mr. ESTES and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 1618: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1629: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1643: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1666: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 1682: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1692: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1707: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1709: Mr. COX of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1713: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1728: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1734: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 1753: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 1754: Mr. ESTES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1765: Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 1771: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1776: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 1786: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 1830: Mr. GIANFORTE and Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 1832: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1837: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 1854: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 1865: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1923: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KILMER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1934: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 1941: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 1943: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1959: Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 1982: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1996: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2013: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 2015: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 2031: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 2048: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2053: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 2062: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2070: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2081: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2091: Ms. FRANKEL and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2103: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2124: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2137: Mr. KATKO and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 2146: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2149: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2156: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2164: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2181: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2187: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2208: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2213: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2249: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2256: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2283: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2305: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 2311: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2327: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2328: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SIREs, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COLE, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 2344: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2350: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2354: Mr. RYAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2370: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 2384: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 2388: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2407: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BEYER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2411: Mr. McADAMS, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2422: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 2435: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 2438: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2439: Mr. KILMER and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2441: Mrs. CRAIG and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2442: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2443: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 2444: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 2466: Mr. CASE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2474: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 2478: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2482: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2491: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2493: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 2506: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 2508: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. KIM, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2517: Mr. GOLDEN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. OMAR, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2518: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 2537: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2615: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2629: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2630: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2651: Mr. COHEN and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2665: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2668: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2681: Ms. MENG, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2734: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2742: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2748: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2771: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 2775: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2776: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2783: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2802: Mr. WELCH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2809: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2812: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2825: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2829: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2848: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2854: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2859: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 2862: Mr. BERA and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2874: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2875: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2876: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2900: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2913: Mr. ZELDIN and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2922: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2931: Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 2975: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2976: Mr. FLORES and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3006: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. RYAN, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3014: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 3018: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3038: Mr. BANKS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3047: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 3071: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3072: Mr. TURNER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3077: Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COOK, Ms. OMAR, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3078: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3093: Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 3099: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3116: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3119: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3121: Ms. STEFANIK and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3125: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 3128: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 3129: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 3131: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 3151: Mr. COHEN.
H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. BAIRD.
H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Res. 23: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. MASSIE.

H. Res. 33: Mr. POSEY and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H. Res. 60: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H. Res. 127: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 129: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 190: Mr. KING of New York.

H. Res. 217: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.

H. Res. 229: Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 230: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H. Res. 246: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 302: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Res. 326: Ms. PORTER, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H. Res. 362: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Res. 372: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 374: Mr. PERRY, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BACON, and Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H. Res. 391: Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 400: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. TRONE.

H. Res. 430: Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MENG, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PRESSLEY,

Ms. NORTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr.

CARBAJAL, Ms. BASS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. SHALALA.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2019

No. 96

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, fountain of blessings, thank You for the life and legacy of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, the 61st Chaplain of the United States Senate. Accept our gratitude for his unswerving integrity, ethical congruence, exemplary life, and sanctified service. We praise You for his preaching and writing gifts that provided counsel and guidance, beckoning us to start and maintain a relationship with You.

Lord, You used Dr. Ogilvie to bring deliverance to captives, to restore sight to the ethically blind, and to unshackle those held by the chains of addiction and despair. Thank You for the force of his convictions that brought unity to division, light to darkness, and hope to despair.

Comfort his beloved Doris, his loved ones, and all of us who mourn his death. Inspired by his great life, may our lawmakers accept the challenge to strive by words and actions to bring glory to Your Name.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ERNST). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The Senator from Iowa.

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

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

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, Iowa continues to flood and in some cases relood. Since March, Iowa has been inundated with water on both the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries. In the past several weeks, there have been multiple tornadoes causing havoc as well.

I am pleased that Congress passed a supplemental bill that will provide some additional funds for recovery. However, I know we have many challenges ahead of us, both for the people living in Iowa and those who represent Iowa. Also, it would not surprise me if, after the final tallies of the disaster that has been done through floods and other natural disasters, we will need additional appropriations before the end of the fiscal year.

I look forward to continuing to work with individuals, communities, the State of Iowa, and the Federal Government to find ways to help Iowa recover and come back stronger than ever and, of course, that will help not only Iowa but other areas of the country that are likewise hit.

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.

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

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 6

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens and for other purposes.

Mr. CORNYN. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The bill 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.

The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY AND TARIFFS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I suppose we were all shocked when Customs and Border Protection announced that more than 103,000 people illegally crossed our southern border in March. In April, we couldn't believe it when that number jumped to more than 109,000, and now we are in complete disbelief that in May more than 144,000

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



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people illegally crossed our southern border.

I found it interesting that in comments by one of the Presidential candidates running on the other side of the aisle, BERNIE SANDERS, who, according to Axios, is running second to Joe Biden in the 2020 Democratic primary polls, called what is happening at the border now a “serious problem” but not a crisis. When asked what more urgent crises there may be, he said: Well, that is an issue we have to deal with, but the issue of climate change is a more serious crisis.

He mentioned that, among other items.

Senator SANDERS finds himself in disagreement, I suppose, with President Barack Obama, who, in 2014, called what was happening at the border, when the numbers were far lower, a humanitarian and security crisis.

President Obama’s Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, disagrees with Senator SANDERS. He said: “There is a crisis at the southern border that needs [the] urgent attention [of] Congress.”

As it turns out, it is something that Congress itself is capable of addressing but so far has refused any efforts to try to come up with a compromise piece of language that would deal with this ongoing humanitarian and security crisis.

Vice President PENCE’s Chief of Staff said: As opposed to bellyaching about the actions the President is taking to actually secure the border, it would be nice if they put as much energy into actually fixing the problem legislatively.

I couldn’t agree more with the Vice President’s spokesman, or Chief of Staff, in the remarks that he made.

In May of 2019, this was the third month in a row in which the number of individuals who crossed the border illegally was in six figures, a trend that we haven’t seen since 2006, when the yearly total topped more than 1 million. I wouldn’t be surprised if we hit that annual total again this year.

Since the beginning of October, Customs and Border Protection has encountered more than 667,000 illegal border crossings, making this the first time in a decade that we have exceeded half a million apprehensions in a year. Don’t forget, we still have 5 months to go.

The government’s spokesman said last week: “We are experiencing a systemwide emergency that is severely impacting our workforce, facilities, and resources.”

“A systemwide emergency,” he called it. This isn’t a manufactured crisis, as we heard a few months ago from some of our Democratic friends and colleagues. This is not a political stunt. Our Democratic colleagues continue to pretend that there is not a problem.

In the face of rapidly dwindling funds and resources to manage the thousands of people in the custody of Customs and Border Protection, our Democratic

colleagues will not even provide additional funding to help the officers and agents who are working day and night to safeguard our border and to care for the migrants in their custody. I hope this recent data will force our Democratic colleagues to recognize the reality that this crisis is happening and it is growing.

Even the editorial board of the New York Times, never quick to agree with President Trump or Republicans—they say it is time to do something about it. In an editorial in today’s paper, they said: “When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?”

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a New York Times editorial dated June 9, 2019, following my remarks.

An excerpt from the editorial of the New York Times editorial board said:

Unequipped to deal with the crush, border facilities and migrant shelters are dangerously overcrowded, and the staff is overburdened. Dysfunction, disease and even death are a growing reality.

“We are in a full-blown emergency, and I cannot say this stronger: The system is broken,” the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, John Sanders, said.

The editorial goes on to say:

In short, it is time for Congress to stop dithering and pass emergency funding to deal with this nightmare.

When the President announced his intention to impose new tariffs on Mexico, trying to bring them to the bargaining table to make sure that it stood up its efforts to try to prevent this flow of humanity from Central America, there were many people who questioned the use of that negotiating tool. I, for one, was concerned that it would certainly have unintended effects, but this is something the President would never have had to do if Members of Congress on the other side of the aisle would simply work with us to provide a legislative solution and, certainly, if Democrats would work with Republicans to provide the emergency funding that is so urgently needed for this humanitarian crisis.

Thankfully, the President was successful in his negotiations with the Mexican Government, and now we will see whether that 144,000 number in May actually begins to come down. That will be the best evidence of whether Mexico’s agreement with U.S. negotiators actually is providing concrete results.

It is time to put politics aside and start discussing real solutions. We know there are no quick fixes when it comes to improving the situation at the border. It is going to require a long-term commitment by Congress and the administration, as well as our Mexican and Central American counterparts. Part of that commitment involves making physical improvements along the border and investing in infrastructure, personnel, and technology. It is the three-pronged approach that experts have repeatedly told me is needed to be successful, and it is ex-

actly what Congress ought to be all about providing. We can’t just put up a strong physical defense and call it a day. We need to devote a great deal of time and effort to making improvements to reduce both the push factors from these Central American countries and the pull factors, which encourage these migrants to come to the United States in these kinds of incredible numbers.

My friend and colleague HENRY CUELLAR, who happens to be a Democrat in the House of Representatives, and I have introduced a bill called the HUMANE Act, which would help us begin to reduce the pull factors and improve the way we process people who seek asylum in the United States. The HUMANE Act would close a major loophole, the Flores settlement agreement, which is often abused and exploited by the human smugglers. This well-intentioned agreement was made so unaccompanied alien children could not be detained for more than 20 days, but a flawed court ruling subsequent to that imposed the same 20-day time limit on families traveling together.

Let me tell you, the people who are illegally entering our country are not fools. They know our laws, and they know how to get around them, as do the people getting rich by moving people from Central America across Mexico into the United States—the human smugglers.

These criminal enterprises know that if individuals travel alone, they will be detained and eventually returned to their home country, especially if you are a single adult. But if you are traveling with a child, the situation unfolds quite differently. After 20 days, they are released from detention and told to return for a court date that is who knows how many months or years in the future. Guess what. Many of them disappear into the great American landscape and never show up for their court date.

Of the more than 144,000 people who illegally crossed our southern border last month, 69 percent were either unaccompanied children or part of a family. We don’t know if these are legitimate families or if a child is traveling with a human smuggler or human trafficker. What we do know is that children are often abused or sexually assaulted on the way here, and many arrive at our border in critical health. It is our responsibility to protect all of the children in our custody whether they are alone, with a legitimate family member, or with a criminal.

The HUMANE Act would clarify that the 20-day limit would apply only to those children. Family units would no longer receive the same treatment, which would deter criminals, smugglers, and traffickers from exploiting children as a free ticket into the United States. There simply has to be some sort of deterrence, and the only deterrence in this context is to detain these individuals until they can appear in front of an immigration judge and make their claim for asylum.

The vast majority of claimants for asylum are not ultimately successful, but if they are released into the great American countryside, they never show up again for their court hearing and essentially circumvent our laws and exploit those loopholes.

In addition, the HUMANE Act would provide protections for children, such as DNA tests, to ensure that they are actually traveling with a biological parent. It would prevent children from being released into the custody of a sex offender or a human trafficker.

I know these seem like commonsense reforms, ones that could protect vulnerable children and ensure that our laws are not abused and finally begin to reinstate the integrity of our legal immigration system. But that is not what is happening right now in the absence of congressional action. There are additional commonsense measures in the HUMANE Act, such as streamlining the processing of migrants, adding more Customs and Border Protection personnel, and training for those who work with these migrant children.

As I said earlier, it is important to note that this is the only bill that has bipartisan support. It is not a sweeping reform that will immediately fix every problem along our border, but it is an important place to start.

I believe there is more we need to do here at home to stem the crisis, but the truth is, we can't do it alone. We need to work with Central American countries, where the vast majority of these migrants are coming from, to help them build stronger and safer governments and countries. We can't do it for them, but we can help. We also need additional support from our southern neighbor, the country of Mexico.

I agree with President Trump that Mexico must do more to prevent the mass migration of Central Americans traveling across their countries en route to the United States. I commend the President, the administration, and the Mexican Government for working together to come up with a solution that will help stem the flow of migrants at our southern border, as well as avoid the costly economic mistake of additional tariffs. The fact is, we can achieve border security without compromising our economic security. The two are not mutually exclusive.

Let me say that one more time. We can achieve border security without compromising our economic security. The two are not mutually exclusive.

I am eager to continue our work in Congress to improve our immigration system in a way that prioritizes both physical and economic security. I hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will join me and join us in that effort.

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

[From the New York Times, June 9, 2019]
WHEN WILL CONGRESS GET SERIOUS ABOUT THE SUFFERING AT THE BORDER?
IT'S TIME TO CUT THE SQUABBLING AND PASS AN EMERGENCY RELIEF PACKAGE.
(By the Editorial Board)

Last week, as American and Mexican officials haggled over how to address the migrant crisis at their countries' shared border, United States Customs and Border Protection released its monthly migration statistics. They tell an alarming story.

In May, 144,278 migrants were taken into custody. It was the third consecutive month in which apprehensions topped 100,000 and the highest one-month total in 13 years.

Unequipped to deal with the crush, border facilities and migrant shelters are dangerously overcrowded, and the staff is overburdened. Dysfunction, disease and even death are a growing reality.

"We are in a full-blown emergency, and I cannot say this stronger: The system is broken," the acting commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, John Sanders, said.

Also last week, officials said that the Office of Refugee Resettlement, the agency assigned to care for unaccompanied migrant children, would begin cutting services "not directly necessary for the protection of life and safety." This includes English classes, legal aid and recreational programs.

Democrats and other administration critics called the move "cruel" and "illegal," but the financial reality is that the agency is overwhelmed. So far this fiscal year, it has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied children—a 57 percent increase over last year. The entire program could run out of funding by the end of June.

In short, it is time for Congress to stop dithering and pass emergency funding to deal with this nightmare.

It has been more than a month since the administration sent Congress a request for \$4.5 billion in additional border assistance. A large portion of the money, \$3.3 billion, was earmarked for humanitarian aid—which most lawmakers agree is sorely needed. But a relatively modest piece of the request aimed at shoring up border security operations, roughly a quarter of the total, has tied negotiators in knots.

Early on, Democrats were opposed to funding additional detention beds for Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Republicans had problems with Democrats' demands for changes in the administration's asylum policies. At one point, negotiators thought they were close to resolving these conflicts, only to have other issues snarl the process. Beyond the money for security, one of the remaining disagreements is how much data sharing will be allowed between the agencies responsible for caring for migrant children and those that handle border enforcement.

The broader problem is that many Democrats have come to view the Trump administration as untrustworthy, and they are loath to hand over one more penny for anything to do with immigration. Members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus have been particularly adamant, insisting that their leadership take a hard line in negotiations. In part, they fear that the administration, despite its promises, will spend any additional funding on enforcement rather than humanitarian needs.

There is much to despise about this administration's immigration policies, which are exacerbating this crisis, but there should be no ambivalence about the urgency of addressing the humanitarian needs. While lawmakers wring their hands and drag their feet, tens of thousands of migrant children are suffering.

Congress needs to get serious about dealing with that suffering.

Mr. CORNYN. 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.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, on Friday, the entire country got some really good news: President Trump and his administration secured an agreement with the Government of Mexico. Our neighbors to the south will be doing more to secure their own borders and to control the flow of people through Mexico. These stepped-up efforts should help relieve some of the extraordinary pressure on the U.S.-Mexico border.

This was an important step in tackling the unacceptable and unsustainable crisis—the crisis that continues to roil our southern border. Mexico has an important role to play in solving the ongoing security and humanitarian nightmare.

Americans were also happy to hear the President's announcement that, as a result of this progress, our own families and businesses will not need to absorb the cost of higher tariffs on imports from Mexico. This would have been a step backward for the U.S. economy generally, a new obstacle for many of our manufacturers and small businesses, and a pain that families back home tell me often would hurt them directly.

At its best, the U.S.-Mexico friendship should combine strong mutual efforts on security with a strong and prosperous trading relationship. I am glad that is the direction we seem to be headed.

So this was an important step, but as my Republican colleagues and I have been sounding the alarm for months, the magnitude of this border crisis means that more will obviously be necessary.

Our U.S. processing facilities are badly strained beyond capacity as record numbers of individuals and families continue to pour through.

The men and women of Customs and Border Protection and our other agencies on the border are juggling too much, making do with too little and having to triage resources away from other important priorities so they can keep up even the most basic security functions and provide even the bare minimum humanitarian assistance.

The administration is working overtime on this. Now our Mexican friends are stepping up as well. In short, about the only important players who are still refusing to take action are my

Democratic friends right here in Congress.

Democrats in the House and the Senate have had no shortage of rhetoric on the subject. They are very focused on sounding concerned about this but thus far have stood in the way of any action.

It is not rocket science. The agencies on the border that are confronting this unprecedented crush of people need more resources. They have explained that to Congress as clearly as possible.

There is nothing remotely partisan about this. A few weeks ago, even the New York Times editorial board wrote:

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

That is the New York Times. Just yesterday, they followed up with another piece: "When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?"

So for those scoring at home, President Trump and the New York Times editorial board are actually on the same side. It seems like everyone across the country understands that we should provide this funding—everyone except Democrats here in Washington who have become so addicted to picking political fights with the Trump administration that they are letting even their most basic responsibilities slip.

Well, I will have a lot more to say on this subject in the days ahead. I think everyone understands quite well that my friends across the aisle are not personal fans of the President. We got that.

I would suggest it is time to get over it. The security of the United States and the humanitarian conditions on our border cannot afford to go underfunded any longer just because Democrats cannot bring themselves to give this White House anything it asks for.

NOMINATIONS

Madam President, examples continue to pour in about the big difference that well-qualified individuals the Senate has been confirming are making in government service.

Last autumn, the Senate got the Securities and Exchange Commission up and running at full steam when we confirmed the fifth member. Just last week, we saw the Commission take a major step forward thanks to those Commissioners and to the leadership of Jay Clayton, its Chairman.

In the area of investor protections, as with many other subjects, the legacy of the Obama administration was messy and ineffective.

President Obama's Department of Labor decided to unilaterally go even further than Dodd-Frank in regulating the advisers and broker-dealers who sell to investors. The regulation they put in place was a confusing, garbled attempt at imposing a single, one-size-fits-all standard on all kinds of businesses where it was not necessarily the best approach. It was wrong on the merits and, even apart from that, it was implemented in a half-baked and ineffective way.

Now Chairman Clayton and his colleagues are getting back on track. The SEC has carefully crafted a tailored new rule to make sure brokers really act in the best interests of their clients. There are new standards for disclosing conflicts of interest, new standards for transparency in fees, and new prohibitions against shady sales tactics.

In short, the new rule seems to be a case study in regulation done the right way, a careful, prudent step that will actually protect the American people.

This will not necessarily make front-page news across the Nation but just another example of the way we are literally turning the page on the Obama administration's failed policies and taking a smarter, better direction for the good of the country with outstanding nominees and sound decision making.

REMEMBERING DR. LLOYD JOHN OGILVIE

Madam President, on one final matter, last week, the Senate learned of the passing of our longtime friend and counselor, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, who was the 61st Chaplain of the U.S. Senate.

Dr. Ogilvie served as Chaplain for 8 years, beginning in 1995. His career in ministry, teaching, and writing had already spanned four decades when Lloyd agreed to come serve here.

He brought with him unceasing patience, an attentive ear, and genuine concern for the thousands of Members, staff, and families who made up his Senate flock.

The Senate and the Nation saw tragedy during Lloyd's tenure. We mourned the death of three colleagues in office; we endured an attack on this building that left two Capitol Police officers dead; we faced September 11 and its aftermath; we weathered the anthrax scare; and, of course, those to whom he ministered also faced their own private, personal challenges during that time.

On all of these matters, so many people sought guidance, comfort, and counsel from Lloyd, and every single day, he provided it—a joyful, consistent, straightforward messenger and example of God's love.

He delivered daily prayers with kindly wisdom. He offered common ground in Bible study. He checked in on spouses, children, and staff, and he did it all while immaculately dressed with that deep, ringing voice. He was the complete package—a Scot, a Midwesterner, and briefly a Washingtonian, all in one.

After Dr. Ogilvie moved on in 2003, he moved to Fuller Seminary and established a center for preaching which bears his name. I am glad his legacy will continue to ripple out into new generations of spiritual leaders who will learn from his singular example.

So today the prayers of the Senate are with Lloyd's family. We are grateful for his lifelong ministry and especially for the fact that it brought him here.

One day early in his tenure, Dr. Ogilvie convened the Senate by asking God "to hope through us today." He prayed: "Make us people who are a lift and not a load, a blessing and not a burden." Today the many people whose lives he lifted up are remembering just how blessed we were by his friendship and how blessed we are by his example.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. LLOYD JOHN OGILVIE, FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 240, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 240) relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 240) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROUNDS. Madam 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 LIEUTENANT GENERAL STEVE BASHAM

Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, I rise today to recognize Lt. Gen. Steve Basham, who recently departed his position as Director of Air Force Legislative Liaison and assumes his new duties as Deputy Commander of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe and Air Forces in Africa.

As the Director of Legislative Affairs of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Basham worked directly with the Senate and the House of Representatives on all aspects of organizing, training, and equipping our airmen to project global combat power abroad. Throughout this time, then-Major General Basham prepared the Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, as well as other senior Air Force leaders, for engagements on Capitol Hill, to include extensive testimony before congressional committees.

A product of some of these strategic engagements was the decision to select Ellsworth Air Force Base as the first unit to host the B-21 Raider bomber, a strategic decision that I personally thank the Secretary of the Air Force for making. I also thank Lieutenant General Basham for his steadfast efforts in the deliberate decision-making process.

In 1989, following his graduation from Western Kentucky University, Lieutenant General Basham was commissioned through Air Force Officer Training School and achieved his flying wings. Over the course of his distinguished career, he has attained a command pilot rating with more than 3,400 flying hours in the T-37, T-38, B-1, B-2, and B-52 aircraft. He holds the honor of being one of the first four pilots to fly the B-2 stealth bomber in combat.

Throughout his career, Lieutenant General Basham has held numerous other positions of strategic importance, including Deputy Director of Requirements for the Joint Staff at the Pentagon and as the Director of Strategy, Plans, and Programs for Headquarters Pacific Air Forces at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in Hawaii.

Of course, none of this could be done without the support of his wife Angie and their two daughters, Lauren and Sarah.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress and a grateful Nation, I extend our deepest appreciation to Lt. Gen. Steven L. Basham and his family for their dedicated service to the Air Force and to our Nation. We wish them all the best as they move on to his next assignment and continue working to keep our Nation and our allies safe from potential Russian aggression in Europe, as well as violent extremists in Africa.

There is no question that the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the United States will continue to benefit greatly from Lieutenant General Basham's outstanding leadership.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

HELICOPTER CRASH

MR. SCHUMER. First, Madam President, on my way coming down to Washington, I heard that a helicopter crashed onto the roof of a building on Seventh Avenue in my hometown of New York City. We are still learning the circumstances of the crash and the extent of the damage, the injuries and casualty it may have caused. But, as all of America saw after 9/11, the Fire Department of New York and the Police Department of New York are truly

some of the very, very best we have. They are strong, they are brave, they are smart, and I have every faith they will do their duty to protect New Yorkers and make sure everyone is safe.

BORDER SECURITY

Madam President, on another subject—the border—the President ultimately, of course, backed off his threat of tariffs against Mexico, but really, anyone who has observed the President's foreign policy efforts could have predicted how this would play out. It is a pretty simple pattern. The President stakes out a maximalist position but never clearly defines his objectives. That way, after he backs himself into a corner, he can use a deal of any kind, even if it is merely a fig leaf, to justify retreating from whatever misguided policy he has threatened. Then he declares victory, having done little or nothing to solve the underlying problem.

Well, that is exactly what happened right here. According to public reports, the agreement President Trump reached with Mexico contains policies negotiated months ago—nothing more than warmed-up leftovers—and then today, after the President tweeted that we have “a fully signed and documented . . . Immigration and Security deal with Mexico,” the Mexican Foreign Minister said that no secret deal exists. He clarified that the only agreement reached was to revisit the issue in the future. This is the headline of the New York Times: “No Secret Immigration Deal Exists With U.S., Mexico's Foreign Minister Says.” It is amazing how this President will just make stuff up—there is an “L” word here—he just makes it up, and then it is refuted.

So, to recap, in February, the President declared a bogus emergency to build a wall he said would solve the problem. Then he made a bogus threat to shut down the border completely, which, of course, never materialized. Then he made a bogus threat to impose tariffs, which the business community and Republicans in Congress rejected. And now the President claims a bogus agreement with Mexico, which contains policies Mexico volunteered to do months ago. Bogus, bogus, bogus.

It is no wonder our problems don't go away in this country because of the way the President does things both on the domestic front and the foreign policy front. What he did here is typical of the President's game-show foreign policy: a big production without very much progress. He generates a lot of coverage and attention around big summits, photo-ops, scare tactics, and belligerent threats, but because the President doesn't set clear goals, because the President doesn't have a defined strategy about how to achieve them, and because he is impatient to always declare victory prematurely even when it doesn't occur, his negotiations with foreign countries are ineffective.

We saw this play out in North Korea last June. The President returned from

his meeting with Chairman KIM and tweeted: “There is no longer a nuclear threat from North Korea.” One year later, North Korea continues to conduct weapons tests. We are seeing it play out now with Mexico, which has not agreed to anything new. And I am deeply concerned the same pattern may play out with China—perhaps the most serious of them all.

We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reform China's economic relations with the world. But despite the President's success in getting China to the table—and he has with the tariffs—the President has never clearly defined what an effective agreement with China looks like. So I am afraid that, in the end, just like he did with Mexico, the President could retreat from his position on China in exchange for a face-saving deal that doesn't accomplish much of anything. I hope and pray that is not the case. I hope and pray he stands strong because the state of the future of jobs in America, of businesses in America, and of wealth in America is at stake.

For the sake of all of those things, I hope that, unlike this charade with Mexico, President Trump is willing to stay the course on China and not come up with another bogus solution that doesn't solve any problem.

One final point on this matter, and a very important point, and I hope everyone will listen because we have talked about this in the last week or two, but so far, the media hasn't written much about it. I hope they will today.

President Trump tweeted this morning that Democrats have no plan to deal with the surge of migrants at the border. That is another bogus claim. Democrats do have a plan. We proposed it, actually, last year. I have talked about it here on the floor of the Senate two or three times in the last 2 weeks, and it would be far more effective at dealing with the actual problem than what President Trump announced on Friday. Let me outline the three things in our plan.

First, we would allow asylum seekers to apply for asylum within their own countries.

If you are a Guatemalan, a Honduran, or an El Salvadoran, your child is threatened with being beat up, brutalized, or killed by gangs, and your daughter is threatened with rape, you want to leave the country. But it is a long, dangerous trek to go across Mexico. You have to pay the coyotes a lot of money.

Let them apply for asylum in their home countries, not at the border with the United States.

Second, we would provide security assistance to Central American countries to crack down on the violent gangs and the drug cartels and the human trafficking. That is what most of these people are fleeing. If you look at their pictures, most all of them are not criminals. They are not gang members. They are average people seeking desperate relief.

What we could do to stem the tide—and it wouldn't cost that much—is crack down on violent gangs, drug cartels, and trafficking. President Obama began to do this, and President Trump has rescinded it. It is logical, and it could work. These countries don't have our knowledge, our ability, or our resources to go after these horrible gangs and these horrible drug dealers, but we can help them. We should.

Third, here at our border, we could increase the number of immigration judges to process the cases faster so people wouldn't have to wait so long. Their case could be adjudicated. If they meet the asylum requirements, fine, and if they don't, they don't get in.

Those are three commonsense solutions to the problem that President Trump has talked about. As the President's illusory deal with Mexico continues to unravel, as the situation doesn't get better, please—there are Republicans on the other side of the aisle who agree with this solution. Please, Mr. President, look at this solution. It can work. It can be bipartisan. No, you don't get to pound the table and make a lot of demands that won't ever affect anything, but it might get the job done. Let's give it a shot in a bipartisan way.

ELECTION SECURITY

Madam President, finally, on election security and my friend the Republican leader's graveyard, which continues to grow, ever since the Democrats won the majority in the House of Representatives, Leader McConnell has hardly considered legislation on the floor of the Senate. Instead of bringing up bills passed by the House, Leader McConnell has turned the Senate, as now widely quoted and known, into a legislative graveyard where pretty much the only thing we debate around here is nominations. It is frustrating not just to Democrats but to Americans. They say: Can't we get something done for the country? And it is frustrating, I am sure, for my Republican friends who didn't come here just to rubberstamp nominees.

One of my biggest frustrations about Leader McConnell's legislative graveyard is that even on the nonpartisan issues, there is virtually no movement. Take election security. We all know—on a good day, even President Trump agrees—the Russians interfered in our elections in 2016. That is uncontroverted. Senior intelligence officials and Director Wray, the head of the FBI—well-regarded and appointed by the President—issued multiple warnings that foreign powers will try to interfere in our elections again in 2020.

We have to make sure our election systems are resilient and our cyber defenses are up to date. There is nothing partisan about that. When a foreign country can twist an American election one way or the other, that eats at the wellspring of our democracy. We shouldn't allow it. So why, when there is bipartisan legislation, is Leader

McConnell just sitting on his hands and refusing to bring it up? He is not moving any legislation having to do with election security—Democrat, Republican, or, best of all, bipartisan. We have multiple bipartisan bills that would harden our election infrastructure and punish any adversary that tries to interfere in our elections. Why will Leader McConnell not bring them to the floor?

Now, I am certainly glad that he has agreed to my request to at least hold a secure briefing on the risks we face in the next election. I am looking forward to a date soon. I hope the leader will update us all on when it might be scheduled. It should be ASAP. This is serious stuff. The Founding Fathers were worried about foreign interference in our elections, and in our modern digital world it has taken a new, new dangerous turn.

But a briefing alone isn't enough. We have to take legislative action. Democrats and Republicans, we all know, disagree on a whole lot of issues, but surely we can all agree that nothing matters more in our democracy than defending the integrity of our elections, and I hope that we as a body can take bipartisan action soon.

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

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

247TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "GASPEE" RAID

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I come to the floor of the Senate today, as I do every year at this time, to remember what Rhode Island abolitionist Frances Whipple McDougall called "the first blood [drawn] in the Revolution." This past Sunday marked the 247th anniversary of the *Gaspee* raid.

This is an image of what happened to the *Gaspee*. We ought to remember. Most Americans do not know about the *Gaspee* Affair. They have learned about a far tamer incident in Boston Harbor a year later, when some tipsy Bostonians toppled bales of tea into the water.

I get why Bostonians are proud of their tea party. It is a decent story that tea was ruined, the British East India Company was out some money, the Crown got angry, and the American patriots gained notoriety and momentum for our cause.

But the *Gaspee* raid offers so much more—a true villain, a daring escape, a vigorous call to action, the storming of a ship, the vanquishing of an enemy, a blast in the night, and an earlier stirring of revolutionary spirit.

The story begins in the 1760s, with King George and the English Parliament trying to raise money. The Crown needed to recoup losses from ex-

pensive recent wars, and the Colonies seemed like a convenient place to turn. Their solution was to allow the powerful British Navy to enforce customs laws, transforming naval officers into well-armed tax collectors.

The Admiralty commissioned sloops and schooners to troll the Colonies' most profitable waters for tax revenue. In Narragansett Bay the Crown sent Lieutenant William Dudingston in an eight-gun schooner, the *Gaspee*. The boat and its captain quickly earned a nasty reputation. Dudingston stopped virtually every vessel in sight, from the biggest schooners to the smallest packet boats. He harassed sailors, seized cargo, and annexed Rhode Island vessels, merchants, and watermen, often on shaky or nonexistent charges.

Historian George Washington Greene, a Rhode Islander and grandson of Rhode Island's legendary Revolutionary War hero, Major General Nathaniel Greene, described Dudingston's conduct this way:

Not contented with performing the duties of his office, still vexatious even when considerably executed, he multiplied its annoyances by a thousand acts of petty tyranny. He stopped vessels of every kind without discrimination—ships just from sea and market boats on their way to Providence and Newport with their perishable freights, and to increase the indignity refused to show his commission or the authority by which he acted.

A further insult, Dudingston sent prisoners and cargo to Boston to face justice before a British tribunal, not the Rhode Island court established in Newport. This violated the Colony's agreement with the Crown to adjudicate such disputes on Rhode Island's soil, an offense to our Colony's sovereignty.

From winter to spring of 1772, tensions in Narragansett Bay rose. Among the incidents involving the loathed *Gaspee*, Dudingston commandeered *Fortune*, the ship belonging to the influential merchant and later Revolutionary War hero, Nathaniel Greene. Rhode Islander Daniel Harrington notes in a 2017 Providence Journal article that "the patriotic fervor" that had swept "the colonies [had] seemed to elude [Greene]—until Dudingston snagged his *Fortune* and ignited the righteous spirit of resentment."

When Greene later led the Continental Army's successful Southern Campaign, British General Cornwallis would lament: "That damned Greene is more dangerous than Washington." The ignited spirit was a forceful one.

On June 9, 1772, the coastal trader *Hannah* caught Lieutenant Dudingston's eye as she sailed up Narragansett Bay en route to Providence. The *Gaspee* pursued the *Hannah* and ordered her to stop for inspection. The *Hannah* refused. The *Gaspee* fired a warning shot. The *Hannah* sailed on.

Off Warwick's shore, near Pawtuxet Village, things came to a head. According to the account of Rhode Islander Ephraim Bowen, the *Hannah's* skipper, Benjamin Lindsey, sailed his lighter boat over shallows around Namquid

Point. Dudingston followed in chase taking his *Gaspee*, a heavier boat, into waters too shallow for it. The *Gaspee* ran aground in a falling tide.

The *Hannah* sped on to Providence. Captain Lindsey alerted respected local merchant John Brown, later a founder of Brown University. Brown "immediately concluded that [the *Gaspee*] would remain immovable until after midnight," Ephraim Bowen recalls, and saw what he calls the "opportunity offered of putting an end to the trouble and vexation she daily caused."

A Providence man named Daniel Pearce "passed along the main street, beating a drum and informing the inhabitants of the fact that the *Gaspee* was aground on Namquid Point and would not float until 3 o'clock the next morning," Bowen recalled. Pearce invited "those persons who felt a disposition to go and destroy that troublesome vessel to repair in the evening to Mr. James Sabin's house," presumably for some strong spirits and discussion of an attack.

Once assembled and refreshed, the Rhode Islanders set off into a moonless night in eight longboats with muffled oars. The group's "powder was prepared and bullets run" as it "set forth on its mission of vengeance," George Washington Green recorded.

Aboard the *Gaspee*, the seaman standing watch, Bartholomew Cheever, first thought he saw light dancing off rocks in the near-blackness. Suddenly, however, Cheever realized the glints he saw were more than rocks. The Rhode Islanders and their long boats encircled the *Gaspee*. Cheever alerted Dudingston, and Dudingston ordered his men to fire on the assault party. The Rhode Islanders, however, outnumbered the British crew by more than 4 to 1 and quickly overwhelmed the *Gaspee*. A brief and decisive melee ensued. Soon, Dudingston lay on the quarterdeck with musket wounds to his arm and groin. The *Gaspee* would never again be under British command.

The Rhode Islanders ferried the British crew to shore, where they were awaited by the Pawtuxet Rangers, a group that exists still today. The raiders then returned once more to set fire to the *Gaspee*. The fire burned until it reached the powder magazines below the *Gaspee*'s decks, and when the fire reached the magazines, the *Gaspee* was blown to bits and was no more.

King George soon learned of the *Gaspee* raid and was not pleased. The raiders would face charges of treason, he said, and the gallows, were they to be found guilty and convicted. The Crown put up the colossal reward of 500 pounds sterling for the capture of the rebels—50 times what a colonial farmer would earn in a year.

No Rhode Islander would give up the raiders. Try as they might, British authorities never found and never convicted the brave raiders who burned the *Gaspee*. Word of the *Gaspee* raid spread swiftly through the Colonies and stirred revolutionary spirit.

George Washington was actually hosting a British officer when he heard the story. The officer exclaimed that the Rhode Islanders ought to be "phlebotomized" and that he would personally march 5,000 British regulars "from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, and put down all opposition to the revenue acts." To that assertion, Washington shot back:

I question not, Sir, that you could march from Boston into Charleston, South Carolina, at the head of 5,000 British regulars; but do you mean to say, Sir, that you could do so, as a friend, or as an enemy? If as the latter, and you will allow me a few weeks' notice of your intention, I will engage to give you a handsome check with the Virginia riflemen alone.

Washington punctuated his retort, as an onlooker reported, by "[striking] the table so violently with his clenched hand that some wine glasses and a decanter near him with difficulty maintained their upright positions."

Every year, Rhode Islanders gather for a celebration and parade through Warwick, the neighborhood off of which this event took place. We gather to remember the daring assault on the *Gaspee*. We recall our forebears' resolve for independence, freedom of religion, and the rule of law. We are also glad to remember that Rhode Islanders are not to be trifled with. This is a story worth remembering.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). The Senator from Maine.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1766 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Holte nomination?

Mr. COTTON. Mr. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLO-

BUCHAR), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

(Ms. MCSALLY assumed the Chair.)

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

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 35, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 145 Ex.]

YEAS—60

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Roberts
Brown	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Carper	Inhofe	Rubio
Cassidy	Isakson	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Coons	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	King	Sinema
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Tester
Cruz	Manchin	Thune
Daines	McConnell	Tillis
Durbin	McSally	Toomey
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—35

Baldwin	Heinrich	Sanders
Bennet	Hirono	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Booker	Leahy	Shaheen
Cantwell	Markey	Smith
Cardin	Menendez	Stabenow
Casey	Merkley	Udall
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murray	Warner
Feinstein	Peters	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Reed	Wyden
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Alexander	Harris	Warren
Capito	Klobuchar	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining votes in this series be 10 minutes in length.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Alston nomination?

Mr. PERDUE. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 146 Ex.]

YEAS—75

Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Bennet	Graham	Reed
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Roberts
Booker	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeben	Rosen
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Cardin	Isakson	Sasse
Carper	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Casey	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sinema
Coons	King	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Leahy	Tester
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	McSally	Van Hollen
Durbin	Moran	Warner
Enzi	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murphy	Wicker
Feinstein	Paul	Young
Fischer	Perdue	

NAYS—20

Baldwin	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Markey	Schumer
Cantwell	Menendez	Smith
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Udall
Duckworth	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Peters	

NOT VOTING—5

Alexander	Harris	Warren
Capito	Klobuchar	

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Hertling nomination?

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. 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 Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 147 Ex.]

YEAS—69

Baldwin	Gardner	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Perdue
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hawley	Reed
Boozman	Heinrich	Risch
Braun	Hoeben	Roberts
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Cardin	Inhofe	Rounds
Carper	Isakson	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Sasse
Collins	Jones	Scott (FL)
Coons	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	King	Sinema
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Leahy	Tester
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Manchin	Tillis
Durbin	McConnell	Toomey
Enzi	McSally	Warner
Ernst	Moran	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Murphy	Young

NAYS—27

Bennet	Hassan	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Booker	Markey	Shaheen
Brown	Menendez	Smith
Cantwell	Merkley	Stabenow
Casey	Murray	Udall
Cortez Masto	Peters	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Rosen	Warren
Gillibrand	Sanders	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Harris
Capito	Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The senior assistant 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 Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the District of Ohio, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 148 Ex.]

YEAS—89

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

NAYS—7

Blumenthal	Hirono	Warren
Booker	Markey	
Gillibrand	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Harris
Capito	Klobuchar

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 89, the nays are 7.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, June 11, all postcloture time on the Morrison nomination be considered expired; further, that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that

the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action. I further ask that following the disposition of the Morrison nomination, the Senate vote on the cloture motions for Calendar Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, and 49; finally, that if cloture is invoked on those nominations, the confirmation votes on the nominations occur at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Democratic leader, on Wednesday, June 12; and that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and 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.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL JAMES T. LOEBLEIN

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate RADM James T. Loeblein of the U.S. Navy on his outstanding service to our Nation as the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs from January 2017 to July 2019. During these 2 years, a period best described as one of constant change, he deftly led his team to execute with a lasting legacy of "precision and style."

Jim Loeblein was the Navy's lead advocate on Capitol Hill and had the challenging job of communicating with all 535 Members of Congress. He expertly handled our constituent inquiries and represented the Navy while balancing military, political, and budgetary priorities. His naval service is a lasting reminder that the United States remains the strongest maritime nation.

Rear Admiral Loeblein selflessly devoted the last 2 and a half years of his naval service ensuring our Nation's sailors were taken care of and represented faithfully in Congress. Specifically, Jim brilliantly led the response to the salient issues of this period: aircraft carrier purchases and overhauls, submarine procurement timelines, the rise of cyber warfare, the quality of on-base military housing—and the list goes on. Jim excelled in this role with his hallmark "precision and style."

Because of Jim's professionalism and friendly personality, he established warm and lasting relationships with our colleagues, garnering respect and admiration in both Chambers of Congress and on both sides of the aisle. He worked with us to broaden the Navy's

outreach beyond those members of defense committees. Jim's efforts, along with those of the Chief of Naval Operations, introduced the Navy to Senators who would not otherwise have had exposure to the great work our sailors are doing around the globe.

On behalf of my colleagues and the entire U.S. Senate, I want to personally thank RADM Jim Loeblein for his more than three decades of dedicated service to the Navy and our nation. He will be certainly missed. I also want to thank his wife Carol for her sacrifice during her own time in the Navy and for her continued, tremendous support to her husband. I wish them fair winds and following seas in his post-naval career, and I sincerely look forward to seeing him again in the future.

TRIBUTE TO RITA MEYER

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, this week in Wyoming, one of our finest will be recognized by the Wyoming GOP for a lifetime of service and leadership. I am privileged to tell my colleagues about Rita Meyer.

Rita honorably served our great country for more than 23 years in the U.S. military. She served as an enlisted airwoman before becoming an officer in the Wyoming Air National Guard. Rita is a combat veteran of both Operation Desert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom. In 1995, the Air National Guard brought Rita to D.C. to act as the strategic planning officer for the National Guard Bureau's counterdrug directorate.

Upon returning to Wyoming, Rita was appointed full-time comptroller for the Wyoming Air National Guard. Although eligible to retire from National Guard service in 2004, Rita answered the call and volunteered for an Active-Duty command in Southwest Asia. She was selected to serve as the 455th Air-lift Wing Expeditionary Mission Support Group commander at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan. She completed her tour in May 2005.

Having attained the rank of full colonel, Rita retired from her incredibly distinguished military career in November of 2007. Colonel Meyer was recognized for going above and beyond during her service by being awarded with the Legion of Merit, the Order of the Bayonet, and the Order of St. Barbara.

Although retired from the service, Rita would continue to give back to the Armed Forces. Colonel Meyer served as a member of my service academy nomination board. She also served as head of former Senator Malcolm Wallop's board. I can attest to how vital volunteers like Rita are to the process of nominating young men and women of Wyoming to West Point and the U.S. Naval, Merchant Marine, and Air Force Academies.

In addition to an outstanding military career, Rita is an exemplary scholar. Rita earned two degrees from the University of Wyoming: a bachelor

of arts in education and a bachelor of science in finance. She later earned a master of business administration in international business from Regis University, as well as a master's in national resource strategy from the National Defense University in Washington, DC.

Ultimately, the University of Wyoming would recognize Rita as outstanding alumnus in both colleges of business and education. It was also at the University of Wyoming in Laramie that Rita was appointed to the board of trustees.

Rita's distinguished career continued as chief of staff for Governor Jim Geringer. She was later elected as the State auditor in 2006 and served until 2011.

Building on her career in the military and State government, Rita took the lead of the largest public utility in Wyoming as vice-president-Wyoming for Rocky Mountain Power. As the company's only executive based in Wyoming, Rita oversees the utility's State business plan, customer service, and community relations. Rita's experience as a statesman proved to be valuable as she helps the company navigate regulatory and legislative issues. As Wyoming faces challenges in the ever-changing energy industry, we are fortunate to have a proven leader like Rita fighting for solutions.

While being incredibly busy in her life as a citizen soldier, public servant, and later as a corporate executive, Rita never let that get in the way of being a committed wife and mother. Rita married dentist Dr. Charles Meyer, a Rawlins, WY, native in 1977. Dr. Meyer served as a navy corpsman in the Solomon Islands during WWII. He passed away in 2011 after a long and distinguished career as a leader in dental health and education. Charlie and Rita were blessed with a son, Charles, Jr., who followed in his parent's footsteps by serving as an officer in the U.S. Navy. Charlie, his wife Jen, and their two children, Augusta Grace and John Charles, live in Maryland.

Rita is married to Stephen J. Miller of SJ Miller Associates in Cheyenne. Stephen, a senior private investigator with more than 35 years of experience in law enforcement, has a master's degree in public administration from the University of Wyoming.

Wyoming has benefited immensely from Rita Meyer's wisdom and leadership. We continue to look to Rita as the voice for veterans and civilians alike. My wife Bobbi and I are proud to have Rita as our friend, and folks all over Wyoming are fortunate because Rita set such a great example for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO JIM KURTH

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Jim Kurth for his 41 years of public service and congratulate him on his recent retirement.

On May 7, 1978, Mr. James Kurth was hired by the U.S. Forest Service as a biological technician having recently graduated with a degree in wildlife management from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. On Friday, May 31, Jim retired from public service, after a 41-year career, working mainly with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He ended his career after serving more than 4 years as the agency's deputy director for operations.

Jim's story is an inspiring example of dedication to the vital mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He grew up in Columbus, OH. He married his high school sweetheart. He picked a career in public service, quickly finding his way to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and moving his family across the country as he accepted positions at Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife Refuge, Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge in Florida, Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana, Seney National Wildlife Refuge in Michigan, and Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge in Rhode Island. From there, he jumped to Alaska where he became manager of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Nation's largest protected land area at nearly 20 million acres.

He left Alaska in 1999 and journeyed to the Nation's Capital, to take the position of deputy chief of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the world's largest system of protected lands and waters, including Maryland's Blackwater, Eastern Neck, and Patuxent National Wildlife Refuges. He served as deputy chief for 11 years and then chief for nearly 4 years before accepting the job as the Service's deputy director in 2015.

Former U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director Dan Ashe said, "Jim served as my Deputy twice. Once when I was Refuge Chief, and again when I was Director. He was fond of saying, 'It's better to have a Deputy than be a Deputy' but Jim was much more. He was a friend and mentor. The kind of person who would tell you what you needed to hear, not what you wanted to hear. His strength is his character and deep and authentic concern for the people who do the organization's work." A culture of character and integrity in an organization like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grows through the examples of principled conduct from those in positions of authority.

For 41 years, Jim Kurth served the American people. His legacy is in the legions of people whom he has mentored and in the millions of acres of habitat he has helped conserve for wildlife and for people.

On May 31, 2019, Jim Kurth retired from public service. We are better as a nation for his service, and we take a moment to celebrate his career and his example of public service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STILLMON WILLIS, JR.

• Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of First Lieutenant John Stillmon Willis, Jr.'s 100th birthday and to speak on his extraordinary life and accomplishments. Mr. Willis has served his Nation honorably, and put his life on the line for the values that we hold dear as Americans. For this, we are forever grateful.

Mr. Willis was born on June 2, 1919, and was raised in Doyline, LA. He attended Louisiana State University from 1937–1940 and graduated with a degree in agronomy. Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Willis, a member in the army infantry reserve as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army, volunteered for pilot training. He was then transferred to the Army Air Corps, in grade, as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 452nd Bomb group in Deopham Green Airbase in Atleborough in Norfolk, England. While there, he piloted a B-17 Flying Fortress and hit strategic targets in Germany and supported ground forces across Europe after the D-Day invasion. He would later be promoted to first lieutenant. After the fighting stopped, Mr. Willis credited the survival of his crew and himself to the fact that the "good Lord has his arms around them."

After the war, he worked in his father's lumber business for 20 years. Mr. Willis would go on to marry Lillian Mae Life and have one daughter, Martha Lou Willis, who gave them 3 grandchildren. The Willises enjoyed a beautiful 54 year marriage. Mr. Willis worked for another 20 years at his father-in-law's business, Webb Hardware, in Minden, LA. Mr. Willis recently celebrated his 100th birthday at St. John's Episcopal Church in Minden, where he has been a lifelong member.

It is because of his long list of accomplishments and beautiful life that we celebrate First Lieutenant John Stillmon Willis Jr.'s 100th birthday. We honor and thank him for a lifetime of service to our State and country and wish him the happiest of birthdays.●

RECOGNIZING BOYD CYCLING

• Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, as a member of U.S. Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, it is my honor to recognize a unique small business for its tremendous contributions to the local economy. Small businesses drive our Nation's economic expansion, generate lasting job growth, and encourage community development. This week, it is my honor to recognize Boyd Cycling of Greenville, SC, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Boyd Johnson, a former competitive cyclist, originally founded Boyd Cycling under the name Boyd Bikes in September of 2009. Charged by a mis-

sion of quality and service, Boyd set out to produce and sell various bike products in the Greenville area. About 3 months into the operation, Boyd's Bikes began to grow dramatically, and Boyd's wife Nicole joined as a partner of the business. Boyd and Nicole are a prime example of how a leap of faith, coupled with hard work, can pay off.

Boyd Bikes initially offered wheels, bike frames, handlebars, and other accessories, but the Johnsons quickly realized that their competitive advantage was their handcrafted wheels made out of carbon fiber and alloy. By 2011, Boyd and Nicole decided to focus directly on specializing in bike wheels and changed the name of the business to Boyd Cycling.

In addition to focusing on bike wheels, Boyd and Nicole decided to shake up their business model. Originally, Boyd Cycling focused primarily on direct-to-consumer sales. Wanting to expand their business, Boyd and Nicole reached out to the Spartanburg Area Small Business Development Center, SBDC, a resource partner of the U.S. Small Business Administration, and received business counseling and exporting advice. Eventually, Boyd Cycling began selling their products to bike shops around the country in addition to their own website. By staying committed to high quality and low pricing, the Johnsons have been able to avoid undercutting their retail clients while diversifying their income stream. In turn, this has enabled them to export their products globally and now currently distribute to over 15 countries.

A seasoned cyclist, Boyd spends time carefully designing each product the company offers. Once a product is developed, Boyd Cycling contracts manufacturing out to different firms domestically and internationally. Boyd maintains rigorous standards when contracting with every manufacturing firm that the company uses, making sure to implement quality controls on materials and construction methods.

Boyd Cycling's dedication to quality has not gone unnoticed. They have received national media coverage, excellent customer reviews, and numerous awards. In 2017 and 2019, Boyd and Nicole were named the U.S. Small Business Administration's Exporter of the Year for South Carolina. This award recognizes small business owners for their success and commitment to exporting goods or services. Boyd Cycling also supports various philanthropies in their community including Meals on Wheels, the Alzheimers Foundation, the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society, Miracle Hill, Upstate Forever, and Global Bike. Their community involvement has been a key to their success as Greenville has become a bustling hub for the recreational biking community.

Boyd and Nicole truly embody the entrepreneurial and community spirit. From its humble beginnings, Boyd has grown into a respectable player in the industry while maintaining a commitment to customer service and product

quality. I am honored to recognize the Johnsons and the entire team at Boyd Cycling as the Senate Small Business of the Week. You make South Carolina proud, and I look forward to watching your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 988. An act to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments.

H.R. 1237. An act to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1716. An act 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.

H.R. 1921. An act to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 988. An act to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1237. An act to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1716. An act 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; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1921. An act to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 6. An act to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes.

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-1583. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities (HSACU) Certification Process" (RIN0524-AA39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 4, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1584. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year 2020 Operational Energy Budget Certification Report"; to the Committees on Armed Services; and Appropriations.

EC-1585. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Brand Name or Equal" ((RIN0750-AJ50) (DFARS Case 2017-D040)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1586. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Foreign Commercial Satellite Services and Certain Items on the Commerce Control List" ((RIN0750-AJ82) (DFARS Case 2018-D020)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1587. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Applicability of Inflation Adjustment of Acquisition-Related Thresholds" ((RIN0750-AJ85) (DFARS Case 2018-D023)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 3, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1588. A communication from the Senior Attorney-Advisor, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Right-of-Way and Real Estate; Correction" (RIN2125-AF77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 4, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1589. A communication from the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties semiannual report for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2018 (April 1, 2018-September 30, 2018); to the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; the Judiciary; and Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-1590. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 and FY 2017 Report to Congress on Contract Funding of Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act

Awards"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-1591. A communication from the Acting Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Rescission of Several Model Forms and Disclosures Issued Pursuant the Fair Credit Reporting Act" (16 CFR Parts 640, 680, and 698) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 31, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 832. A bill to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865 (Rept. No. 116-45).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 1275. A bill to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-46).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRIS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1754. A bill to provide Medicaid assistance to individuals and families affected by a disaster or emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1755. A bill to ensure that older adults and individuals with disabilities are prepared for disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1756. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the tolling of the statute of limitations with regard to certain offenses committed by the President of the United States during or prior to tenure in office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1757. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 1758. A bill to extend a repayment contract relating to the Purgatoire River Water Conservancy District and to authorize the District to develop an excess capacity contract to offset repayment costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1759. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis,

Indiana, as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. RUSCH, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. DAINES):
S. 1760. A bill to modernize the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1761. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modernize certain forms and surveys of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1762. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to provide the Attorney General with greater authority to promote enforcement and disclosure requirements for agents of foreign principals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 1763. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the issuance of exempt facility bonds for qualified carbon dioxide capture facilities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KING, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1764. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in the correctional and detention facilities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 1765. A bill to sustain economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. REED):

S. 1766. A bill to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1767. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any inclined sleeper for infants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1768. A bill to clarify that noncommercial species found entirely within the borders of a single State are not interstate commerce or subject to regulation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 or any other provision of law enacted as an exercise of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1769. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an offshore wind career

training grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1770. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 240. A resolution relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BURR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 241. A resolution designating May 2019 as "Older Americans Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 242. A resolution designating June 15, 2019, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 243. A resolution requesting information on Saudi Arabia's human rights practices in Yemen pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 92

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

S. 182

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 182, a bill to prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from New

Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 239, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 284

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 284, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 286

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 286, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 342

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 342, a bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve and encourage innovation in international education, and for other purposes.

S. 351

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 351, a bill to prohibit Federal funding of State firearm ownership databases, and for other purposes.

S. 373

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 373, a bill to provide for the retention and service of transgender individuals in the Armed Forces.

S. 427

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 427, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) 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. 475

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent catastrophic out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

S. 477

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 477, a bill to authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a Climate Change Education Program, and for other purposes.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) 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. 480

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 480, a bill to require an unclassified interagency report on the political influence operations of the Government of China and the Communist Party of China with respect to the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 504

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize The American Legion to determine the requirements for membership in The American Legion, and for other purposes.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the benefits and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 598

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 598, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase certain funeral benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to designate Venezuela under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of Venezuela to be eligible for temporary protected status under such section.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 703

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 703, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to address health, safety, and environmental hazards at private military housing units, to prohibit the payment by members of the Armed Forces of deposits or other fees relating to such housing units, and for other purposes.

S. 762

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) 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. 775

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

S. 814

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 814, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes.

S. 827

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to designate certain National Forest System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 852, a bill to provide for the consideration of a definition of anti-Semitism for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities.

S. 857

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 857, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount of special pension for Medal of Honor recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 867

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) 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. 875

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 875, a bill to provide for the reporting to State and local law enforcement authorities of cases in which the national instant criminal background check system indicates that a firearm has been sought to be acquired by a prohibited person, so that authorities may pursue criminal charges under State law, and to ensure that the Department of Justice reports to Congress on prosecutions secured against prohibited persons who attempt to acquire a firearm.

S. 901

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to support individuals with younger onset Alzheimer's disease.

S. 952

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 952, a bill to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may not prevent a State or Federal correctional facility from utilizing jamming equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 997

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1002

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1002, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to increase usage of the Federal student loan income-based repayment plan and improve repayment options for borrowers, and for other purposes.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to limit the use of funds for kinetic military operations in or against Iran.

S. 1122

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1122, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to promote democracy and human rights in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 1195

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1195, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumption relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 1337

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1337, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish an Office of Correctional Education, and for other purposes.

S. 1354

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1354, a bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes.

S. 1374

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1374, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr.

GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections for health insurance consumers from surprise billing.

S. 1543

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1543, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that floor plan financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers.

S. 1564

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1564, a bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes.

S. 1565

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1565, a bill to establish a Corps of Engineers Flood Control Civilian Advisory Council, and for other purposes.

S. 1571

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 1571, a bill to remove fish and wildlife as an authorized purpose of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System and to make flood control the highest priority of authorized purposes of the System, and for other purposes.

S. 1572

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional reporting on crime and harm that occurs during student participation in programs of study abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 1575

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1575, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to make available to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention copies of consular reports of death of United States citizens, and for other purposes.

S. 1625

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1625, a bill to promote the deploy-

ment of commercial fifth-generation mobile networks and the sharing of information with communications providers in the United States regarding security risks to the networks of those providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1634

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1665

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1665, a bill to modify the procedures for issuing special recreation permits for certain public land units, and for other purposes.

S. 1667

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. 1706

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1706, a bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to encourage the increased use of performance contracting in Federal facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1715

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1715, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to all Gold Star Families in recognition of their sacrifice and service to the United States.

S. 1728

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1728, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to sell the Alzheimer's semipostal stamp for 6 additional years.

S. 1733

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1733, a bill to limit the separation of children from their parents or legal guardians, to limit the detention of families and children, to provide unaccompanied alien children with access to counsel, to increase the number of immigration judges and support staff, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 27

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr.

LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 27, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Australia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 28

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 29

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 29, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 30

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 30, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 31

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 31, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 33

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 33, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 34

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 34, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 35, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the pro-

posed foreign military sale to the United Arab Emirates of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 36

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 36, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of France of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 38

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 38, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of certain defense articles, including technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 40

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to India, Israel, Republic of Korea, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of certain defense articles, including technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 41

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 41, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the Government of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 42

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 42, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of certain

defense articles, including technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 44

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 44, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed retransfer of certain defense articles from the United Arab Emirates to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

S.J. RES. 45

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 46

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 46, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the United Arab Emirates certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 47

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 47, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 48, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the United Arab Emirates certain defense articles and services.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 99

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor 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. 184

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 184, a resolution condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka, offering sincere condolences to the victims, to their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka.

S. RES. 189

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 189, a resolution condemning all forms of antisemitism.

S. RES. 235

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 235, a resolution designating June 12, 2019, as "Women Veterans Appreciation Day".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. REED):

S. 1766. A bill to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise this evening to introduce legislation with my friend and colleague from Delaware, Senator CHRIS COONS, called the Reach Every Mother and Child Act of 2019. I am delighted to say that we have 22 bipartisan cosponsors for our initiative. Our legislation would make it the policy of the United States to lead an effort to end preventable deaths of mothers, newborns, and young children in the developing world by the year 2030.

Due in part to American leadership and generosity, many lives have already been saved. Since 1990, the annual number of deaths of children under the age of 5 has been cut in half. Nevertheless, far too many mothers, newborns, and young children under the age of 5 still succumb to disease and malnutrition that could easily have been prevented.

Every day, approximately 800 women die from preventable causes that are related to pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, more than 15,000 children under the age of 5 die every day from treatable conditions, such as prematurity, pneumonia, and diarrhea, with malnutrition being the underlying cause in nearly half of those deaths.

Our bill aims to reach these mothers and children with simple, proven, cost-effective interventions that we know will help them survive. A concentrated effort could end preventable maternal and child deaths worldwide by the year 2030. However, continued American leadership and support from the international community are critical to success.

To achieve this ambitious goal, our bill would require the implementation of a strategy to scale up the most effective interventions to save as many lives as possible. This idea is central to our bill. We do not have to guess at what interventions will work. The reality is that more than 15,000 children die each day of conditions that we know how to treat right now. These lifesaving interventions include clean birthing practices, vaccines, nutritional supplements, handwashing with soap, and other basic needs that remain elusive for far too many women and children in developing countries. This is what must change.

In addition, our bill would establish a Maternal and Child Survival Coordinator at the USAID, who would focus on implementing the 5-year strategy and verifying that the most effective interventions are being scaled up in target countries.

The bill would improve government efficiency across several agencies that would collaborate with the Coordinator to identify and promote the most effective treatments to end preventable maternal and child deaths globally. To promote transparency and greater accountability, our bill would also require detailed public reporting on progress toward implementing this strategy.

Finally, our legislation would encourage the USAID to help pay for successful programs that are run by non-governmental entities. The message that we want to send to all of our partners in the private sector, the non-profit sector, the faith community, and in local and international civil society groups is this: If you can figure out an effective way to increase the likelihood that mothers and their children will survive childbirth in those first 5 vulnerable years of life, we want to acknowledge your contributions.

We realize that the government does not have all of the answers and that if we and our partners in the private sector all work together, whether they be nonprofits, foundations, the faith community, local and international government-sponsored organizations, or civil society groups, we can solve this problem.

Improving the health and well-being of mothers and children around the world have far-reaching social and economic benefits as well. The USAID estimates and identifies examples of the return on our investments in numerous priority countries. For example, in Afghanistan, Haiti, Liberia, Nepal, South Sudan, Rwanda, and Yemen, the USAID estimates that its health in-

vestments may yield a 9-to-1 return in economic and societal benefits by the year 2035.

The USAID also estimates its return on investment in the form of resources mobilized, which is a measure based on additional dollar investments that are made by country governments or local organizations or by cost savings within a health system from increased efficiencies. In Senegal, for example, the USAID estimates \$204 million in resources mobilized by 2025, which is a 656-to-1 return on the USAID's investment. In India, it estimates that a \$25.5 billion investment by the year 2025 is a striking nearly 3,000-to-1 return on the USAID's investment.

Other bipartisan initiatives, such as the successful President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, which was started by President George W. Bush, demonstrate that results-driven interventions can turn the tide for global health challenges. In applying lessons learned from past initiatives, our bill would provide the focus and the tools necessary to accelerate progress toward a goal that we should all be able to embrace, which is to end preventable maternal and child deaths.

I urge my colleagues to join with Senator COONS and me and our 22 cosponsors in supporting this legislation that will literally save the lives of mothers and children around the world by doing what we know works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1770. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

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

S. 1770

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 "Resilience Investment, Support, and Expansion from Trauma Act" or the "RISE from Trauma Act".

TITLE I—COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING

SEC. 101. TRAUMA-RELATED COORDINATING BODIES.

Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520A (42 U.S.C. 290bb-32) the following:

"SEC. 520B. TRAUMA-RELATED COORDINATING BODIES TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY TRAUMA.

"(a) GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary, shall award grants to State, county, local, or Indian tribe or tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act) or nonprofit private entities for demonstration projects to enable such entities to act as coordinating bodies to address community trauma.

“(2) AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall award such grants in amounts of not more than \$4,000,000.

“(3) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award such grants for periods of 4 years.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall include 1 or more representatives of each of the categories described in paragraph (2).

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The categories referred to in paragraph (1) are—

“(A) governmental agencies, such as public health, human services, or child welfare agencies, that conduct activities to screen, assess, provide services or referrals, prevent, or provide treatment to support infants, children, youth, and their families as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

“(B) faculty or qualified staff at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965) or representatives of a member of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, in an area related to screening, assessment, service provision or referral, prevention, or treatment to support infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

“(C) hospitals, health care clinics, or other health care institutions, such as mental health and substance use treatment facilities;

“(D) criminal justice representatives related to adults and juveniles, which may include law enforcement or judicial or court employees;

“(E) local educational agencies or agencies responsible for early childhood education programs, which may include Head Start and Early Head Start agencies;

“(F) community-based faith, human services, or social services organizations, including providers of after-school programs, home visiting programs, agencies that serve victims of domestic and family violence and child sexual abuse, or programs to prevent or address the impact of violence and addiction; and

“(G) the general public, including individuals who have experienced trauma.

“(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—In order for an entity to be eligible to receive the grant under this section, the representatives included in the entity shall, collectively, have professional training and expertise concerning childhood trauma and evidence-based, evidence-informed, and promising best practices to prevent and mitigate the impact of exposure to trauma.

“(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information describing how the coordinating body funded under the grant will continue its activities after the end of the grant period.

“(d) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to entities proposing to serve communities that have faced high rates of community trauma, including from intergenerational poverty, civil unrest, discrimination, or oppression, which may include an evaluation of—

“(1) an age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths that is above the national overdose mortality rate, as determined by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

“(2) an age-adjusted rate of violence-related (or intentional) injury deaths that is above the national average, as determined by

the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(e) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity that receives a grant under this section to act as a coordinating body shall use the grant funds—

“(1) to bring together stakeholders who provide or use services in, or have expertise concerning, covered settings to identify community needs and resources related to services to prevent or address the impact of trauma, and to build on any needs assessments conducted by organizations or groups represented on the coordinating body;

“(2)(A) to collect data, on indicators specified by the Secretary, that covers multiple covered settings; and

“(B) to use the data to identify unique community challenges and barriers, gaps in services, and high-need areas, related to services to prevent or address the impact of trauma;

“(3) to build awareness, skills, and leadership (including through trauma-informed training and public outreach campaigns) related to implementing the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271) (referred to in this subsection as the ‘developed best practices’); and

“(4) to develop a strategic plan that identifies—

“(A) policy goals and coordination opportunities (including coordination in applying for grants) relating to implementing the developed best practices; and

“(B) a comprehensive, integrated approach for the entity and its members to prevent and mitigate the impact of exposure to trauma in the community, and to assist the community in healing from existing and prior exposure to trauma.

“(f) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds and private funds expended to provide trauma-related coordination activities.

“(g) EVALUATION.—At the end of the period for which grants are awarded under this section, the Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the activities carried out under each grant under this section. In conducting the evaluation, the Secretary shall assess the outcomes of the grant activities carried out by each grant recipient.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

“(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘covered setting’ means the settings in which individuals may come into contact with infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including schools, hospitals, settings where health care providers, including primary care and pediatric providers, provide services, early childhood education and care settings, home visiting settings, after-school program facilities, child welfare agency facilities, public health agency facilities, mental health treatment facilities, substance use treatment facilities, faith-based institutions, domestic violence agencies, child advocacy centers, homeless services system facilities, refugee services system facilities, juvenile justice system facilities, law enforcement agency facilities, Healthy Marriage Promotion or Responsible Fatherhood service settings, child support service settings, and service settings focused on individuals eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.”.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP PILOT FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED OR ARE AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING TRAUMA.

Section 526 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (42 U.S.C. 12301 note) is amended—

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

“(4) ‘To improve outcomes for infants, children, and youth, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma’ means to increase the rate at which individuals who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including those who are low-income, homeless, involved with the child welfare system, involved in the juvenile justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution and live in a community that has faced acute or long-term exposure to substantial discrimination, historical oppression, intergenerational poverty, civil unrest, a high rate of violence or drug overdose deaths, achieve success in meeting educational, employment, health, developmental, community reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “FISCAL YEAR 2014” and inserting “FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2024”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(C) by striking “Federal agencies” and inserting the following:

“(1) DISCONNECTED YOUTH PILOTS.—Federal agencies”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE PILOTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act or any appropriations Act for any of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall:

“(i) be designed to improve outcomes for infants, children, and youth, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma; and

“(ii) involve Federal programs targeted on infants, children, and youth, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In making funds available under this paragraph, a Federal agency shall give priority to entities that receive grants under section 520B of the Public Health Service Act.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(B) in subparagraph (F), by inserting before the semicolon “, including the age range for such population”; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

SEC. 103. NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

(a) SERVICE-LEARNING.—Section 113(a)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12525(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “, and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) information describing how the applicant will give priority, in reviewing applications under subsection (b), to entities that propose service-learning programs in communities with high levels of trauma (as defined in section 520B of the Public Health Service Act).”.

(b) **AMERICORPS RECRUITMENT.**—Section 130(b)(5) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12582(b)(5)) is amended by inserting after “and women,” the following: “and to give priority (to the maximum extent practicable) to recruitment of participants from communities with high levels of trauma (as defined in section 520B of the Public Health Service Act).”.

(c) **AMERICORPS STATE PROGRAMS.**—Section 130(c) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12582(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) In the case of a State or territory described in section 129(e), an assurance that the State or territory, in distributing grant funds made available under that section, will give priority to entities proposing national service programs that are related to the provision of trauma-informed services in communities with high levels of trauma (as defined in section 520B of the Public Health Service Act).”.

(d) **AMERICORPS COMPETITIVE PROGRAMS.**—Section 133(d)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12585(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) national service programs that are related to the provision of trauma-informed services in communities with high levels of trauma (as defined in section 520B of the Public Health Service Act).”.

SEC. 104. HOSPITAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE READMISSIONS.

Section 911 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **HOSPITAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE READMISSIONS.**—

“(1) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Agency, shall award grants to eligible entities to evaluate hospital-based interventions to reduce subsequent readmissions of patients that present at a hospital after overdosing, attempting suicide, or suffering violent injury or abuse.

“(2) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection and entity shall—

“(A) be a hospital or health system (including health systems operated by Indian tribes or tribal organizations as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act); and

“(B) submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, which shall include demonstrated experience furnishing successful hospital-based trauma interventions to improve outcomes for patients presenting after overdosing, attempting suicide, or suffering violent injury or abuse.

“(3) **USE OF FUNDS.**—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant under this subsection to test and evaluate hospital-based trauma-informed interventions for patients who present at hospitals with drug overdoses, suicide attempts, and violent injuries (such as domestic violence or intentional penetrating wounds, including gunshots and stabbings) to provide comprehensive education, screening, counseling, discharge planning, skills building, and long-term case management services to prevent hospital readmission, injury, and improve health and safety outcomes. Such interventions may be furnished in coordination or partnership with qualified community-based organizations and may include or incorporate the best practices developed under

section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271).

“(4) **QUALITY MEASURES.**—An entity that receive a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary a report on the data and outcomes developed under the grant, including any quality measures developed to prevent hospital readmissions for the patients served under the program involved.”.

SEC. 105. SUPPORTING AT-RISK AND TRAUMA-EXPOSED STUDENTS WITH ARTS OPPORTUNITIES.

Section 5(c) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 954(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (10), the following:

“(11) projects, programs, and workshops that provide therapy and creative expression opportunities through the arts for children, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.”.

SEC. 106. ENSURING PARITY FOR INFANT, EARLY CHILDHOOD, AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH.

Part K of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 29011 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 550 (42 U.S.C. 290ee-10), relating to sobriety treatment and recovery teams, as section 598; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 599. INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL HEALTH PARITY.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education, shall award grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, States to ensure that health insurance issuers in the State comply with section 2726, as such section applies to infant and early childhood mental and behavioral health.

“(b) **USE OF GRANT.**—A State shall use amounts received under a grant or cooperative agreement under this section to—

“(1) establish clear guidelines for parity compliance for infant and early childhood mental health that are evidence-based;

“(2) align parity compliance with best practices for meeting an infant’s Individualized Family Service Plan under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or a preschool aged child’s Individualized Education Plan under part B of such Act, as well as providing Coordinated Early Intervening Services under part B of such Act to preschool age children;

“(3) engage with health insurance issuers to ensure that they comply with the guidelines promulgated and other provisions of section 2726, as such section applies to infant and early childhood mental health;

“(4) ensure health insurance issuer compliance through audits, market conduct examinations, secret shopper programs, or other means;

“(5) share learnings with other States who receive grants under this section; and

“(6) submit a report to the Secretary, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Education, on findings, actions, recommendations, and any such other information as such Secretaries shall require.

“(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 107. STREAMLINING AND COORDINATING TRAUMA GRANT FUNDING.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordina-

tion with the Task Force created under section 7132 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271), shall review the Federal grant programs and funding streams with relevance or potential to furnish the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of such Act for preventing and mitigating the impact of trauma, and issue guidance to agencies on the following:

(1) Aligning measurement, reporting, and timelines for Federal funds used to address community trauma.

(2) Leveraging different Federal funding streams to enable effective data sharing, integration, and privacy to support coordination for addressing community trauma.

(3) Consistency in eligibility requirements and enrollment pathways for Federal funding to facilitate strategies for addressing community trauma.

(4) Support for community-level planning activities that advance the overall policy goals of each Federal funding stream.

(5) Modeling the long-term budgetary benefits of preventing or mitigating community trauma.

(6) The inclusion of trauma impact statements within relevant grants focused on serving children and families.

SEC. 108. MEASURING SAVINGS FROM TRAUMA-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS.

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and in coordination with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of Labor, shall conduct a review and analysis of the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271) (referred to in this section as the “developed best practices”) that can be furnished through a Federal grant or health insurance program to prevent and mitigate the impact of trauma among infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, and identify those practices which hold the most promise to reduce long-term costs and spending associated with children, including health care and child welfare costs.

(b) **CONDUCT OF REVIEW.**—In conducting the review and analysis under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary may—

(1) solicit public input on the review design, findings, and conclusions; and

(2) examine methods for evaluating whether the developed best practices were effectively implemented and the predicted outcomes and savings are likely to be achieved, which may include competency and testing approaches, and performance or outcome measures.

(c) **UPDATES.**—The set of best practices identified under subsection (a) as holding promise to reduce costs shall be updated at regular intervals.

(d) **EVALUATING LONG-TERM SAVINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERVENTIONS.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the Federal budget over 20 years, including an appropriate discount rate, associated with the effective implementation of the interventions identified in subsection (a), when applied in a representative population of children participating in all such appropriate Federal grant or health insurance programs in a given year, and update these determinations at least every 5 years.

TITLE II—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. DIVERSITY TRAINING FOR INDIVIDUALS FROM COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED HIGH LEVELS OF TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, OR ADDICTION.

Part B of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 742. INDIVIDUALS FROM COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED HIGH LEVELS OF TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, OR ADDICTION.

“In carrying out activities under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that emphasis is provided on the recruitment of individuals from communities that have experienced high levels of trauma, violence, or addiction and that appropriate activities under this part are carried out in partnership with community-based organizations that have expertise in addressing such challenges to enhance service delivery.”.

SEC. 202. FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.

Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) \$360,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 203. INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CLINICAL WORKFORCE.

Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 399V-7. INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CLINICAL WORKFORCE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Associate Administrator of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, shall establish an Infant and Early Childhood Clinical Mental Health Leadership Program to award grants to eligible entities to establish training institutes and centers of excellence for infant and early childhood clinical mental health.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) be—

“(A) an institution of higher education as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965; or

“(B) be a hospital with affiliation with such an institution of higher education, or a State professional medical society or association of infant mental health demonstrating an affiliation or partnership with such an institution of higher education; and

“(2) submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(c) USE OF GRANT.—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant under this section to establish statewide training institutes or centers of excellence for licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, licensed marriage and family therapists, clinical psychologists, child psychiatrists, school psychologists, nurses, and developmental and behavioral pediatricians on infant and early childhood clinical mental health, with an emphasis on screening, assessment, service provision or referral, prevention, and treatment for infants and children who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, as well as prevention of secondary trauma, through—

“(1) the provision of community-based training and supervision in evidence-based assessment, diagnosis, and treatment, which may be conducted through partnership with qualified community-based organizations;

“(2) the development of graduate education training tracks;

“(3) the provision of scholarships and stipends, including to enhance recruitment from under-represented populations in the mental health workforce; and

“(4) the provision of mid-career training to develop the capacity of existing health practitioners.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 204. TRAUMA-INFORMED TEACHING AND SCHOOL LEADERSHIP.

(a) PARTNERSHIP GRANTS.—Section 202 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(6)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) through (K) as subparagraphs (I) through (L), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

“(H) how the partnership will prepare general education and special education teachers, including early childhood educators, to support positive learning outcomes and social and emotional development for students who have experienced trauma (including students who are involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems or runaway or homeless youth) and in alternative education settings in which high populations of youth with trauma exposure may learn (including settings for correctional education, juvenile justice, pregnant and parenting students, or youth who have re-entered school after a period of absence due to dropping out);”;

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(A)(i)—

(A) in subclause (II), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating subclause (III) as subclause (IV); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (II) the following:

“(III) such teachers, including early childhood educators, to adopt evidence-based approaches for improving behavior (such as positive behavior interventions and supports and restorative justice), supporting social and emotional learning, mitigating the effects of trauma, improving the learning environment in the school, preventing secondary trauma, compassion fatigue, and burnout, and for alternatives to suspensions, expulsions, corporal punishment, referrals to law enforcement, and other actions that remove students from the learning environment; and”;

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

“(7) TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE AND WORK IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION SETTINGS.—Developing the teaching skills of prospective and, as applicable, new, early childhood, elementary school, and secondary school teachers to adopt evidence-based trauma-informed teaching strategies—

“(A) to—

“(i) recognize the signs of trauma and its impact on learning;

“(ii) maximize student engagement and promote the social and emotional development of students; and

“(iii) implement alternative practices to suspension and expulsion that do not remove students from the learning environment; and

“(B) including programs training teachers, including early childhood educators, to work with students with exposure to traumatic events (including students involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems or runaway and homeless youth) and in alternative academic settings for youth unable to participate in a traditional public school program in which high populations of students with trauma exposure may learn (such as students involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems, pregnant and parenting students, runaway and homeless students, and other youth who have re-entered school after a period of absence due to dropping out).”.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—Section 203(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022b(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) to eligible partnerships that have a high-quality proposal for trauma training programs for general education and special education teachers, including early childhood educators.”.

(c) GRANTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 202(f)(1)(B) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022a(f)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (v), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (vi), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) identify students who have experienced trauma and connect those students with appropriate school-based or community-based interventions and services.”.

SEC. 205. TOOLS FOR FRONT-LINE PROVIDERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with appropriate stakeholders with subject matter expertise which may include the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, shall carry out activities to develop accessible and easily understandable toolkits for use by front-line service providers (including teachers, early childhood educators, school leaders, mentors, social workers, counselors, faith leaders, first responders, kinship caregivers) for appropriately identifying, responding to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma. Front-line service providers may also include programs focused on adults whose children or who themselves have experienced trauma, including programs related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood, child support, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. Such toolkits shall incorporate best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271), and include actions to build a safe, stable, and nurturing environment for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of secondary trauma, compassion fatigue, and burnout among such front-line service providers.

SEC. 206. CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE INITIATIVE.

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART OO—CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND ADDICTION INITIATIVE

“SEC. 3051. GRANTS TO IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE USE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act), and nonprofit organizations to reduce violence and substance use by preventing exposure to trauma, violence, or substance use and identifying and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, exposed to trauma, violence, or substance use.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant under subsection (a) may be used to implement trauma-informed policies and practices that support infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, by—

“(1) building public awareness and education, and improving policies and practices;

“(2) providing training, tools and resources to develop the skills and capacity of parents (including foster parents), adult guardians, and professionals who interact directly with infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, in an organized or professional setting, including through the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271); and

“(3) providing technical assistance to communities, organizations, and public agencies on how to prevent and mitigate the impact of exposure to trauma, violence, and substance use.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$11,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

SEC. 207. ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT CHILD AND YOUTH TRAUMA COORDINATING CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall establish a National Law Enforcement Child and Youth Trauma Coordinating Center (referred to in this section as the “Center”) to provide assistance to adult- and juvenile-serving State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies (including those operated by Indian tribes and tribal organizations as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act) in interacting with infants, children, and youth who have been exposed to violence or other trauma, and their families as appropriate.

(2) AGE RANGE.—The Center shall determine the age range of infants, children, and youth to be covered by the activities of the Center.

(b) DUTIES.—The Center shall provide assistance to adult- and juvenile-serving State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies by—

(1) disseminating information on the best practices for law enforcement officers, which may include best practices based on evidence-based and evidence-informed models from programs of the Department of Justice and the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271), such as—

(A) models developed in partnership with national law enforcement organizations, Indian tribes, or clinical researchers; and

(B) models that include—

(i) trauma-informed approaches to conflict resolution, information gathering, forensic interviewing, de-escalation, and crisis intervention training;

(ii) early interventions that link child and youth witnesses and victims, and their families as appropriate, to age-appropriate trauma-informed services; and

(iii) preventing and supporting officers who experience secondary trauma;

(2) providing professional training and technical assistance; and

(3) awarding grants under subsection (c).

(c) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Center, may award grants to State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies or to multi-disciplinary consortia to—

(A) enhance the awareness of best practices for trauma-informed responses to infants, children, and youth who have been exposed to violence or other trauma, and their families as appropriate; and

(B) provide professional training and technical assistance in implementing the best practices described in subparagraph (A).

(2) APPLICATION.—Any State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may require.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant awarded under this subsection may be used to—

(A) provide training to law enforcement officers on best practices, including how to identify and appropriately respond to early signs of trauma and violence exposure when interacting with infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate; and

(B) establish, operate, and evaluate a referral and partnership program with trauma-informed clinical mental health, substance use, health care, or social service professionals in the community in which the law enforcement agency serves.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General—

(1) \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to award grants under subsection (c); and

(2) \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 for other activities of the Center.

SEC. 208. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH REPORT ON TRAUMA.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to trauma (including trauma that stems from child abuse, exposure to violence, addiction and substance use, and toxic stress) and the implications of trauma for infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate. Such report shall include—

(1) the comprehensive research agenda of the National Institutes of Health with respect to trauma;

(2) the capacity, expertise, and review mechanisms of the National Institutes of Health with respect to the evaluation and examination of research proposals related to child trauma, including coordination across institutes and centers and inclusion of trauma impact statements within relevant grants focused on serving children and families;

(3) the relevance of trauma to other diseases, outcomes, and domains;

(4) strategies to link and analyze data from multiple independent sources, including child welfare, health care (including mental health care), law enforcement, and education systems, to enhance research efforts and improve health outcomes;

(5) the efficacy of existing interventions, including clinical treatment methods, child- and family-focused prevention models, and community-based approaches, in mitigating the effects of experiencing trauma and improving health and societal outcomes; and

(6) identification of gaps in understanding in the field of trauma and areas of greatest need for further research related to trauma.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. LLOYD JOHN OGILVIE, FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 240

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, earned degrees from Lake Forest College and Garrett Theological Seminary and pursued postgraduate studies at New College of the University of Edinburgh in Scotland;

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie served as a Presbyterian minister throughout his life in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and California;

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie authored many books and hosted nationally syndicated radio and television ministry;

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie became the 61st Senate Chaplain on March 11, 1995, and faithfully served the Senate for eight years as Senate Chaplain: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Chaplain of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—DESIGNATING MAY 2019 AS “OLDER AMERICANS MONTH”

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BURR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 241

Whereas President John F. Kennedy first designated May as “Senior Citizens Month” in 1963;

Whereas, in 1963, only approximately 17,000,000 individuals living in the United States were age 65 or older, approximately 1/3 of those individuals lived in poverty, and few programs existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2018, there were more than 52,431,193 individuals age 65 or older in the United States, and those individuals accounted for 16 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas approximately 10,000 individuals in the United States turn age 65 each day;

Whereas, in 2019, more than 9,056,000 veterans of the Armed Forces are age 65 or older;

Whereas older individuals in the United States rely on Federal programs, such as programs under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (including the Medicare program under title XVIII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and the Medicaid program under title XIX of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.)), for financial security and high-quality affordable health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides—

(1) supportive services to help individuals in the United States who are age 60 or older maintain maximum independence in the homes and communities of those individuals; and

(2) funding for programs, including nutrition services, transportation, and care management, to assist more than 11,000,000 older individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, compared to older individuals in the United States in past generations, older

individuals in the United States in 2019 are working longer, living longer, and enjoying healthier, more active, and more independent lifestyles;

Whereas, in 2018, an estimated 5,976,000 individuals in the United States age 65 or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to mentorship and civic engagement; and

Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—

(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of those individuals; and

(2) ensure the continued safety and well-being of those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of the older individuals;

(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2019, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 242

Whereas, as of 2016, there were approximately 52,400,000 individuals in the United States age 65 or older, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census projects that, by 2030, 1 in every 5 individuals in the United States, or 20.6 percent of the population of the United States, will be age 65 or older;

Whereas the population of aging individuals in the United States has steadily increased over the past century;

Whereas elder abuse can come in many different forms, often manifesting as physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, and social media abuse;

Whereas the Federal Government estimates that more than 1 in 10 individuals in the United States (approximately 5,000,000 people) over the age of 60 experience abuse each year, and many of them experience abuse in multiple forms, according to the American Journal of Public Health;

Whereas elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, and isolation are 4 to 10 times more likely to become the victims of abuse than those without disabilities, according to geriatric medical research at

Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois;

Whereas close to 50 percent of elderly individuals suffering from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States are unidentified and unreported because of an inability to report or a fear of reporting;

Whereas only 1 in 23.5 cases of elder abuse are reported to the authorities, including 1 in 44 cases of financial abuse and 1 in 57 cases of neglect, according to Weill Cornell Medical Center;

Whereas at least \$2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation, according to the Government Accountability Office;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas approximately 1 in 3 people in the United States cared for an elderly parent, spouse, or loved one between 2011 and 2017, according to the Centers for Disease Control;

Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die before older adults of the same age who are not abused, according to the Surgeon General;

Whereas there is evidence of an increase in elder abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation linked to individuals with opioid addiction, according to the Administration for Community Living, the Elder Justice Coalition, the Center for Gerontology at Virginia Tech, and the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.) was signed into law on October 18, 2017, but there is still more that can be done to stop elder abuse;

Whereas financial abuse of older adults has consistently been 1 of the top 10 complaints made each year to the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate;

Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention;

Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work together on the Federal, State, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

Whereas 2019 is the 14th anniversary of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2019, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”;;

(2) recognizes those individuals who originated World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, which brings much needed attention around the globe to the issue of elder abuse;

(3) recognizes judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, long-term care ombudsmen, social workers, health care providers, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse; and

(4) encourages members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—

(A) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and

(B) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES IN YEMEN PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 243

Resolved,

SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES IN YEMEN.

(a) STATEMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, the Secretary of State shall, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a statement, prepared with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser, with respect to Saudi Arabia.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) All available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or members of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen, including the denial of the right to life in the context of the armed conflict in Yemen caused by indiscriminate or disproportionate operations.

(2) A description of the steps the United States Government has taken—

(A) to promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's activities in Yemen and discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights; and

(B) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from, such practices.

(3) An assessment, notwithstanding any such practices, whether extraordinary circumstances exist that necessitate a continuation of security assistance for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and, if so, a description of the circumstances and the extent to which the assistance should be continued (subject to such conditions as Congress may impose under section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304)).

(4) Other information, including—

(A) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance, as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)), will be used in Yemen;

(B) a description of the violations of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (AECA), as noted in the Secretary of State's certification to Congress pursuant to section 1290 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), including—

(i) whether the violation resulted from the re-transfer of United States defense articles or services without prior authorization or the use of defense articles or services against

anything other than legitimate military targets; and

(ii) what services or articles were used in violation of AECA, and an explanation for why the President has not submitted the required certification under section 3 of AECA (22 U.S.C. 2753) for continued export of defense articles and services to countries that have violated AECA;

(C) a description and assessment of the actions the United States Government would take to ensure end use monitoring protocols for all weapons sold or transferred to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for use in Yemen;

(D) an assessment of any impact or adverse effect to Israel's qualitative military edge of security assistance provided by the United States or other countries; and

(E) a description of actions the United States Government is taking to address allegations of detention, torture, or forced disappearances of United States citizens by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Bernadette Roberts, a State Department fellow in Senator COLLINS' office, be granted floor privileges through August 2, 2019.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kevin Deibler, a Defense fellow in Senator ROUNDS' office, be granted floor privileges through December 13, 2019.

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

CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUSTICE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BORIS NEMTSOV

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 104, S. Res. 81.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 81) calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

S. RES. 81

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a Russian statesman, who over twenty-five years of public service served as Member of Parliament, Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, and First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov throughout his life showed an unwavering commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, and to upholding the rights and dignity of Russian citizens;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a powerful voice in opposition to the authoritarianism and corruption of Vladimir Putin's government, publicizing its abuses, leading street protests against

election fraud and the war on Ukraine, and successfully advocating for international sanctions on human rights violators;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was co-chairman of a leading opposition party, won election to the Yaroslavl Regional Duma in 2013, and was planning to run for the Russian Parliament in 2016 and challenge Vladimir Putin for the presidency in 2018;

Whereas, on the evening of February 27, 2015, Boris Nemtsov was shot in the back and killed as he walked across Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge near the Kremlin in Moscow;

Whereas, on March 7 and 8, 2015, Russian authorities arrested five individuals, all of them natives of the Chechen Republic, on suspicion of carrying out the assassination, while a sixth suspect allegedly blew himself up during the attempted arrest;

Whereas the defendants were tried at the Moscow District Military Court, which on June 29, 2017, found them guilty of carrying out the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, and on July 13, 2017, sentenced them to different prison terms;

Whereas, at the time of the assassination, the now-convicted gunman, Zaur Dadayev, was serving as a Lieutenant in the Internal Troops of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation and as Deputy Battalion Commander in the "Sever" ("North") Regiment stationed in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops Commander, General Viktor Zolotov, and the Kremlin-backed head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov;

Whereas Ramzan Kadyrov has called Lieutenant Zaur Dadayev a "true patriot" and has publicly referred to Boris Nemtsov as an "enemy of Russia";

Whereas by Decree No. 115 issued on March 8, 2015, President Vladimir Putin awarded Ramzan Kadyrov the Order of Honor;

Whereas, according to reports published in RBC newspaper on January 20, 2016, General Alexander Bastrykin, chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, has on two occasions prevented investigators from indicting Major Ruslan Geremeyev, Battalion Commander in the "Sever" ("North") Regiment of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation stationed in the Chechen Republic and a close associate of Ramzan Kadyrov and Russian State Duma Member Adam Delimkhanov, as an organizer in the assassination;

Whereas, according to reports published in Novaya Gazeta newspaper on December 9, 2016, operatives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Chechen Republic have failed to serve Major Ruslan Geremeyev with a summons for questioning as a witness, reporting to their superiors that on the sole occasion they attempted to do so, "nobody opened the door";

Whereas, despite requests from the legal team representing Boris Nemtsov's family, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to question high-ranking persons of interest, including Ramzan Kadyrov, General Viktor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhanov;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued any indictments against the organizers or masterminds of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with the exception of Major Ruslan Geremeyev's driver, Ruslan Mukhudinov, who is named alongside "other unidentified persons";

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to classify the assassination of Boris Nemtsov under Article 277 of the Criminal Code as "encroachment on the life of a statesman or a public figure," choosing instead Article 105 that deals with common domestic murders;

Whereas, throughout the proceedings at the Moscow District Military Court, the judge re-

peatedly disallowed questions relating to political motives behind the assassination;

Whereas the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation has refused to release video footage from the security cameras on Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge from the night of the assassination, claiming in a letter to State Duma Member Dmitry Gudkov on November 6, 2015, that the bridge next to the Kremlin is "not a protected object";

Whereas, on May 18, 2017, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe appointed Lithuanian Member of Parliament Emanuelis Zingeris as its special rapporteur on the need to shed light on the background of the murder of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation;

Whereas, on May 24, 2018, the Russian Foreign Ministry informed Emanuelis Zingeris that he is forbidden from entering the Russian Federation;

Whereas, at its twenty-seventh annual session held on July 7–11, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a resolution urging Russian authorities to "undertake a new, full and thorough investigation into the February 2015 assassination of Boris Nemtsov";

Whereas, on July 8, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a public event to discuss the need for OSCE oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

Whereas the United States and the Russian Federation are full members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas the OSCE Moscow Document has established that "issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law. . . are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned";

Whereas, on February 27, 2018, Washington, D.C. designated the street in front of the Embassy of the Russian Federation as "Boris Nemtsov Plaza" to honor Mr. Nemtsov; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2019, the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, George Tsereteli, appointed Swedish Member of Parliament and Vice President of the Assembly Margareta Cederfelt as the rapporteur on the investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the life of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov and his work to advance democracy and human rights in Russia;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and working to cover up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(3) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and underscore the necessity of bringing the organizers and masterminds to justice;

(4) supports the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly to initiate oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(5) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to allow an impartial international investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and to cooperate with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in their ongoing inquiries over this case;

(6) calls on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to use their authority

under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note) and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328) to designate individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination of Boris Nemtsov as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, freezing their assets and making them ineligible to receive United States visas;

(7) calls on the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare and submit to Congress a report detailing the circumstances of the February 27, 2015, assassination of Boris Nemtsov, including the list of individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, and identifying what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate this crime and bring its perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds to justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of such measures; and

(8) urges the Secretary of State to take all possible steps to—

(A) investigate the business activities of Ramzan Kadyrov and any entities controlled by Ramzan Kadyrov outside the Russian Federation; and

(B) determine whether any such activities, or any entities facilitating such activities, are in violation of the sanctions imposed on Ramzan Kadyrov pursuant to the authorities provided by the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note).

Mr. DAINES. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, 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 committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 81), as amended, was agreed to.

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

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 81

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a Russian statesman, who over twenty-five years of public service served as Member of Parliament, Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, and First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov throughout his life showed an unwavering commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, and to upholding the rights and dignity of Russian citizens;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a powerful voice in opposition to the authoritarianism and corruption of Vladimir Putin's government, publicizing its abuses, leading street protests against election fraud and the war on Ukraine, and successfully advocating for international sanctions on human rights violators;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was co-chairman of a leading opposition party, won election to the Yaroslavl Regional Duma in 2013, and was planning to run for the Russian Parliament in 2016 and challenge Vladimir Putin for the presidency in 2018;

Whereas, on the evening of February 27, 2015, Boris Nemtsov was shot in the back and killed as he walked across Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge near the Kremlin in Moscow;

Whereas, on March 7 and 8, 2015, Russian authorities arrested five individuals, all of them natives of the Chechen Republic, on suspicion of carrying out the assassination, while a sixth suspect allegedly blew himself up during the attempted arrest;

Whereas the defendants were tried at the Moscow District Military Court, which on June 29, 2017, found them guilty of carrying out the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, and on July 13, 2017, sentenced them to different prison terms;

Whereas, at the time of the assassination, the now-convicted gunman, Zaur Dadayev, was serving as a Lieutenant in the Internal Troops of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation and as Deputy Battalion Commander in the “Sever” (“North”) Regiment stationed in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops Commander, General Viktor Zolotov, and the Kremlin-backed head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov;

Whereas Ramzan Kadyrov has called Lieutenant Zaur Dadayev a “true patriot” and has publicly referred to Boris Nemtsov as an “enemy of Russia”;

Whereas by Decree No. 115 issued on March 8, 2015, President Vladimir Putin awarded Ramzan Kadyrov the Order of Honor;

Whereas, according to reports published in RBC newspaper on January 20, 2016, General Alexander Bastrykin, chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, has on two occasions prevented investigators from indicting Major Ruslan Geremeyev, Battalion Commander in the “Sever” (“North”) Regiment of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation stationed in the Chechen Republic and a close associate of Ramzan Kadyrov and Russian State Duma Member Adam Delimkhanov, as an organizer in the assassination;

Whereas, according to reports published in Novaya Gazeta newspaper on December 9, 2016, operatives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Chechen Republic have failed to serve Major Ruslan Geremeyev with a summons for questioning as a witness, reporting to their superiors that on the sole occasion they attempted to do so, “nobody opened the door”;

Whereas, despite requests from the legal team representing Boris Nemtsov's family, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to question high-ranking persons of interest, including Ramzan Kadyrov, General Viktor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhanov;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued any indictments against the organizers or masterminds of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with the exception of Major Ruslan Geremeyev's driver, Ruslan Mukhudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to classify the assassination of Boris Nemtsov under Article 277 of the Criminal Code as “encroachment on the life of a statesman or a public figure,” choosing instead Article 105 that deals with common domestic murders;

Whereas, throughout the proceedings at the Moscow District Military Court, the judge repeatedly disallowed questions relating to political motives behind the assassination;

Whereas the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation has refused to release video footage from the security cameras on Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge from the night of the assassination, claiming in a letter to State Duma Member Dmitry Gudkov on November 6, 2015, that the bridge next to the Kremlin is “not a protected object”;

Whereas, on May 18, 2017, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe appointed Lithuanian Member of Parliament Emanuelis Zingeris as its special rapporteur on the need to shed light on the background of the murder of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation;

Whereas, on May 24, 2018, the Russian Foreign Ministry informed Emanuelis Zingeris that he is forbidden from entering the Russian Federation;

Whereas, at its twenty-seventh annual session held on July 7–11, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a resolution urging Russian authorities to “undertake a new, full and thorough investigation into the February 2015 assassination of Boris Nemtsov”;

Whereas, on July 8, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a public event to discuss the need for OSCE oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

Whereas the United States and the Russian Federation are full members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas the OSCE Moscow Document has established that “issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law . . . are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned”;

Whereas, on February 27, 2018, Washington, D.C. designated the street in front of the Embassy of the Russian Federation as “Boris Nemtsov Plaza” to honor Mr. Nemtsov; and

Whereas, on February 22, 2019, the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, George Tsereteli, appointed Swedish Member of Parliament and Vice President of the Assembly Margareta Cederfelt as the rapporteur on the investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the case and on the progress of the official Russian investigation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the life of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov and his work to advance democracy and human rights in Russia;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and working to cover up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(3) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and underscore the necessity of bringing the organizers and masterminds to justice;

(4) supports the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly to initiate oversight of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(5) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to allow an impartial international investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and to cooperate with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in their ongoing inquiries over this case;

(6) calls on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to use their authority under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112-208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note) and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328) to designate individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination of Boris Nemtsov as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, freezing their assets and making them ineligible to receive United States visas;

(7) calls on the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare and submit to Congress a report detailing the circumstances of the February 27, 2015, assassination of Boris Nemtsov, including the list of individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, and identifying what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate this crime and bring its perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds to justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of such measures; and

(8) urges the Secretary of State to take all possible steps to—

(A) investigate the business activities of Ramzan Kadyrov and any entities controlled by Ramzan Kadyrov outside the Russian Federation; and

(B) determine whether any such activities, or any entities facilitating such activities, are in violation of the sanctions imposed on Ramzan Kadyrov pursuant to the authorities provided by the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112-208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note).

CONDEMNING THE EASTER SUNDAY TERRORIST ATTACKS IN SRI LANKA, OFFERING SINCERE CONDOLENCES TO THE VICTIMS, TO THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, AND TO THE PEOPLE AND NATION OF SRI LANKA, AND EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT FOR SRI LANKA

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 105, S. Res. 184.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 184) condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka, offering sincere condolences to the victims, to their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to insert the part printed in italic, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, Sri Lanka suffered a horrific series of coordinated terrorist attacks that killed more than 250 people and injured more than 500 additional people;

Whereas the attacks targeted Christian churches, in which innocent men, women, and children were celebrating Easter Sunday;

Whereas the attacks targeted several locations frequented by foreign tourists, resulting in the deaths of over 40 people from nations other than Sri Lanka, including five American citizens, including Dieter Kowalski, Amelie Linsey, Daniel Linsey, and Kieran Shafritz de Zoysa;

Whereas Sri Lanka has determined that a local Islamist militant group perpetrated this horrifying attack and is responsible for the resulting loss of life, injury, and destruction;

Whereas the use of nine suicide bombers in multiple locations demonstrates a high degree of coordination and planning;

Whereas growing evidence links the Islamic State to these attacks, demonstrating this terrorist organization's continued reach and capability to inflict terror, violence, and brutality around the world, despite its loss of physical territory;

Whereas religious freedom is a foundational and universal right of all people, and religious freedom and tolerance are important to the flourishing of multi-religious societies like Sri Lanka;

Whereas Sri Lanka has worked towards a lasting peace, ethnic and religious harmony, and prosperity for all;

Whereas the rights of all religious minorities must be protected, including the rights of Christians, who, among other religious communities, have faced increased violence in recent years from terrorist groups around the world;

Whereas the United States values its partnership with Sri Lanka and seeks to build on that partnership by pursuing shared goals in the Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States is home to a large Sri Lankan diaspora, who make significant contributions to American society; and

Whereas American law enforcement officials and military personnel are supporting the Sri Lankan Government's investigation of this attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks perpetrated by violent Islamist extremists against innocent civilians on Easter Sunday;

(2) condemns the use of violence against people of religious faith, including in their places of worship;

(3) offers its sincere and heartfelt condolences to the victims, their families and friends, and to the nation of Sri Lanka;

(4) reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka and its support for the United States partnership with the nation of Sri Lanka;

(5) notes, on this 10th anniversary of the end of Sri Lanka's civil war, the importance of national unity and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to foster such unity, including religious and ethnic tolerance;

(6) supports efforts to ensure the protection of all Sri Lankans against retaliatory attacks as the country recovers from this tragedy;

(7) reaffirms its commitment to religious freedom and the importance of protecting the rights of all religious minorities, including Christians;

(8) calls attention to the continued and serious threat posed by the Islamic State and other international terrorist organizations; and

(9) calls upon the United States Government and all other governments to continue the fight against violent extremism.

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION AS AN AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this resolution may be construed as an authorization for use of military force.

Mr. DAINES. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the resolution be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, 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 committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 184), as amended, was agreed to.

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

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 184

Whereas, on April 21, 2019, Sri Lanka suffered a horrific series of coordinated terrorist attacks that killed more than 250 people and injured more than 500 additional people;

Whereas the attacks targeted Christian churches, in which innocent men, women, and children were celebrating Easter Sunday;

Whereas the attacks targeted several locations frequented by foreign tourists, resulting in the deaths of over 40 people from nations other than Sri Lanka, including five American citizens, including Dieter Kowalski, Amelie Linsey, Daniel Linsey, and Kieran Shafritz de Zoysa;

Whereas Sri Lanka has determined that a local Islamist militant group perpetrated this horrifying attack and is responsible for the resulting loss of life, injury, and destruction;

Whereas the use of nine suicide bombers in multiple locations demonstrates a high degree of coordination and planning;

Whereas growing evidence links the Islamic State to these attacks, demonstrating this terrorist organization's continued reach and capability to inflict terror, violence, and brutality around the world, despite its loss of physical territory;

Whereas religious freedom is a foundational and universal right of all people, and religious freedom and tolerance are important to the flourishing of multi-religious societies like Sri Lanka;

Whereas Sri Lanka has worked towards a lasting peace, ethnic and religious harmony, and prosperity for all;

Whereas the rights of all religious minorities must be protected, including the rights of Christians, who, among other religious communities, have faced increased violence in recent years from terrorist groups around the world;

Whereas the United States values its partnership with Sri Lanka and seeks to build on that partnership by pursuing shared goals in the Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States is home to a large Sri Lankan diaspora, who make significant contributions to American society; and

Whereas American law enforcement officials and military personnel are supporting the Sri Lankan Government's investigation of this attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks perpetrated by violent Islamist extremists against innocent civilians on Easter Sunday;

(2) condemns the use of violence against people of religious faith, including in their places of worship;

(3) offers its sincere and heartfelt condolences to the victims, their families and friends, and to the nation of Sri Lanka;

(4) reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka and its support for the United States partnership with the nation of Sri Lanka;

(5) notes, on this 10th anniversary of the end of Sri Lanka's civil war, the importance of national unity and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to foster such unity, including religious and ethnic tolerance;

(6) supports efforts to ensure the protection of all Sri Lankans against retaliatory attacks as the country recovers from this tragedy;

(7) reaffirms its commitment to religious freedom and the importance of protecting the rights of all religious minorities, including Christians;

(8) calls attention to the continued and serious threat posed by the Islamic State and other international terrorist organizations; and

(9) calls upon the United States Government and all other governments to continue the fight against violent extremism.

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION AS AN AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this resolution may be construed as an authorization for use of military force.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 241, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 241) designating May 2019 as "Older Americans Month".

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

Mr. DAINES. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 241) was agreed to.

Mr. DAINES. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2019

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11, 2019; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consider-

ation of the Morrison nomination under the previous order. Finally, I ask that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DAINES. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 240 and do so as a further mark of respect for the late Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Senate Chaplain.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:04 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 11, 2019, at 10 a.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 470 of the 113th Congress and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

CHRISTOPHER SCOLESE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 10, 2019:

THE JUDICIARY

RYAN T. HOLTE, OF OHIO, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

ROSSIE DAVID ALSTON, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

RICHARD A. HERTLING, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE CAREER OF
WILLIAM F. BISHOP, M.D.

HON. JOSH HARDER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HARDER of California. Madam Speaker, Dr. Bishop dedicated the past fourteen years to serving those who served our country. As a Lead Physician at the Modesto VA, he served more than a thousand veterans in the Modesto area, delivering world-class care and helping fulfill our nation's promise to support everyone who serves.

Dr. Bishop went above and beyond the job description of a physician, bringing hope to his patients and building trust in the VA system. According to one of his patients, "Dr. Bishop is one of those incredible providers who can bring an incredibly disgruntled patient into his exam room who is upset at the VA and the world, and two minutes later have the same person laughing and with a better outlook on life." His lifetime of dedication made an enormous impact on his patients and his community, and there are many in the Modesto community whose lives would not be the same without him.

Even as he caps off his career, he will still be serving Modesto veterans as a home-based primary care physician. I commend his commitment to Central Valley veterans, and I wish him a happy retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAVID
RYAN HURST

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary life of David Ryan Hurst.

David Ryan Hurst represented the very best among us. While his life was taken far too soon it was filled with purpose, dedication, and sacrifice while here on earth. David was born on June 14, 1992 in Belleville, Illinois. Upon graduating from high school, he joined the brave men and women of the United States Army. Unfortunately, he was only able to serve a few short months before sustaining a broken back and being discharged.

After leaving the military, David's commitment to his country and community did not stop. He accepted a job as a reserve officer for the Bellflower Police Department in Montgomery County, Missouri where he worked over 60 hours a month for free. He truly believed that being an officer was not just a job but answering the call to serve his community. From there, he became a patrolman for the Wellsville Police Department just up the road from Bellflower.

Outside of work David filled his life doing the things he loved most: fishing, rooting on the St. Louis Cardinals, and most importantly being a dedicated father to his son and daughter Meia and Wyatt and loving husband to his wife Anna.

At 10:42 p.m. on May 16 of this year, David passed away after his brave battle with cancer. Appropriately, the time, 10:42 translates in law enforcement's 10 Code to the end of duty. Perhaps this was God's way of letting us all know that his soldier, his officer, and our hero had been called home.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the life of David Ryan Hurst.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF RE-
TIRED MISSISSIPPIAN, DR. CECIL
WEEKS

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Dr. Cecil Weeks. Dr. Weeks, a native of Tupelo, Mississippi, is retiring after a long and distinguished 59-year career.

Dr. Cecil Weeks attended Mississippi State University where he graduated in 1960 with a Bachelor of Science in Education in English-Social Studies. Following his graduation, Dr. Weeks served as a classroom teacher in Lee County. In 1964, he returned to Mississippi State University to receive his Master's in Educational Leadership and Elementary Education and subsequently pursued his Doctorate also in Educational Leadership and Elementary Education in 1977. Dr. Weeks was the Principal of Tupelo's Church Street School into the late nineties and is currently the Co-Director of the North Mississippi Education Consortium and an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the University of Mississippi.

As a lifelong educator, Dr. Weeks has held numerous positions in honorary and statewide offices, such as Chairman of the Three Rivers Regional Education Service Agency and President of the Mississippi Association of School Superintendents. Dr. Weeks was also recognized as State Winner and Superintendent of the Year in 1994 by the American Association of School Administrators.

In addition to his educational service of Northeast Mississippi, Dr. Weeks has also served his community in the Tupelo Civitan Club. In 1972, he started Boy Scout Troop 85 at Harrisburg Baptist Church and was scoutmaster for many years. Dr. Weeks is a Deacon at Harrisburg Baptist Church where he uses his passion for education to teach at Sunday School to the "Weeks / Tutor" class.

I am thankful to Dr. Weeks for dedicating his life to educating the people of Mississippi. I wish him and his family all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING VICKI MASSIE OF
BILLINGS

HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Vicki Massie of Billings for developing a program to provide computers to students and organizations that need them, and for recently setting up two needed computer labs in a rural Montana school.

Vicki is the former executive director of St. Vincent de Paul in Billings, a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing personalized service to those in need. Four years ago, as the volunteer coordinator, she developed Project R.E.B.O.O.T., or "Refurbished Electronics Bringing Out Opportunities Together." Project REBOOT refurbishes donated computers and distributes them to schools, students, and organizations in need. Since its inception, Project REBOOT has given nearly 100 computers to Montana students.

This spring, Vicki's project helped fill a tremendous need for students of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal School. Elementary and high school students at the small, rural school shared one computer lab. Students faced another challenge: the high school curriculum required supplemental work online, and there were only nine laptops for 78 high school students.

In one day, that changed.

Through Project REBOOT, Vicki brought 50 computers to the Northern Cheyenne Tribal School. Vicki and her two sons, who work in information technology at a nearby school district, set up two new computer labs for students at the school.

With greater resources and access to technology, the students of Northern Cheyenne Tribal School, and all students Vicki has helped through Project REBOOT, can improve their skills and further open the doors of opportunity, be it in higher education or in the workforce.

Madam Speaker, for her vision and dedication to expanding access to technology for Montana students, I recognize Vicki Massie for her spirit of Montana.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today regarding votes I missed on June 3, 2019, due to health reasons.

Had I been present for Roll Call Vote 232, on the disaster supplemental appropriations package, I would have voted yea. The federal government plays a critical role in helping communities across the country respond to

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and rebuild from natural disasters. But aid to these communities has been long delayed and I think it is unacceptable that these communities are being needlessly denied the assistance they needed. I was honored to vote previously for this aid relief and would have certainly done so again. The overwhelming margin by which this legislation passed is testament to the long-held agreement on the federal government's role in responding to these disasters.

As climate change continues to exacerbate these sorts of weather events—from drought-stoked wildfires to climate-exacerbated flooding—we need to make sure the federal government is not only responding to these events but working to mitigate their damage before they strike. As we invest in infrastructure, climate resilience must be a top priority so that these sorts of weather events don't continually cost more in response funding each year.

Additionally, had I been present for Roll Call Vote 233 on H.R. 2940, which extends authorization for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program through the end of the fiscal year, I would have voted yea. TANF is a crucial resource for thousands of families throughout Illinois—and throughout the Tenth District. While I look forward to a more thorough policy discussion on how we can improve and expand TANF in the coming years, I believe it was essential that Congress provide certainty to families and communities that rely on these programs. I was encouraged that Illinois saw a benefit increase for the first time in over a decade, but Congress must have a more robust discussion on how we can expand these benefits in the future while ensuring the long-term sustainability of this program.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER, JR.

HON. RASHIDA TLAI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. TLAI. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the life of World War II veteran, Joseph Christopher, Jr. Born March 16, 1923 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mr. Christopher left his hometown as a young man to serve his country in the Armed Forces in November of 1945. Joseph Christopher was honorably discharged with a World War II Victory Medal and an Army of Occupation Medal in February of 1947.

After his time spent in courageous commitment to our country, Mr. Christopher was the victim of a hate crime by police officers in Mississippi upon his return home. He was badly beaten, thrown into jail without his family being notified, provided no medical attention, and deprived VA benefits. Despite this experience, Mr. Christopher was never bitter and worked only to have a positive impact on others for the rest of his days. Joseph Christopher was an honored community member who was loved by his family and friends alike.

It is with great sadness that we recognize the loss of Joseph Christopher and give tribute to his surviving family.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ETELVINA
MENCHACA FOR HER PUBLIC
SERVICE

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the life of Etelvina Menchaca. Ms. Menchaca was a dedicated activist in my district who was very passionate about her community and public service.

Etelvina Menchaca was born in Santa Barbara, California on September 8, 1938 to Isabela Davila and Juan Gallegos. She was raised by her Godmother Feliz (Pita) Menchaca and Antonio Serrano as well as long-time family friend Jose (Tuti) Hernandez. Ms. Menchaca was influenced at an early age, by her adopted mother Pita, to be a community activist. She began serving food to the homeless and helping Latino immigrant families transition to the United States. Ms. Menchaca was also a leading voice on children's education through migrant education. She marched and worked alongside Cesar Chavez, lobbied in Washington DC alongside Dolores Huerta, and helped organize and train thousands of Latino families throughout the western United States for over fifty years.

Ms. Menchaca joined parents from throughout California in advocating for AB 1308 and SB 218 which authorized Migrant Education programs under Chapter 1 Categorical programs. She worked with Santa Barbara County Superintendents of Schools Dall'Armi and Cirone on a partnership to implement those programs locally. She was also appointed as parent representative from the Santa Barbara School District for Migrant Education, State Parent Advisor for All Chaptered Education programs and State representative at the federal level.

Additionally, Ms. Menchaca served in leadership roles on the boards of many community and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie #442 Woman's Auxiliary. Ms. Menchaca also received Latina Woman of the Year.

It was an honor to know and work with Ms. Menchaca. Today I join the Menchaca Family and Santa Barbara community in celebrating the extraordinary life of Etelvina Menchaca.

SECRET, GOTCHA, MOTIONS TO
RECOMMIT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, the rules of the House normally provide a substantial amount of time between when members receive a proposed legislative text, and when they are called upon to vote. Ordinary process requires that before voting to add any, or subtract any language from the statutes of the United States, that a member of Congress should review the proposed legislative enactment, its implications, and whether the statutory change will actually achieve the intended purpose of the legislation.

It is not enough for a member of Congress to vote for legislation because he or she agrees with the purposes, sentiments, and rhetoric of its supporters. What matters is the actual effect of the statutory language.

The minority has adopted the tactic of announcing a motion to recommit just minutes before members are called upon to vote on it. Even when the motion to recommit is only a few pages, it may add or subtract a section of law that requires considerable analysis. It cannot be presumed that the motion to recommit will achieve its stated purpose or will not have unforeseen consequences.

If the minority is engaged in serious legislating, they would publish their proposed motion to recommit (or even publish two possible motions to recommit) at least 24 hours before we are expected to vote on final passage. Of particular concern to me is proposing legislative language and claiming that it will be helpful to strengthen the U.S.-Israel alliance. Without a few hours to study a matter, it is difficult to determine whether the statutory language will actually achieve that objective and avoid unintended consequences.

Moreover, those seriously interested in improving the U.S.-Israel alliance would share their proposed legislative texts a day or two in advance (or perhaps a week or two ahead in advance) with the members (in my case the co-chair) of the Israel Allies Caucus, and they would also share it with other members who have established their dedication to the U.S.-Israel relationship.

Pseudo-Zionists will claim to be supporting the U.S.-Israel alliance while instead weakening that alliance through partisan tactics. On occasion they will spring a supposedly pro-Israel measure for a vote just minutes after it is made available even to the most pro-Israel members in Congress.

If a measure proposed a legislative change and I have not had enough time to review its implications, and how the statutory language would dovetail with the existing statutory provisions—in such a case I must vote “no”.

I would hope that the rules of the House would be amended so that motions to recommit must be published soon after the rule for the consideration of the underlying legislation is published.

HONORING THE GONZÁLEZ
REYNOSO FAMILY AND
NORTHGATE MARKETS

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the González Reynoso Family, owners of the Northgate Market grocery store chain that is a shining example of how a family owned business can enhance the lives within the communities they serve.

From humble beginnings in Jalisco, Mexico, the immigrant family opened the first Northgate Market in a 3,000-square foot-store in Anaheim in 1980. The family now operates 40 supermarkets in Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties. Via its philanthropic arm—Fundación Familia González Reynoso—Northgate is giving back to the community in a multitude of ways, including providing \$1

million in scholarships to support students pursuing higher education.

Other beneficiaries of Fundación Familia González Reynoso are DREAMer immigrants, who receive scholarships through Northgate's support of the OC Hispanic Education Endowment Fund, UCI Dream Center, TELACU Education Foundation and Catholic Charities of Orange County.

To raise awareness of chronic health issues affecting the Latino community, the family-owned and operated company introduced Viva La Salud, a comprehensive health and wellness initiative. Northgate started stocking its store shelves with healthier products, as well as partnering with vendors and providers that also work toward improving health and nutrition. As part of this program, Northgate offers special fresh food promotions, in-store cooking classes, store tours and food labeling education.

In keeping with their Viva La Salud philosophy, Northgate Markets is working with grant partner UC San Diego School of Medicine to increase affordable food access to low-income families who receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. Called "Mas Fresco, More Fresh," the program helps promote long-term health by providing financial rebates on fruit and vegetable purchases.

Orange County Kid Healthy is another example of a Northgate partnership promoting healthy eating. For the last seven years, Northgate has hosted the Kid Healthy Cooking Up Change contest for culinary students who attend Title I schools. The program provides the tools and training to transform school lunch menus to include healthier foods, develop their cooking skills, and inspire students to continue their educations in the field of culinary arts and nutrition sciences.

Additionally, the Viva La Salud program organizes local 5K runs and clinical breast exams and mammogram screenings for at-risk women through a partnership with the Susan G. Komen Affiliates.

Northgate employees, who are referred to as "associations" and treated like family, are also provided with tools to thrive and succeed. The company offers a comprehensive health program, matches retirement plan contributions, and offers college scholarships.

Madam Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to honor this humble, loyal family of innovators who not only achieved the American Dream but are now recognized and trusted as the "Supermarket Champions of Health and Wellness."

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO REVIEW AND UPDATE FORMS CONTAINING RACIALLY OR ETHNICALLY INSENSITIVE TERMINOLOGY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to review and modernize any of its in use forms utilizing outdated and racially insensitive terminology. Today, Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH will intro-

duce the same legislation in the U.S. Senate. I thank her for joining me in this effort, and express my gratitude for the 42 members of the House of Representatives and the four Senators who have joined us in introducing this legislation.

It was recently brought to my attention that the Defense Department's DD-2064 Form, which is issued when a service member loses his or her life while deployed overseas, utilized the term "Negroid" as one of the means for denoting race. Quite frankly, I was shocked to see this term listed on documentation sent to the family of one of my constituents just a few months ago, after their son lost his life in service to our country.

Imagine for a moment what this must feel like. In the midst of the pain and crisis of losing a son, a daughter, a husband, or a wife, to receive a form from the Federal government identifying that loved one with outdated, offensive, pseudoscientific terminology once used to justify racism and concepts like racial inferiority or racial superiority. No family should ever have to cope with such added injury when mourning a family member in a time of crisis.

This terminology is not compliant with requirements from DOD and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In 1997, OMB set guidance for federal data on race and ethnicity, and in the years that followed, DOD released several issuances guiding the implementation of OMB's direction.

I also want to acknowledge—and I want to be very clear—that the Department of Defense acted expeditiously to rectify this oversight once my office brought it to their attention. While I commend them for addressing this issue with the seriousness it requires, the fact that this document retained outdated terminology for more than two decades calls into question the status of other forms in use by the Department. It is my understanding that the Department has begun a process of reviewing hundreds of other forms to ensure that no others are out of compliance. However, this review is just a small fraction of the forms and surveys utilized by the Department, individual service components, and military installations world-wide.

That is why this legislation is a necessary step that is in the best interest of our service members and our country.

This is a short, straightforward bill. It requires the DOD to review each of its forms and surveys currently in use to determine if any others contain terms or classifications that may be considered racially or ethnically insensitive. If they find any, they must take the appropriate steps to modernize them.

I would again like to thank my colleagues who have supported this measure, and ask that we move expeditiously to bring it to the floor for a vote.

HONORING JULIE ROTHENFLUH FOR 23 YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE NAPERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Julie Rothenfluh for 23 years of service at the Naperville Public Library.

Julie's contributions to the Naperville Public Library are truly noteworthy. As Executive Director, Julie has guided the library through a period of profound change. While technology has substantially changed the way we receive information, the Naperville Public Library has adapted to meet the needs of an evolving community. Julie's strategic plan for the library has placed a special emphasis on accessibility and innovation. Her hard work and determination have helped the library achieve a five-star rating from the Library Journal for ten consecutive years. This puts the Naperville Public Library among the top libraries in the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Julie Rothenfluh and her outstanding contributions to the City of Naperville, the Naperville Public Library, and the many lives she has touched.

IN SUPPORT OF H. RES. 413 RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. KEATING. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 413 recognizing the 75th anniversary of D-Day.

I would like to thank Congressmen WILSON, SCHIFF, and LATTI, as my fellow co-chairs of the French Caucus, for joining me in introducing H. Res. 413 to express the gratitude and appreciation of the House of Representatives to the members of the United States and Allied Armed Forces for their leadership, bravery, and sacrifices in Normandy on June 6, 1944.

June 6, 2019 marks the 75th anniversary of the day the United States launched the largest amphibious assault in history at Normandy, alongside troops of the United Kingdom, Canada, and France. Operation Overlord—more commonly known as D-Day—was instrumental in bringing an end to World War II.

The success of the Normandy campaign did not come without tremendous loss of life, but it ultimately turned the tide for the Allies and led to the liberation of Europe. We owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the "Greatest Generation," who helped free the world from Nazi and Fascist regimes and restore liberty in Europe. Without their heroism and valor, our world today would be a very different place.

Five hundred veterans will travel to Normandy to commemorate the 75th anniversary of D-Day and the Normandy landings. They are just a fraction of the more than 2 million men that landed in Northern France over the course of Operation Overlord. As their numbers dwindle, so does the living memory of the events. It is incumbent upon us to ensure their sacrifices are never forgotten.

A generation ago—in the aftermath of D-Day and World War II—it was second nature that the ties the United States had with European nations represented our most important alliance. This relationship was fresh in our minds, having fought alongside one another and sacrificed so much over the course of the war. I too share this bond; my own uncle was killed defending democracy on French soil during World War II. Today, I fear the significance of the events of World War II and our

alliance with Europe is often lost on the younger generations, and that we have not done enough to pass down this important history so the courage of everyone who fought in and supported the war effort and the values they defended are never forgotten.

The people of France and Normandy have made substantial efforts to preserve the history and significance of the D-Day beaches and other important sites for future generations. I have been fortunate to visit the monuments at Normandy and I have seen homes in the area displaying both French and American flags. Each time, I have been profoundly moved by the reminders of the sacrifices made by U.S. and Allied Forces, and I thank the people of France and Normandy for preserving this history. This resolution recognizes their efforts and calls for expanding educational activities to pass on the lessons of World War II from generation to generation.

The alliances we forged with our European partners during and after World War II were a testament to the fact that we are stronger when our allies are stronger and when we stand arm-in-arm in the face of common threats and adversaries. That is why we introduced House Resolution 413 out of appreciation for this alliance and the members of the United States Armed Forces and Allied armed forces who participated in the D-Day operations, as well as the countless individuals who supported the war effort.

**WE NEED TO GIVE U.S. WORKERS
MORE REAL POWER OVER THEIR
FUTURES**

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD this article by Ms. Zoë Baird and Mr. Denis McDonough concerning creating opportunity for American workers.

**WE NEED TO GIVE U.S. WORKERS MORE REAL
POWER OVER THEIR FUTURES**

(By Zoë Baird and Denis McDonough)

Even in the midst of a historically strong job market, jarring economic transformation is leading presidential candidates to be defined as capitalists or socialists. If the political debate continues in this shorthand, it will miss the principal issue that has animated voters' views in recent elections: The American Dream is no longer viable—or is at least deeply at risk—for wide swaths of the population. Voters want candidates whose proposals will generate market power for individual workers.

The issue is critical given the biggest social and economic challenge facing the world—the dislocation of workers by artificial intelligence and automation. This transformation is exacerbating the crisis of inequality. So far, the answer from politicians of both parties is simply for those individuals to “re-skill.” This is a mistake—and one we’ve made before.

In addressing the last major disruption—globalization—policymakers’ attempts at labor-market reform lagged behind rapid economic transformation, thus undercutting workers. Today, expanding access to skills must be part of a broader agenda that results in workers obtaining power in the marketplace; they should share in the wealth their know-how creates and benefit from the data

their engagement provides. This is what will bring back income growth and career security and preserve the dignity of work.

To start, employers need to make their employees’ talents more transparent, so workers can capitalize on their value. Today, people trained on the job have no way of marketing the skills they have gained to potential new employers. An experienced auto mechanic, for instance, is viewed as just that by the labor market, even though his employer values him for his in-depth knowledge of intricate machinery, electrical systems and computerized diagnostics. If that auto mechanic wants to get a job he is surely qualified for as a repair tech at an advanced manufacturing company, he is nearly powerless to do so. Some may point to licensing as a solution (about 30 percent of U.S. workers require a license to do their job), but licenses rarely reveal the underlying skills necessary to a job.

However, if employees were provided with a skills transcript—a verifiable account of all the skills in their job—they would not be constrained by their job title and could pursue any job that needed their unique collection of skills. As technology transforms the workplace, such a transcript could be a passport to opportunity; individuals could market their skills portfolio, and employers would gain access to a broader pool of talent.

Our lack of transparency around skills is far from the only way that skills have been systematically undervalued by the labor market. Employers routinely use the traditional four-year college degree as a catchall qualification. Indeed, that experienced auto mechanic likely wouldn’t even be considered for that advanced manufacturing job without a bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering. The almost 7 in 10 Americans without a college degree are screened out of many jobs in the digital economy despite marketable skills and capacity to learn.

Employers are beginning to accept non-traditional certifications as credentials, which is encouraging, but we must do more. After all, a self-taught coder may be just as good as one who took a 12-week course at a local boot camp, and a carpenter who learned in a friend’s garage may be just as good as one who completed a class at a community college. Much like how colleagues can use Web-based tools to “endorse” an applicant’s skills, we need an infrastructure that allows for skills gained through such channels to be endorsed, displayed and valued.

State and federal governments wield a tremendous amount of power to support workers and encourage companies to do the same. They can increase and direct financial support for lifelong education and training, and promote improved data-sharing among sectors and states, so educators know what kind of skills they need to teach and individuals can decide which training programs are worthwhile.

When viewed through a lens of workers gaining power in the labor market to advance themselves, the tax code appears ripe for examination. A first step would be creating pretax “skills accounts”—like health savings accounts, but with the money to be used for education—and expanding use of training tax credits. We should look for ways to treat employees as a highly valued asset, not just a cost.

Unions can also contribute to individual workers’ market power as well as their collective power, through training, job data and advocacy. Because many jobs in the new economy fall outside the scope of unionization, unions need to look at how they also can support nonunion workers in achieving market power.

In the past, we’ve evaluated economic policy proposals from a politician or a CEO on

a variety of metrics. But in an economy in the throes of transformation, it’s time that we adopt a new measure: Does it give U.S. workers more real power over their future?

HONORING LEWIS F. BROWN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Lewis F. Brown for his years of exceptional public service to Solano County, California and to honor him for his commitment to our community.

Born in Cleveland, Mississippi as the ninth of twelve children, Mr. Brown moved to California in the 1950s after he served in the Korean War. He attended Vallejo College and San Francisco State University where he graduated with a B.S. in Political Science. Mr. Brown was elected to the City Council of Vallejo in 1965. This victory made Mr. Brown the first African American individual to be elected to office in Solano County. He later served as Vice Mayor. In 1970, Mr. Brown was the first African American attorney in Solano County and the first African American attorney to integrate a law firm in the San Francisco Bay Area—Beeman, Bradley, Brown and Beeman.

Mr. Brown was a lifelong advocate, representing marginalized people and those without a platform. He sued the State of California to eliminate the offensive legal title that was given to children whose parents were not married. Within Solano County he worked to develop local housing assistance programs. Mr. Brown also challenged the discriminatory policy that required beauticians of color take more curriculum than white beauticians. The equal policy he helped create has been in use by the California Cosmetology Board since the 1960s. Mr. Brown also helped the City of Vallejo receive matching funds to build its John F. Kennedy Public Library. Mr. Brown worked with Los Angeles city and county officials in the 1960s to replicate the community harmony that the City of Vallejo fostered. Mr. Brown was integral to Vallejo being named the most “Multicultural City in America” in the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Madam Speaker, Lewis F. Brown had an unrelenting commitment to serve the people of Solano County and the City of Vallejo throughout his life. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor the service and remember the life of Lewis F. Brown here today.

**CONGRATULATING THE HALL
COUNTY CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE’S 2019 AWARD RECIPI-
ENTS**

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2019 recipients of the Hall County Chamber of Commerce’s annual awards.

Each year, the Hall County Chamber of Commerce recognizes local businesses and

individuals in our community for their positive impact on Northeast Georgia. Just last month, the Greater Hall Chamber of Commerce hosted its 111th Annual Meeting and Gala to celebrate Hall County's growth and success, and to congratulate the honorees on their well-deserved achievement. This year, the W.G. Meador Award was presented to Andi Farmer in recognition of her outstanding volunteer efforts. Lanier Technical College and its president, Ray Perren, were presented with the Community Service Award.

The Chamber celebrated local businesses by bestowing both Riverside Pharmacy and WDUN with the Family Business of the Year Award. M&R Equipment Rental & Sales and BGW Dental Group were both named Small Businesses of the Year.

The Chamber also celebrated the rapid economic growth in Hall County. By next month, the Chamber projects up to 1,200 new jobs—including 26 new doctors and \$310 million in capital investment—will be added to Hall County's economy. As economic development and quality of life in Hall County continues to rise, I am reminded of those who take on the risk of entrepreneurship. They are among those who help drive Hall County's economic growth into the future.

I want to thank the Hall County Chamber of Commerce for empowering our community by connecting local businesses and offering resources to support their continued success. When local business owners collaborate with one another, they energize our economy and build an even stronger sense of community here in Hall County.

I congratulate the 2019 honorees on their well-deserved recognition and wish them success for many years to come.

HONORING THE KNICKERBOCKER GOLF CLUB AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to join the New Haven community in extending my heartfelt congratulations to Knickerbocker Golf Club as members gather to celebrate the organization's 75th Anniversary—a remarkable milestone for this unique community treasure.

Founded in 1944 by Charles Dorsey and Alex Smith, the Knickerbocker Golf Club is one of the oldest African-American golf clubs in the nation. Since then, the Knickerbocker Club has been another proud example of an African-American institution that has flourished in the midst of and despite our nation's long history with segregation. Augusta National, the storied golf club in Georgia which opened in 1932, did not accept its first African American member until 1990. Charlie Sifford—the Jackie Robinson of the PGA Tour—was never once invited to play at there. But, he was welcome at the Knickerbocker Pro-Am, and, the club continues its welcoming spirit today.

Well ahead of its time, the Knickerbocker Golf Club not only provided a place for African

Americans to play golf, but it also provided a safe and encouraging environment for young men in the community. Founding members acted as mentors, giving young people an outlet—a place to go instead of the streets or local pool halls. That tradition continues today. The Knickerbocker Golf Club not only provides this place of mentorship but scholarships which have allowed many young people to pursue a higher education and realize their dreams.

Sports have long been a great equalizer in America, and, as the Knickerbocker Club continues to demonstrate, they provide our young people an opportunity to learn discipline, focus and commitment while fostering a longtime hobby and lifetime love. It is for those reasons that the Knickerbocker Club has been so important to our community for the last seventy-five years, and why it remains so.

In Italian we have a saying “Cent’ Anni”—to one hundred years. It is my great honor to stand today to congratulate the Knickerbocker Golf Club on the celebration of their 75th Anniversary and extend my very best wishes for many more years of success.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIANA FEVER

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mrs. Brooks of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 20th anniversary of the Indiana Fever basketball team. Founded only four years after the founding of the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), the Fever have demonstrated a consistent commitment to providing excellent sports entertainment and to giving back to their community. The people of the Fifth Congressional District are grateful for the Indiana Fever and it is my pleasure to congratulate the Indiana Fever and the entire Pacers Sports & Entertainment organization in Indianapolis, Indiana, in celebration of this special occasion.

Arriving in Indianapolis in 1999 while I was Deputy Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, the team became an immediate mainstay of Hoosier sports. Former President and General Manager of the team, Kelly Krauskopf, formed the first Indiana Fever Community Advisory Board, which I was proud to be a part of. With the generous support of owners Herb Simon and the late Mel Simon, the team quickly climbed the ladder of success. Today, the team has secured a league-record 13 playoff appearances—reaching the WNBA Finals three times and claiming the league title in 2012 to bring the first professional basketball championship to Indianapolis since the Indiana Pacers' ABA title in 1973. Under the leadership of star player Tamika Catchings, the Fever's 12 consecutive playoff appearances from 2005 to 2012 represented, at the time, the second-longest active playoff streak in American professional sports.

The incredible success of the Indiana Fever would not have been possible without the dedication made by the players who have devoted their lives to the game of basketball. Among the best athletes in the world, many

Fever players and coaches have gone on to compete in the Olympics. Nikki McCray, Natalie Williams, Kara Wolters and Tamika Catchings have played for the United States Olympic Team, while Nell Fortner has the remarkable distinction of having been appointed as the first head coach of the Fever while she was still coaching the United States Olympic Team. During this time, Coach Fortner led the U.S. Olympic Team to a perfect 8–0 record, claiming the Olympic Gold medal and claiming the record for the most wins of any coach in Women's USA Basketball history. Former Fever head coach and Women's Basketball Hall of Fame inductee, Coach Lin Dunn, led the team to their 2012 WNBA title after serving as an Assistant Coach for the U.S. Women's Olympic Team in 1990. During her time as President and General Manager of the team, Kelly Krauskopf led them to the WNBA playoffs 13 times and helped further many of their outreach programs. In 2018, Ms. Krauskopf moved to the Indiana Pacers, becoming the first female assistant general manager in the history of the NBA. The remarkable success of the Indiana Fever both on and off the court can be attributed to this strong legacy of dedication and achievement exhibited by players and coaches alike.

Through their record of success, the Indiana Fever remind us of the importance of women in all levels of sport. Under the leadership of the Simon family, and through their consistent dedication to women's basketball, the Fever seeks to promote increased participation of women and girls in sports. With a stated mission to “promote the development and well-being of youth and families within our community,” the team has done a great deal to make Indiana a better place for families to live and grow. The team regularly invites members of our community, including participants in Big Brothers Big Sisters, the Boys and Girls Club and Girl Scouts, to attend season games at no cost. The Choices for Champions program combats bullying in schools by educating young people and hosting them at a pre-season game where they can learn about the impacts of bullying. The team's Hoops For Troops program seeks to honor active duty and retired military heroes through military base visits, in-arena nights and meet-and-greets with Wounded Warriors, while the Hoops For A Cure Auction has raised over \$200,000 in total for breast cancer patients.

The Indiana Fever has, and continues to do, great things for the people of Indiana. Players on the team have been honored nineteen separate times with the WNBA Community Assist Award, with eight of these going to long-time player Tamika Catchings alone. Ms. Catchings has also been honored twice with the Dawn Staley Leadership Award, one of the highest community service awards in the WNBA. Under the new leadership of Dr. Allison Barber, President, and Tamika Catchings, Vice President, the Fever are working to continue to build the premiere WNBA franchise in the country. During their 20-year tenure in Indianapolis, the team has transformed and improved the lives of countless young people and their families. On behalf of all Hoosiers, I would like to thank them for their continued dedication to our communities and wish them success in the future.

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH
ANNUAL FREEDOM FUND
AWARDS PRESENTED BY THE
ELMIRA-CORNING NAACP

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards presented by the Elmira-Corning Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

On Friday, June 7, 2019, the Elmira-Corning Branch of the NAACP held their fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards Dinner. The Freedom Fund Awards are presented by the branch to recognize those who have contributed to the success of the organization and the community as a whole. The branch also awarded scholarships to high school students and presented community service awards.

Since its inception in 1909, the NAACP has strived to better the lives of African Americans across the country. In addition to ensuring the civil rights of African Americans, the NAACP also provides programs to address drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, illiteracy, joblessness, violent crime, and the portrayal of minorities in the media. Their role in creating a more equal and fair America is essential and important.

Fifty years of recognizing charity and supporting scholarships in the community is certainly a cause for celebration. I congratulate the Elmira-Corning branch of the NAACP on this impressive milestone and look forward to their continued success in the years to come.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to recognize the fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards presented by the Elmira-Corning Branch of the NAACP.

RECOGNIZING NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE FOR
POLICY RESEARCH

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University as it celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The Institute was founded in 1968–1969 as the Center for Urban Affairs by twelve faculty and was renamed the Institute for Policy Research in 1996. Over its 50 years, the Institute for Policy Research has earned national recognition and respect as a premier social science research center and has produced valuable and actionable research about social and political issues facing the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, the country, and the world.

The Institute for Policy Research's mission is to stimulate and support excellent social science research on significant public policy issues and to disseminate the findings widely—to students, scholars, policymakers, and the public. The Institute is a dynamic hub for rigorous social science research that maintains a strong community of 150 interdisciplinary

scholars across the Northwestern community investigating health-related social disparities, education policy, crime, race, poverty, community development, and more.

Institute for Policy Research faculty fellows and associates have received high honors from distinguished bodies such as the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Education, the National Academy of Medicine, the American Educational Research Foundation, and the Yidan Prize Foundation.

I congratulate the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University on this milestone and applaud the Institute's contribution to the improvement of people's lives through research and policy development.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
MR. JACK GUTMAN

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I wish to honor Mr. Jack Gutman of Anaheim, California, who served as a U.S. Navy Corpsman in WWII. At age 18, Corpsman 1st Class Gutman provided treatment to the wounded and dying at some of the bloodiest battles throughout the European and Pacific theaters including the beaches of Normandy on D-Day.

Mr. Gutman, now 93 years old, still vividly remembers when his unit landed on Utah Beach 75 years ago on June 6, 1944. With bullets flying, bombs exploding, and men dying all around him, Corpsman Gutman helped all he could, giving shots of morphine, applying bandages and tourniquets and providing words of comfort to soldiers who died in his arms.

What he thought was going to be "a piece of cake" turned into an "absolute nightmare." Following the honors of D-Day, he suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder for 66 years before seeking treatment.

Mr. Gutman wrote a book about his experience titled *One Veteran's Journey to Heal the Wounds of War*. In the book, he describes the impact the war had on his life: "My experiences had changed my outlook on my life and the world. I went into the war with a fervor to fight for my country and protect our freedom, but the experience had been nothing like what I thought when I signed up to join the Navy. Back at home, I thought constantly of the men that had died overseas. I wondered how and why I survived." His story also has been documented by the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Today, Mr. Gutman shares his story with other veterans as a public speaker. He uses his personal experiences to help veterans overcome the struggles of PTSD by encouraging them to seek support.

Mr. Gutman has also valuably served California's 46th Congressional District by interacting with our Youth Congressional Leaders and leading the flag salute for our Service Academy and other events.

Recently, Mr. Gutman traveled to Washington, D.C. as part of a Veterans Honor Flight to visit the various war memorials and honor the service and sacrifices of all military veterans.

On the 75th anniversary of D-Day, Mr. Gutman has returned to France for the first

time to take part in a documentary film about the pivotal invasion, which paved the way for an Allied victory one year later.

Mr. Gutman's valiant service to both his country and fellow veterans has made him an invaluable part of his community. He is an inspiration to our community who has undoubtedly bettered the lives he touches. For this reason, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and recognizing Mr. Jack Gutman, a true American hero who continues to serve his country and community.

KEITH AND EMMA SWARTZ:
FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, it is a distinct privilege and personal blessing to congratulate and thank my friends, Keith and Emma Swartz, for serving the Lord for over 40 years. Pastor Keith Swartz has been a leader in my community making a difference in the lives of countless families, achieving 13 years as Principal and coach at Harrisonville Christian School, as an elder for over 20 years, and 26 years as Associate Pastor at my church, Harrisonville Community Church.

Emma Swartz inspired and equipped students from kindergarten to 6th grade for 19 years at Harrisonville Christian School as both Principal and teacher. She used her gift of teaching beyond the classroom as a respected Sunday School teacher and a leader of adult bible studies.

The foundation of their service began at home where they raised four beautiful children to love God and others. Now this legacy of faith and service is being lived out in the lives of their ten grandchildren. Keith and Emma are special people individually, but together, they make a remarkable team that I have been blessed to know over the years.

Congratulations to Keith and Emma on their retirement, and I hope they enjoy the days they have worked so hard to earn. I wish them continued health and happiness in this new phase of their lives, and pray God's richest blessings on both of them.

LAKE HAVASU CITIZEN OF THE
YEAR JIM SALSCHIEDER

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine that has made an outstanding impact for the community of Lake Havasu. Jim Salschieder of Lake Havasu has been selected as Lake Havasu's Citizen of the Year and will have the distinct honor of serving as the grand marshal of the London Bridge Days Parade. Jim has been a tireless advocate for the community and for the environmental causes of Lake Havasu.

His leadership was instrumental in forging an ongoing friendship and partnership with the Chemehuevi Tribe, in improving marketing and promotion for the hundreds of local businesses that depend on the marine industry,

and developing a relationship with local, regional, state and national governmental entities. Jim has developed an educational campaign about invasive species in Lake Havasu and highlighted unfair practices that quarantined watercraft at the California ports of entry.

Furthermore, Jim opened lines of communication with the United States government when U.S. Fish and Wildlife dropped no wake buoys into some of the best skiing water on Lake Havasu on May 20, 2015. It was because of his tireless dedication to the community at large that myself, Senator John McCain, Senator Jeff Flake and other federal officials heard about the arbitrary action that U.S. Fish and Wildlife had taken. My office became immediately involved and helped facilitate a local public meeting with U.S. Fish and Wildlife, where more than 1,000 concerned residents voiced their vehement disapproval of this action. Thanks to Jim's vigilance, this action was reversed on June 16, 2016.

Jim's leadership truly drives home the point that the beauty of Lake Havasu is not just in the serene landscape, but rather the community that encompasses it. Our 40th President of the United States Ronald Reagan summed it up best when he said that, "The greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He is the one that gets the people to do the greatest things." Jim's leadership perfectly embodies these words and is proof to everyone that sometimes all that is necessary is the voice of one principled individual. Thank Jim Salscheider for his leadership and dedication to the people of Lake Havasu. Congratulations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber on Monday, June 3, 2019, Tuesday, June 4, 2019, and Wednesday, June 5, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" on Roll Call No. 232; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 233; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 234; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 235; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 236; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 237; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 238; "Nay" on Roll Call No. 239; "Yea" on Roll Call No. 240; and "Yea" on Roll Call No. 241.

HONORING THE AMERICAN LEGION ON THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the American Legion as they mark their 100th Anniversary. As we mark this extraordinary milestone, I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my deepest thanks to the American Legion Posts across Connecticut's 3rd Congressional District whose members work so diligently to both

support our veterans and ensure that our communities never forget the sacrifices made by those who chose to serve in our nation's military branches.

Chartered by Congress in 1919, the American Legion has evolved into one of the most influential and effective veteran advocacy organizations in the country. Over the course of the last century, the American Legion has left an indelible mark on our nation. In 1921, the Legion's efforts resulted in the creation of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, forerunner of the Veterans Administration and in 1923 the first "Flag Code" was drafted during a Legion conference in Washington—a code which Congress adopted in 1942. In 1946, the Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary presented a small, struggling organization called the American Heart Association with a \$50,000 grant. That grant became the catalyst for the success of the now nationally respected organization focused on prevention and treatment of rheumatic heart disease. It was the American Legion that partnered with the Smithsonian Institute's Air and Space Museum to develop an exhibit for the bomber Enola Gay, which dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, and it was the Legion who donated the single largest contribution to the construction of the Vietnam Memorial.

From financing and implementing a study of the effects of Agent Orange on soldiers to the creation of the Family Support Network to assist families of servicemembers deployed for operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; from the formation of the Persian Gulf Task Force to enhance service for a new generation of wartime veterans, thousands of whom suffer from illnesses linked to their service in the region, to the launch of the national "I Am Not A Number" campaign to identify and document the delays veterans face in obtaining medical care from VA, decade after decade, the American Legion has strived to ensure that veterans are receiving the care and respect they have so rightfully earned.

The American Legion has shaped the way our country treats its veterans. That was perhaps best demonstrated in 1943 when Past National Commander Harry W. Colmery started to write in longhand, on Mayflower Hotel stationery in Washington, the first draft of what will later become the "GI Bill of Rights." Signed in 1944 by then President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the original GI Bill, or Servicemen's Readjustment Act, is appropriately considered the Legion's single greatest legislative achievement.

And it is not just in Washington where the American Legion has made its mark. With over two million members in more than 13,000 posts worldwide, the Legion works to ensure that our servicemembers—their achievements and their sacrifices—are both remembered and celebrated. Whether through sponsorship of local sports organizations, scholarships for young people, organizing and participating in parades and community events, the Legion is making a real difference in community after community across the country. I want to extend a special note of thanks to the more than 200 American Legion Posts in Connecticut, and particularly the 28 located in my District, whose members' invaluable contributions make our communities better places to live, learn, and grow. My heartfelt congratulations on your centennial celebration and, as the Italian saying goes, Cent' Anni—to another one hundred years.

HONORING LIEUTENANT SHANNON YINGLING'S THREE YEARS OF SERVICE TO HER COUNTRY AT THE U.S. NAVY OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Lieutenant Shannon Yingling for her faithful service to our country as an esteemed member of the U.S. Navy's Liaison Office in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In this capacity, Lieutenant Yingling oversaw and led countless congressional and staff delegations to destinations throughout the United States and all four corners of the world. These trips were pivotal in helping Members and their staffs achieve a greater understanding of the issues facing our Navy and its sailors.

Lieutenant Yingling's distinguished career began in Annapolis, Maryland, where she entered the Naval Academy as a Plebe. In May of 2010, Shannon was commissioned as an Ensign and designated a Student Naval Aviator. She completed Primary Flight Training at VT-27, where she flew the venerable T-34C Turbo Mentor, and was sent to HT-28 to learn to fly the TH-57 Sea Ranger. Upon successful completion of the Advanced Helicopter Syllabus, LT Yingling earned her Wings of Gold and was sent to Norfolk for Fleet Replacement Training in the SH-60S. She was assigned to HSC-7 from 2013 to 2016, where she deployed twice with Carrier Air Wing THREE aboard the USS *Harry S. Truman* (CVN 75) and the USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69) in support of Strike Group TEN and Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.

Lieutenant Yingling's awards and decorations include the Navy Marine Corps Commendation Medal and Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, as well as other personal, campaign, and service ribbons.

As Lieutenant Yingling embarks on a new chapter in life, it is my hope that she may recall, with a deep sense of pride and accomplishment, the outstanding contributions she has made to the United States Navy while attached to the Office of Legislative Affairs. I would like to send her my very best wishes for continued success in her future Naval career.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring Lieutenant Shannon Yingling and her service to our country.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SPEECH OF

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 2157, the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019. This \$19.1 billion package is essential to providing critical relief to communities that were devastated by the natural disasters in 2018 and 2019.

Among other reasons, my support for this disaster supplemental package comes, in part,

because of an understanding that the language within Title I of this bill grants the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to provide assistance to producers who suffered timber loss due to Hurricanes Michael and Florence.

Even after Hurricanes Irma and Maria, there have been over 80 major disaster declarations. This much-needed disaster relief will support our Florida Panhandle communities, help rebuild Tyndall Air Force Base, assist farmers and ranchers, restore coastal infrastructure, and fund the Nutrition Assistance Program and infrastructure repairs for Puerto Rico.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in both chambers of Congress to bring relief to millions of families.

COMMENDING KIM KOWALEWSKI

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to recognize and honor the outstanding service of Kim Kowalewski, who retires this week after nearly 40 years as a public servant, the past 30 of them at the Congressional Budget Office.

Kim Kowalewski joined CBO in 1989. After serving briefly as a principal analyst in what was then known as the Fiscal Analysis Division, he was promoted to be the Chief of the Financial and General Macroeconomics Modeling Unit, which analyzed developments in financial markets and contributed to the forecast of consumer spending. He next headed the Financial Markets Unit, which, in addition to analyzing and forecasting financial market indicators, prepared cost estimates for various federal financial programs and developed policy options for the housing and financial markets.

In 2008, he was promoted to Deputy Assistant Director of the Macroeconomic Analysis Division. In that capacity, he played an essential role in developing CBO's economic projections, which underlie the agency's budget projections, and he directed numerous studies on developments in the economy, including the operation of automatic stabilizers, changes in trade policy, and the effects of federal tax and spending policies. In 2016, he became a senior adviser at CBO. In that role, he led cross-divisional efforts to improve CBO's graphics and written presentations and mentored and trained colleagues. Throughout, he has been a leader in making CBO's analysis accessible.

Kim Kowalewski's public service did not begin with his work at CBO. He came to the agency after eight years at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, where he led the preparation of the bank's forecast of the U.S. economy and provided analysis related to monetary policy, financial markets, personal bankruptcy, and consumer spending.

By all accounts, Kim's colleagues at CBO and on the Hill appreciate his dedication, ability, skillful work, and breadth of experience. They will miss his generosity with his time and knowledge and, especially, his kindness.

I know my colleagues join me in extending our thanks and appreciation to Kim for his service to our country. We wish him well in his future undertakings and hope that the nation

will continue to benefit from his expertise and commitment.

RECOGNIZING ST. PAUL BLUE
POINT LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR
ITS 150TH YEAR AS A CON-
GREGATION

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise to acknowledge St. Paul Blue Point Lutheran Church for its 150th year as a congregation. Built on October 31, 1869 in Altamont, IL, the church became a place of peace and fellowship for all attendees.

To celebrate this historic occasion, the church held honorary services dedicated to the anniversary on Sunday, June 2. Keynote speakers of the event included Rev. Mark Witte and Rev. David Witte, both of whom are direct descendants from the church's founders. At present, eleven families are of direct descent of the original 31 founders and are still active amongst the congregation.

I extend my well wishes to the current officers—Rev. David Speers, Todd Wachtel, Corey Guy, Alex Wendling, Doug Kopplin, Doug Hammer and many others who have played a major role in spearheading this event.

Madam Speaker, the St. Paul Blue Point Lutheran Church and the entire congregation should be very proud of their continuing commitment and service over the past 150 years. I am excited to see how the church will continue to grow and make an impact in the years to come.

ACKNOWLEDGING 40 YEARS OF
THE BUFFALO VET CENTER

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Buffalo Vet Center, which, for the last forty years, has helped the veterans of Western New York readjust to life as civilians after returning home from a combat zone. The Vet Center provides our brave servicemen and women with much needed services outside of the traditional VA network.

Established by Congress in 1979, Vet Centers aimed to provide counseling and other health services to military veterans who returned home from Vietnam who were reluctant to access VA services. Readjustment counseling, a non-medical, community-based approach, was included in the official services offered to combat veterans. The centers immediately broke down barriers that exist in traditional healthcare by hiring other veterans as counselors to build a bond over shared experiences.

Following the high utilization of Vet Centers around the country, Congress acted to establish permanent centers in 1983 and made readjustment counseling a lifetime entitlement for combat veterans who qualify. Eligibility and

services provided have continually expanded since the 1990s and the constant military involvement in the Middle East created a new generation of veterans who needed and continue to depend on the services provided by the Vet Center.

In 2003, Vet Centers were authorized to provide bereavement counseling services to spouses, children, parents, and siblings of service members who died while on active duty. Today, there are over 300 permanent Vet Centers, 80 mobile Vet Centers, a 24/7 Vet Center call line, and more than 2,000 on staff who help veterans, active duty, and family members of those in the armed forces.

I thank the Buffalo Vet Center for its 40 years of serving the veterans of WNY and I hope they continue to provide exceptional service to the Veterans in WNY far into the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF 2019 WYOMING
GIRLS STATE

HON. LIZ CHENEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the gathering of Wyoming Girls State being held in Cheyenne, WY.

First, let me thank these young women for their interest in the workings of government and understanding our collective civic duty. The success of our constitutional republic depends on informed and engaged citizens, especially young people, who actively participate in it. As young women from across Wyoming gather to learn and discuss the basic fabric of our government, I hope you will take the lessons learned to heart as you continue with your future endeavors. I know you will go on to do big and important things for our state of Wyoming, and our country.

Again, Madam Speaker, I want to recognize and thank the participants of Wyoming Girls State 2019 for their participation in the program and enthusiasm for our democratic process.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on June 10, 2019 because I had the privilege of attending a tour of the Southwest Iowa Renewable Energy (SIRE) in my Congressional District with the President of United States. This tour and visit prevented me from traveling to Washington, DC in order to vote Monday the 10th. Had I been present to vote, I would have voted yea on H.R. 542—Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act; yea on H.R. 2539—Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019; and yea on H.R. 2590—DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019.

HONORING MAYOR JOE JERKINS

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Georgian, public servant and a great American, Mayor Joe Jerkins.

Mayor Joe Jerkins represents the city of Austell right in the heart of my district. During his 30-year tenure, Mayor Jerkins has earned a reputation of being a statesman rather than a politician.

Mayor Jerkins has dedicated his work to ensuring Austell, Georgia was home to more than 6,500 of our diverse constituents. Mayor Jerkins successfully acquired the former Coats and Clark Threadmill to conserve the historical economic driver that created hundreds of jobs during the Great Depression.

Mayor Jerkins also contributed greatly to the economic development of Austell. Mayor Jerkins led negotiations with the Norfolk Southern Railroad which resulted in a \$5 million dollar grant from the railroad. Mayor Jerkins led the City Council into placing the funds into interest bearing accounts. Interest from the accounts have been used for several different causes including the Garrett Middle School truancy program to keep students in school, Christmas bonuses for city employees, churches, Austell schools, cemetery upkeep and for families in need.

Mayor Jerkins continued his advocacy for the city of Austell through his role in the Atlanta Regional Commission where he represented Cobb County. Mayor Jerkins also was on the Board of Directors for the North Central Georgia Law Enforcement Academy. In these roles, Mayor Jerkins displayed his passion in serving all Georgians such as students, transit employees, and law enforcement.

Mayor Jerkins guided by a philanthropic compass and dedication to the State of Georgia, is a stellar example of great leadership.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Mayor Joe Jerkins on his retirement, and extend my sincerest wishes for his continued health and happiness.

God bless and best wishes to Mayor Joe Jerkins and his family.

HONORING DR. GARY W. YOHE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to join family, friends, colleagues, and the Wesleyan University community in extending my heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Gary W. Yohe as he marks his retirement from Wesleyan University after more than forty years as a dedicated member of their faculty. I have had the good fortune to know Gary for many years and I have no doubt that in his retirement he will be missed by colleagues and students alike.

Over the course of his remarkable career, Gary has achieved a myriad of triumphs and

earned countless accolades. One of the world's foremost expert on climate change, he received a share of the 2007 Nobel Prize as a senior member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and served as Vice Chair of the National Climate Assessment Development and Advisory Committee under President Obama.

Gary has served as a member of the New York (City) Panel on Climate Change (NPCC), created in 2008 by then Mayor Michael Bloomberg to help the City respond to the risks of climate change, and he has testified frequently before Congressional committees. He is also the author of more than 175 scholarly articles, several books, and has contributed to countless media articles on climate issues as well as providing numerous opinion pieces. His extraordinary body of work will long stand as an inspiration to scientists, policy-makers, and advocates who will no doubt build on the solid foundation of his legacy.

I would be remiss if I did not add a personal note of congratulations to Gary as he celebrates this milestone. I first met him many decades ago and have fond memories of the opportunities we had to work together. I, like so many others, am in awe of all that he accomplished throughout his professional career. Though he marks his retirement today, I am confident that Gary will continue to make a difference in our world. He has left an indelible mark on his field and his expertise will certainly continue to be called upon. I wish him all the best for many more years of health and happiness as he begins this new chapter of his life.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
BRAD SEMONELL

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor Command Sergeant Major Brad Semonell, who served in the United States Army for 26 years as a master parachute jumper, Intelligence Officer, and a great leader.

Mr. Semonell was born in Cleveland, Ohio and ice skated throughout his childhood, earning a Silver medal at the state-level. Ice skating gave Mr. Semonell the athleticism and skills that helped to propel him to excellence in his military career when he enlisted at 18.

Mr. Semonell became part of the U.S. Army 11th Airborne Division. He then began Jump School at Ft. Benning and quickly became Squad Leader, eventually working his way up to become Platoon Sergeant. Mr. Semonell's military career was also marked by the significant role he played as an Intelligence Officer for the elite Army Special Forces in Vietnam and in East Germany while the Cuban Missile Crisis was unfolding. Throughout the 1960s, Mr. Semonell continued to serve and lead, advancing to Sergeant Major rank.

In 1973, Mr. Semonell earned his Canadian Jumping Wings by taking part in the first joint exercise with the Canadians since 1943. In 1977, Mr. Semonell was promoted to Command Sergeant Major and retired from the Army in 1979. Over his career, Mr. Semonell

made over five-hundred parachute jumps. In one jump, Mr. Semonell severely injured his shoulder and neck; he still deals with the pain.

Mr. Semonell's great strides and sacrifices for our nation have not gone unnoticed. He has earned numerous awards and recognitions including the Meritorious Service Medal, two Army Commendation Medals, various Good Conduct Medals, Army Reserve Components Achievements Medals, and many more.

After the Army, Mr. Semonell earned his General Contractor's License and started his own successful business, S & S Construction, with his son.

In 2000, Mr. Semonell retired. Today, he is the dedicated Sergeant-at-Arms for the Sons of the American Legion Squadron 291. He resides in his Anaheim home of over 40 years.

Command Sergeant Major Brad Semonell embodies the leadership and sacrifice our great nation is built upon. I am proud to honor his military career and service to our nation.

HONORING AND COMMEMORATING
SERGEANT JOSEPH P. COLLETTE

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Ohio's 15th Congressional District to honor and commemorate a husband, a father, a brother, a son, and a hero. United States Army Sergeant Joseph P. Collette, of Lancaster, gave his life in the service of our nation on March 22, 2019.

At age 29, Sergeant Collette was fulfilling a goal he had held for over a decade: to deploy with the United States Army. As his wife, Caela, tells it, following the tragedy of September 11, her husband felt the call to serve. As his time with the 242nd Ordnance Battalion, 71st Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group was coming to an end, he desperately wanted to go on deployment.

It is that level of bravery, selflessness, and commitment for which Sergeant Collette will be remembered by both his loved ones and community. He was a genuine, laid back, funny young man who was beloved by many.

A man of many special talents, he loved sharing his passion for cooking for others and challenging his friends in paintball matches and Pokémon battles. He loved spending time outdoors including running, snowboarding, and four-wheeling. But his priority in life was spending time with his friends and family.

Like a pebble dropped in a pond, the ripples created by Sergeant Collette's life and work are far-reaching. His legacy will live on in the memories of those who knew him and loved him: his wife, Caela; his children; Blair and Cody Collette; step-children Lena and Aria Scott; his parents, Theresa Mecionis and Joe and Cindy Collette; his siblings; Anthony, Camille, and Nicholas; and the rest of his extended family and loved ones.

As a Brigadier General in the Ohio Army National Guard, I have had the distinct privilege to serve alongside outstanding men and women like Sergeant Collette. I can say with absolute certainty that Lancaster, Ohio is undeniably a better place because of Sergeant Collette, and our nation is a safer place because of his service. I am honored to celebrate his legacy, and I encourage my colleagues in the House of Representatives to

join in extending deepest condolences to his family, and in honoring his supreme sacrifice.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SPEECH OF

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 2019

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2157, which will finally provide desperately needed long-term recovery resources to the communities that I represent. Until today, my constituents have waited for 7 months with no certainty that help would ever come.

This is particularly true for North Florida agricultural producers and most critical for the foresters. Hurricane Michael left millions of acres of forestland in ruin—causing catastrophic damage and resulting in billions of dollars in losses.

My support for this bill was partly due to my understanding that money appropriated under Title 1 will give the Secretary of Agriculture the flexibility necessary to compensate timber producers for losses or to issue block grants allowing a state to do so when appropriate. I look forward to working with Secretary Perdue throughout the implementation of this bill to ensure it can best help all struggling panhandle agricultural producers.

NORMANDY AND AFRICAN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 75th anniversary of D-Day and to lift up the 92nd Infantry, as well as the Tuskegee Airmen, for their service on that fateful day that was instrumental in the success at Normandy for the Allied advance.

Known as the Buffalo Soldiers, the 92nd Infantry was a segregated, all-black military unit; among them was my father, Lt. Col. Garvin A. Tutt.

Madam Speaker, we must never forget that African Americans have fought in every major military conflict of the United States, from the Revolutionary War to our current military conflicts.

I rise to thank the men and women who fought in World War II, including 900,000 African Americans, 800 of whom were African-American women from the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

America owes a debt of gratitude for the service and sacrifice of these African Americans who, even while fighting the oppression of segregation, defended our nation and contributed to victory for the U.S. and the Allied forces.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a sys-

tem for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 11, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 12

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Communications Commission.

SD-G50

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife

To hold a joint hearing to examine Waters of the United States regulations, focusing on their impact on states and the American people.

SD-406

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine NATO expansion, focusing on examining the accession of North Macedonia.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine Russia's counterproductive counterterrorism.

RHOB-2255

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

SD-342

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights

To hold hearings to examine competitive implications of vertical consolidation in the healthcare industry.

SD-226

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration's contracting programs.

SR-428A

3 p.m.

Committee on Finance

Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness

To hold hearings to examine China's belt and road initiative.

SD-215

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine certainty in global markets for the United States agriculture sector.

SR-328A

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the outlook for wildland fire and management programs for 2019.

SD-366

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues

To hold hearings to examine women in conflict, focusing on advancing women's role in peace and security.

SD-419

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, and the nominations of Ada E. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Martha Maria Pacold, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank

William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, William D. Hyslop, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burman, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, Randall P. Huff, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

JUNE 14

2 p.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union.

RHOB-2237

JUNE 18

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

SD-538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine deferred maintenance needs and potential solutions on Federal lands administered by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

SD-366

JUNE 19

9:15 a.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine the complex web of prescription drug prices, focusing on examining agency efforts to further competition and increase affordability.

SD-562

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine S. 225, to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, S. 298, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 327, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability, S. 389, to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, S. 641, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument, S. 774, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, S. 849, to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969, S. 1152, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal land in Arlington, Virginia, S. 1582, to establish the

White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and S. 1705, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.

SD-366

JUNE 20

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine outside perspectives on the collection of beneficial ownership information.

SD-538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine opportunities and challenges for advanced geothermal energy development in the United States.

SD-366

JUNE 25

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

SD-366

JUNE 27

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine options for the interim and long-term storage of nuclear waste, including S. 1234, to establish a new organization to manage nuclear waste, provide a consensual process for siting nuclear waste facilities, ensure adequate funding for managing nuclear waste.

SD-366

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3273–S3297

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1754–1770, and S. Res. 240–243. **Pages S3283–84**

Measures Reported:

S. 832, to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederate Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1865. (S. Rept. No. 116–45)

S. 1275, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 116–46) **Page S3283**

Measures Passed:

Death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate: Senate agreed to S. Res. 240, relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate. **Page S3276**

Assassination of Boris Nemtsov: Senate agreed to S. Res. 81, calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S3294–96**

Condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka: Senate agreed to S. Res. 184, condemning the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka, offering sincere condolences to the victims, to their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka, after agreeing to the committee amendment. **Pages S3296–97**

Older Americans Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 241, designating May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”. **Page S3297**

Morrison Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio. **Pages S3280–81**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 89 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 148), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3280**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, June 11, 2019, all post-cloture time on the nomination be considered expired; that following disposition of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia; and that if cloture is invoked on those nominations, the confirmation votes on the nominations occur at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultations with the Democratic Leader, on Wednesday, June 12, 2019.

Pages S3280–81

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, June 11, 2019. **Page S3297**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 60 yeas to 35 nays (Vote No. EX. 145), Ryan T. Holte, of Ohio, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years. **Pages S3273–76, S3276–79**

By 75 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. EX. 146), Rossie David Alston, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. **Pages S3279–80**

By 69 yeas to 27 nays (Vote No. EX. 147), Richard A. Hertling, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years. **Page S3280**

Nomination Discharged: The following nomination were discharged from further committee consideration and placed on the Executive Calendar:

Christopher Scolese, of New York, to be Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, which was sent to the Senate on February 12, 2019, from the Senate Committee on Armed Services. **Page S3297**

Messages from the House: **Page S3283**

Measures Referred: **Page S3283**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S3283**

Executive Communications: **Page S3283**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3284–88**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S3288–92

Additional Statements: **Pages S3282–83**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S3294**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—148) **Pages S3279–90**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Chaplain of the United States Senate, in accordance with S. Res. 240, at 7:04 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 11, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3297.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 25 public bills, H.R. 3165–3189; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 60; H. Con. Res. 48; and H.Res. 432–434 were introduced. **Pages H4387–88**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4389–91**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Supplemental Report on H.R. 2621, to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–88, Part 2);

H. Res. 430, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–108); and

H. Res. 431, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–109). **Page H4387**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Carbajal to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4351**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:06 p.m. and reconvened at 3 p.m. **Page H4352**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Taxpayer First Act: H.R. 3151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service; **Pages H4352–64**

Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act: H.R. 542, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, by a 2/3 yeas-and-nay vote of 395 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 242; **Pages H4364–65, H4375–76**

Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019: H.R. 2476, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks; **Pages H4365–67**

DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019: H.R. 1158, amended, to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security; **Pages H4367–69**

Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019: H.R. 2539, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts

from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 384 yeas to 13 nays, Roll No. 243; **Pages H4369–70, H4376**

Homeland Procurement Reform Act: H.R. 2083, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components; **Pages H4370–72**

DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019: H.R. 2590, amended, to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 394 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 244; **Pages H4373–75, H4377**

Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance: H. Res. 372, expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance; **Pages H4378–81**

United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019: H.R. 951, amended, to promote bilateral tourism through cooperation between the United States and Mexico; and **Pages H4381–83**

Preventing Child Marriage Act: H.R. 2140, amended, to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements; **Pages H4383–85**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To prevent child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations, and for other purposes.”. **Page H4385**

Permission to File Report: Agreed by unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 2621, to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns. **Page H4364**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H4375**

Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.J. Res. 60, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for dis-

plays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019. **Pages H4377–78**

Renaming the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.R. 2695, to rename the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam. **Page H4378**

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019: H.R. 2609, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security. **Pages H4372–73**

Recess: The House recessed at 8:22 p.m. and reconvened at 11:05 p.m.

Senate Referrals: S. 1289 was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. S. 1749 was referred to the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. S. Con. Res. 15 was held at the desk. **Page H4387**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H4351–52.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yeas-and-nays votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4375–76, H4376, and H4377. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 11:06 p.m.

Committee Meetings

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INITIATE OR INTERVENE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CERTAIN SUBPOENAS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a markup and hearing on H. Res. 430, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes [ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MARKUP]; and began hearing on H.R. 2740, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Act, 2020 [Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2740, the “Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020”, and H. Res. 430, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes. Section 1 of the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2740, the “Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020”, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–17, modified by the amendment printed in Part A of the report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule twenty one. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in Part B of the Rules Committee report, amendments en bloc described in section 3, and pro forma amendments described in section 4. Each amendment printed in the report may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by Section 4, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in Part B of the report or against amendments en bloc described in section 3. Section 3 of the rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 4 of the rule

provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees may offer up to fifteen pro forma amendments each for the purpose of debate. Section 5 of the rule provides that at the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee of the Whole shall rise without motion and no further consideration of the bill shall be in order except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House. Section 6 of the rule provides that during consideration of H.R. 2740, it shall not be in order to use a decrease in Overseas Contingency Operations funds to offset an amendment that increases an appropriation not designated as Overseas Contingency Operations funds or vice versa, but this does not apply to amendments between the Houses. Section 7 of the rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 430, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, under a closed rule. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Rules now printed in the resolution shall be considered as adopted. The resolution, as amended, shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution, as amended, to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules. Testimony was heard from Chairman Lowey, and Representatives Rogers of Kentucky, DeLauro, Cole, Kaptur, Simpson, Visclosky, and Calvert.

LESSONS FROM THE MUELLER REPORT: PRESIDENTIAL OBSTRUCTION AND OTHER CRIMES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Lessons from the Mueller Report: Presidential Obstruction and Other Crimes”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D611)

H.R. 2157, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. Signed on June 6, 2019. (Public Law 116–20)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine data brokers and the impact on financial data privacy, credit, insurance, employment, and housing, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of William B. Kilbride, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 2:30 p.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider the nominations of Amy Karpel, of Washington, and Randolph J. Stayin, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the crisis at the southwest border, including S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine the state of patent eligibility in America, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: closed business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: to hold hearings to examine the global narcotics epidemic and the United States strategy to confront the rising epidemic, 2:30 p.m., SD-215.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture, hearing entitled “The State of U.S. Agricultural Products in International Markets”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, business meeting on the Report on the Further Revised Suballocation of Budget, and markup on the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2020; and the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 2020, 10:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Costs of Climate Change: Risks to the U.S. Economy and the Federal Budget”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1230, the “Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act”; H.R. 1309, the “Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act”; and H.R. 397, the “Rehabilitation for Multiemployer Pensions Act”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Critical Mission: Former Administrators Address the Direction of the EPA”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “An Examination of State Efforts to Oversee the \$1.5 Trillion Student Loan Servicing Market”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2162, the “Housing Financial Literacy Act of 2019”; H.R. 2513, the “Corporate Transparency Act of 2019”; H.R. 2763, the “Keeping Families Together Act of 2019”; H.R. 3018, the “Ensuring Equal Access to Shelter Act of 2019”; H.R. 3111, the “National Flood Insurance Program Administration Reform Act of 2019”; H.R. 3141, the “FHA Loan Affordability Act of 2019”; H.R. 3154, the “Homeownership for Dreamers Act”; and legislation on the National Flood Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, and Trade, hearing entitled “Crushing Dissent: The Ongoing Crisis in Nicaragua”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability, hearing entitled “Federal Protective Service: Ensuring the Mission Is Not Lost in Transition”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “The Need to Reauthorize the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law, hearing entitled “Online Platforms and Market Power, Part 1: The Free and Diverse Press”, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled “Building a 21st Century American Offshore Wind Workforce”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, continue hearing on H.R. 2740, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 [Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020], 3 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled “Discovery on the Frontiers of Space: Exploring NASA’s Science Mission”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture, Trade, and Entrepreneurship, hearing entitled “SBA’s State Trade Expansion Program: The States’ Perspective”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, hearing entitled “Efficiency and Resiliency in Federal Building Design and Construction”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Examining VA's Police Force", 10 a.m., HVC-210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Work and Family Support, hearing entitled "Celebrating Fathers and Families: Federal Support for Responsible Fatherhood", 2 p.m., 2020 Rayburn.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 11 through June 14, 2019

Senate Chamber

On Tuesday, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 4 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: June 13, to hold hearings to examine certainty in global markets for the United States agriculture sector, 9:30 a.m., SR-328A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 11, to hold hearings to examine data brokers and the impact on financial data privacy, credit, insurance, employment, and housing, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 12, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Communications Commission, 10 a.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 13, to hold hearings to examine the outlook for wildland fire and management programs for 2019, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: June 11, Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of William B. Kilbride, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 2:30 p.m., SD-406.

June 12, Full Committee, with the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife, to hold a joint hearing to

examine Waters of the United States regulations, focusing on their impact on states and the American people, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: June 11, business meeting to consider the nominations of Amy Karpel, of Washington, and Randolph J. Stayin, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

June 12, Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness, to hold hearings to examine China's belt and road initiative, 3 p.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 12, to hold hearings to examine NATO expansion, focusing on examining the accession of North Macedonia, 10:15 a.m., SD-419.

June 13, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues, to hold hearings to examine women in conflict, focusing on advancing women's role in peace and security, 10 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: June 12, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 11, to hold hearings to examine the crisis at the southwest border, including S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, 10 a.m., SD-226.

June 11, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine the state of patent eligibility in America, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

June 12, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine competitive implications of vertical consolidation in the healthcare industry, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

June 13, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, and the nominations of Ada E. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be a Judge of the

United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Martha Maria Pacold, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, William D. Hyslop, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burman, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, Randall P. Huff, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: June 12, to hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration's contracting programs, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 11, closed business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

June 13, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: June 11, to hold hearings to examine the global narcotics epidemic and the United States strategy to confront the rising epidemic, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 12, Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research, hearing entitled "Increasing Resiliency, Mitigating Risk: Examining the Research and Extension Needs of Producers", 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, June 12, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2500, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020", 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Labor, June 12, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled "Restoring the Value of Work: Evaluating DOL's Efforts to Undermine Strong Overtime Protections", 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 12, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled "Oversight of FERC: Ensuring Its Actions Benefit Consumers and the Environment", 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

June 12, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "No More Surprises: Protecting Patients from Surprise Medical Bills", 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled "Cleaning Up Communities: Ensuring Safe Storage and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel", 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled "Keeping Kids and Consumers Safe from Dangerous Products", 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled "What Emergency?: Arms Sales and the Administration's Dubious End-Run around Congress", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Non-proliferation, hearing entitled "U.S. Interests in South Asia and the FY 2020 Budget", 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Assessing FEMA's Readiness for Future Disasters", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 12, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1327, the "Never Forget the Heroes: Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act"; H.R. 35, the "Emmett Till Antilynching Act"; H.R. 677, the "21st Century President Act"; H.R. 1569, to amend title 28, United States Code, to add Flagstaff and Yuma to the list of locations in which court shall be held in the judicial district for the State of Arizona; H.R. 2368, the "Supporting and Treating Officers In Crisis Act of 2019"; and H.R. 1986, the "Effective Prosecution of Possession of Biological Toxins and Agents Act of 2019", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, June 13, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 967, the "Clean Water for Rural Communities Act"; H.R. 1162, the "Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act"; H.R. 1446, the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019"; H.R. 1976, the "PFAS Detection Act of 2019"; H.R. 2473, the "Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act"; H.R. 2685, the "Wild Bird Conservation Act"; and legislation on the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, June 12, Full Committee, markup on a resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce in contempt of Congress for their refusal to comply with duly authorized subpoenas relating to the 2020 Census; H.R. 391, the "White House Ethics Transparency Act of 2019"; H.R. 2003, the "Ensuring FEHBP Coverage During Shutdowns Act"; H.R. 2004, the "Ensuring FEDVIP and FLTCIP Coverage During Shutdowns Act"; H.R. 2530, the "Interim Stay Authority To Protect Whistleblowers Act"; H.R. 1668, the "Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2019"; H.R. 2978, the "National Historical Publications and Records Commission Reauthorization

Act of 2019”; and postal naming measures, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Combating Sexual Harassment in Science”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Doctor is Out. Rising Student Loan Debt and the Decline of the Small Medical Practice”, 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 12, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled “Under Pressure: The State of Trucking in America”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, June 12, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled “Implementation of Electronic Health Record Systems at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DoD)”, 10:15 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Pathways to Universal Health Coverage”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Lessons from the Mueller Report: Counterintelligence Implications of Volume 1”, 9 a.m., 210 Cannon.

June 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges of Artificial Intelligence, Manipulated Media, and “Deepfakes”, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, June 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Solving the Climate Crisis: Ramping Up Renewables”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: June 12, to hold hearings to examine Russia’s counterproductive counterterrorism, 10:30 a.m., 2255, Rayburn Building.

June 14, Full Committee, to receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union, 2 p.m., 2237, Rayburn Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 4:00 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H. Res. 430—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (Subject to a Rule). Begin consideration of H.R. 2740—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020 (Subject to a Rule).

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