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. The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

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

Dear Madam Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representa-
tives, the Clerk received the following mes-
sage from the Secretary of the Senate on
June 10, 2019, at 11:03 a.m.:
That the Senate passed S. 1280.
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. Pursu-
ant to clause 3(a) of rule I, the Chair
declares the House in recess until ap-
proximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 6 min-
utes 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
on a motion 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 im-
prove 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 Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress 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 ex-
pressed in terms of an amendment to, or re-
peal of, a section or other provision, the ref-
erence 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 con-
tents 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 credit card rules.
Sec. 1204. Modification of procedures for issuance of third-party summonses.
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 summonses.
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 eligible 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.
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. 2003. Information sharing and analysis centers.
Sec. 2006. Special provisions 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 authorization 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.

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 and the internal Revenue Service.

“(a) General.—If any taxpayer who is a natural person, a taxpayer whose gross income does not exceed $100,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates, and

“(b)Geographic area.—If any other taxpayer, a taxpayer whose gross receipts do not exceed $5,000,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates.

“(c) CHIEF COUNSEL.—The Chief Counsel shall provide such taxpayer a written notice

“(1) 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,

“(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 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,

“(i) identifies metrics and benchmarks for quantitatively measuring the progress of the submission of an offer-in-compromise in implementing such strategy.

“(2) UPDATING 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 subparagraph (a)(4) (including the Internal Revenue Manual). Such updated guidance and training materials (including the Internal Revenue Manual) shall be available in a manner so as to be easily understood by customer service employees of the Internal Revenue Service and shall provide clear instructions.

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

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7122(c)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(b) 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).

“(2) 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

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

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6330 is amended—

“(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 B—Improved Service

“Section 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—

“(i) a plan to provide access to taxpayers that are 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;

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

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

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

“(d) ACCESS TO OFFICE OF THE CHIEF—All 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 are 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.

“(e) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—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 Internal Revenue Service 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 for the taxpayer or the Internal Revenue Service) not later than 10 days before the date of such conference.

“(f) Taxpayer Election to Expedite Conference.—If the taxpayer elects, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘the date of such conference’ for ‘10 days before the date of such conference’.

“(g) Specified Taxpayer.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(1) in the case of any taxpayer who is a natural person, a taxpayer whose adjusted gross income does not exceed $100,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates, and

“(2) 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.

“(3) Aggregation Rule.—Rules similar to the rules of section 44(b)(2) shall apply for purposes of clause (1)(F).

“(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 6501(c)(4)(D)(ii)(1).

“(B) Section 6320(b)(1).

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

“(D) Section 6601(d)(4).

“(E) Section 6622(c)(2)(A).

“(F) Section 7122(e)(2).

“(G) Subsections (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1) of section 7132.

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

“(I) Section 7522(b)(3).

“(J) Section 7122(c)(2).

“(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 ‘office’.

“(c) Other References.—Any reference in any provision of law, 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.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to offers-in-compromise submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

“Section 1202. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6330 is amended—

“(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.
“(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 establishes that the 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 remain unseized 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 the item designated as "Sec. 139H. Interest received in 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." the following new item:

"Sec. 139H. Interest received in 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) CEREMONIAL 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. 140. 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.

"(c) 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. 1204. MODIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OF THIRD-PARTY SUMMONS.

(a) In General.—Section 7669(f)(1) 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 necessary to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that 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 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 1016 of such Act or section 221 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 to read "more than 5 years and inserting "7 years".

"(c) Maximum Length of Installment Agreements Offered Under Tax Collection Contracts.—Section 6306(d)(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.—Section 6307(d)(2)(B) is amended by striking "telecommunications" and inserting "communications, software, technology".

"(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6306(e)(3) 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 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.

SEC. 1206. Reform of Notice of Contact of Third-Party Persons.

(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 preclude the issuance of notices to the same taxpaying person with respect to a 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 a contact at the time such notice is provided 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 of a tax deficiency, 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 that 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 "or coordinated industry case program" and inserting "coordinated industry case program and technology"

"(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUMMONS.—Clause (1) 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 within the Treasury Department; and

"(ii) 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.

"(e) 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) 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 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1208. LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF NON-IN- TERNAL REVENUE SERVICE EMPLOYEES. (a) In General.—Section 7803 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(n) Returns and Return Information.—

"(1) 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 contained in this section to any person other than an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service or the Office of Chief Counsel, 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 takes effect on 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) Section 7803(c)(2)(B) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) Statistical Support.—In general, the National Taxpayer Advocate for Internal Revenue Service 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)(D) is amended by striking "and" and inserting "or" in the following:

"(IV) The National Taxpayer Advocate for Internal Revenue Service has conducted a review of the data or information provided to the National Taxpayer Advocate for statistical validity and sound statistical methodology, and"

"(2) Section 7803(c)(2)(C) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(V) The preceding subsection shall not apply with respect to statistical information provided to the Secretary for review, or received from the Secretary, under section 6108(d).

"(3) Section 7803(c)(2)(H) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(VI) The National Taxpayer Advocate for Internal Revenue Service shall provide the Secretary with written statistical support for any request for information made by the Secretary, under section 6103(n), that involves data obtained pursuant to this section that is to be used for an audit or examination.

"(4) Section 7803(c)(2)(I) is amended by striking "and"

"(5)agliing the activities of the program, including—

"(a) development training materials, conducting training, and performing quality reviews of the returns prepared under the program;

"(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.

"(b) REQUIREMENT OF MACHING FUNDS.—A qualified return preparation program must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis for all grants provided under this subsection.

"(C) OTHER ORDINARY AND NECESSARY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM.—

"(1) In general.—The Natiional Taxpayer Advocate, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall by rule prescribe the manner in which contributions received by the National Taxpayer Advocate shall be used for the purposes of the program.

"(3) Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(i) is amended by striking ".-" and inserting "and" in the following:

"(b) the cost of equipment used in the program;

"(ii) wages or salaries of persons coordinating the activities of the program;

"(iii) equipment purchases, and

"(4) Section 7803(c)(2)(E) is amended by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the beginning of subclause (IX).

"(5) Section 7803(c)(2)(H)(i) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) the cost of equipment used in the program;

"(b) other ordinary and necessary costs associated with the program.

"(ii) wages or salaries of persons coordinating the activities of the program, and

"(III) the cost of equipment used in the program; and

"(A) the charitable, educational, or community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grant Program established under section 6108 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:

"(b) Effect of Voucher 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.

"(2) Section 7803(c)(2)(K) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(v) vehicle-related expenses associated with remote or rural tax preparation services.

"(b)史诗.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall report directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"(b) REPEAL OF RESTRICTION ON ORGANI- TATIONAL 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.

"(3) Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii)(II) is amended by redesignating subclauses (VIII) through (XI) as subclauses (IX) through (XI), respectively, and by inserting after subclause (IX) the following new subclause:

"(IX) identify any Taxpayer Advocate Directive which was not honored by the Internal Revenue Service in a timely manner, as specified under paragraph (5);"
such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) Penalty.—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 populations.

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

(d) Program adherence.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for, and 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, 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 subpart H or subpart I) 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 this Act,

(ii) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from tax under section 501(a),

(iii) a local government agency, including—

(1) a county or municipal government agency, and

(2) an Indian tribe, as defined in section 413 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4001(13)), including any tribally designated housing entity (as defined in section 329 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4001(22))), tribal subsidiary, subdivision, or other wholly owned tribal entity,

(iv) a local, State, regional, or national coalition (whether or not through an organization which meets the eligibility requirements of clause (1), (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—

(1) a State government agency, or

(2) an office providing Cooperative Extension services (as established at the land-grant colleges and universities under the Smith-Lever Act).

(3) AMOUNTS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In determining the effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall give priority to applications which demonstrate—

(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.

(f) Promotions of programs.—The Secretary may promote tax preparation through qualified return preparation programs which meet the eligibility requirements of clause (1), (ii), or (iii) acting as the applicant organization, or

(g) 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 this section, the Secretary shall not allocate more than $90,000,000 per fiscal year (exclusive of costs of administering the program) to grants under this section.

(3) Referrals to low-income taxpayer clinics.—Qualified return preparation programs receiving grants under this section—

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

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

2 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:

(B) 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 specified 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.

3 SEC. 1403. Notice from IRS regarding closure of taxpayer assistance centers.

(a) BrownClouds—The secretary of the Treasury shall—

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

(i) identifies the taxpayer assistance center proposed for closure and the date of such proposed closure; and

(ii) identifies the relevant alternative low-income tax preparation assistance which may be utilized by taxpayers affected by such proposed closure; and

(b) includes the reasons for such proposed closure.

(c) Other information as the Secretary may determine appropriate.

4 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 take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

5 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 7602(a), return information related to the investigation of any taxpayer with respect to which 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 7602(a) the following:

(i) Not later than 60 days after a case for which the individual has provided information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7602(a) has been referred for an audit or examination, a notice with respect to such referral.

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“(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;

“(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) amended by striking “subsection (k)(10)” and inserting “paragraph (10)” of subsection (k).

(B) AUTOMATED DISCLOSE.—Section 7213(a)(2) amended by striking “(k)(10)” and inserting “(k)(10) or 13”.

(C) COORDINATION WITH AUTHORITY TO DISCLOSE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES.—Section 6103(a)(6) 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(b) which is made under paragraph (14).”.

(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-RETAILIZATION 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 manner discriminate against any 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 involving 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 employer or any 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 that the Secretary has failed to comply with the provisions of this subsection may bring a civil action in the United States district court of the United States, which court shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy.

“(B) PROCEDURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An action under subparagraph (A) shall be governed by the rules and procedures set forth in section 4221(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.—An action under subparagraph (A) shall be barred if not filed within 180 days after the date on which the violation occurs.

“(v) JURY TRIAL.—A party to an action brought under paragraph (A) shall be entitled to a jury trial.

“(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.—Recovery 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, to which the employee would have been entitled had the violation not occurred,

“(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 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 preemployment 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:

“(2) MISDIRECTED TAX 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 cost-benefit analysis and making recommendations to the Secretary regarding methods to prevent identity theft 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 provide metrics for measuring the success of such centers and to prevent identity theft 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 centers in detecting and preventing identity theft refund fraud.

(c) DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(k), as 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—

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

(I) any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’)) to assist the Secretary to carry out the purposes 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.

(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.

(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), a 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.

Team 2022 support.—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 if 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 an unauthorized use of the identity of any individual, the Secretary shall, without jeopardy to 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 prevent further unauthorized use; and

(D) provide procedures for accessing personal information of the individual during the investigation,

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

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

(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

(1) such information was obtained through any method prohibited by law, or

(ii) any other method that has been determined by the Commissioner to be a method that is prohibited by law; and

(2) it is determined, after a hearing, that the information was obtained through such a method.

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 Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall promulgate guidelines for the management of cases involving stolen identity refund fraud cases in a manner that ensures that the administrative burden on taxpayers who file a refund claim is minimized.

(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 number of offices and employees assigned to processing such cases; and

(C) the maximum number of cases that may be assigned to any individual employee;

(2) standards for

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

(B) the maximum number of cases that may be assigned to any individual employee;

(3) procedures for implementing and accomplishing the standards described in paragraphs (1) and (2), and

(4) measures for evaluating

(A) the accuracy of the procedures described in paragraph (3) in determining whether such standards have been successfully implemented.

SEC. 2009. INCREASED PENALTY FOR IMPROPER DISCLOSURE OR USE OF INFORMATION BY PREPAREES 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 7216(d)(2)), the penalty described in such section shall be increased by $1,000 for each such disclosure or use.

(2) SPECIAL SEPARATION OF TOTAL PENALTY LIMITATION.—The limitation on the total amount of the penalties under subsection (a) shall be increased by $1,000 for each such disclosure or use.

(3) 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 6301, as amended by section 1001, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

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

(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 C—Scope of Authority

(a) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given such term by section 1101 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 Commissioner with respect to Information Technology, the Office of the Secretary with respect to information technology.
SEC. 2099. USE OF CONSENT-BASED DISCLOSURES 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 subsection as the "Secretary") shall implement a program to allow a taxpayer to choose whether or not to consent to disclosure by the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate of the taxpayer's income to a third party, including a financial institution, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other person.

(b) Use by consent.—The program described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) allow a taxpayer to consent to disclosure by the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate of the taxpayer's income to a third party, including a financial institution, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other person;

(2) allow a taxpayer to revoke consent to disclosure by the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate with respect to the taxpayer's income for a period of 1 year after the date of consent; and

(3) be-
“(D) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PREPARERS LOCATED IN AREAS WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines that 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 672(c)(5) is amended by striking “250 information returns”, 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. 2002. 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 (2) to which such returns relate of information returns.’’

“(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 requiring in electronic form with respect to any request for disclosure of a taxpayer’s return or return information under section 6011(c) to a practitioner or any power of attorney granted by a taxpayer to a practitioner.

“(C) PRACTITIONERS.—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. 2003. PAYMENT OF TAXES BY DEBIT AND CREDIT CARDS.

Section 6311(d)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) E-FILING OF UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION. — (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7401 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary shall also notify any 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 subsection shall apply with respect to the hiring of employees after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2002. NOTIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED IN-SPITE-OF-SECURITY-EVENT DISCLOSURE OF ELECTRONICLY FILED RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 7411 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary shall also notify any 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 subsection shall apply with respect to the hiring of employees after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt Organizations

SEC. 3001. MANDATORY E-FILING BY EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.

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

“Mandatory E-Filing.—If an organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (f) fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) and fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) for the next such return or notice required to be filed.”

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

(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 “for a taxable year.”

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

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

(3) INSPECTION ELECTRONICALLY FILED ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Any person who returns required to be filed electronically under section 6033(b) shall be made available by the Secretary to the public as soon as practicable in a machine readable format.”

(c) 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.—In the case of any small organization, or any other organization for which the Secretary (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.

(B) SMALL ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of clause (A), the term ‘small organization’ means any organization—

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

(ii) whose total assets as of 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)(1) 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 required to file a return under section 6033 of such Code and include information under section 6041(a)(1) thereof, the Secretary may delay the application of such 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 FAILURES TO FILE ANNUAL RETURNS.

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

“Mandatory E-Filing.—If an organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (f) fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) and fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) for the next such return or notice required to be filed.”

(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 “for a taxable year.”

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

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

(c) INSPECTION ELECTRONICALLY FILED ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Any person who returns required to be filed electronically under section 6033(b) 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.—In the case of any small organization, or any other organization for which the Secretary (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.

(B) SMALL ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of clause (A), the term ‘small organization’ means any organization—

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

(ii) whose total assets as of 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)(1) 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 required to file a return under section 6033 of such Code and include information under section 6041(a)(1) thereof, the Secretary may delay the application of such 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 FAILURES TO FILE ANNUAL RETURNS.

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“Mandatory E-Filing.—If an organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (f) fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) and fails to file the annual return or notice required under subparagraph (B) for the next such return or notice required to be filed.”

The notification under the preceding sentence shall include information about how to
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, 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 Voluntary Income Tax Assistance program which helps low- and moderate-income taxpayers comply with the IRS. 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.

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, and we do not agree to future suspension of provisions or waivers of the House-Senate conference jurisdiction in carrying of appropriations measures so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction and provisions giving rise to a point of order—regardless of whether this 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.
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.


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 forego 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 the bill so that we may move expeditiously to the Conference Report. In this regard, I want to thank the Ranking Member, Mr. BRYAN, in particular for his continued support.

I also take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Mr. LEWIS for his leadership on this bill. I want to thank Mr. ROY, Mr. COOK, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. CRUZ for their support.

As you know, our Committee has been working with Mr. LEWIS and his staff on this legislation for some time. We have been working closely with the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on this issue.

I want to especially thank Chairman LEWIS for his leadership on this bill. This bill will serve taxpayers because no American should fear contacting the IRS for help. We want to 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 taxpayers have with the IRS.

We are revamping the IRS’s 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 tax reform?

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

I have been 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 Congress’s staff and the House Ways and Means Committee staff for working with us—Mr. LEWIS and I—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 shows 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 and protecting Americans and makes sure that it is customer-focused. It reins in the IRS, 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 put some respect and dignity back into 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 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, limit 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 amending 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. C. C. RICHTER) to amend the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other provisions. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 308(c)(2). Such laboratory shall be transferred to the Department pursuant to the authority under such 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory designated pursuant to subsection (a), shall—

(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 308(1)(E).

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

(1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies, including, as appropriate, security 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.

(c) 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:


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 the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 261.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman 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 reads 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 ACTIVITIES.—The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory designated pursuant to subsection (a), shall—

“(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 308(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, security 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:


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.

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 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 complex and ever-changing 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 short-sighted 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 continue to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,


Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,

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
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June 10, 2019

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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 critical role 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. C. RENSHAW) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 542.

The question was taken.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The ayes have it.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would appreciate your desire to bring this legislation to the House-Senate conference 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.
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 violent 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.

Therefore, 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.
In consideration of the substantial threats and attacks to nonprofit institutions by domestic and foreign terrorists and violent homegrown extremists, the vulnerability of nonprofit organizations 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 urge 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 Advisor; 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 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 securing religious institutions by targeting physical 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 was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H.R. 1158

Title: 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 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—
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 response 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 infrastructures. 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 also like to 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 product used by some of the 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 assets and thus 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 to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations.

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.

I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to review 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, Mr. Crenshaw, 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 of Texas. 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 frontlines.

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
As such, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the motion made by the gentleman from Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the procurement of such covered items, shall be made to the Congress at the beginning of each session and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committees 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 (b).

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 noncompliance.

(4) 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.
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.

Mr. Speaker, 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, 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 unani- mously.

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.
The term 'acquisition decision memorandum' has the meaning given 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 for—

(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or cancelling) 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 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 acquisition program baseline breaches 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 program, means the official acquisition decision event record that includes the following 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 department's objectives, 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) establishing 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 processes;

‘‘(J) integrating the capabilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) into the Department’s mission and business operations.

"(8) ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.—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.

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 1242(f) 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.

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. Pursuant to the rule, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 that support 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 and how they meet the Department’s mission and business operations.

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 problems or weaknesses that result in 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 $968 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’ acquisition 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 ensuring the 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 to foster 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 XV, 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:

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 on the development 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 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.

(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 subsection 2, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs 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 personnel 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 briefings required 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.

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 shores.

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.

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, how it 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. 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 urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and 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 that 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 funding 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 counterterrorism missions.

We face an ever-changing threat landscape which presents new challenges to securing air travel, public spaces, surface transportation, and critical infrastructure and our critical assets. 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 co-sponsoring this important legislation, as well as Ranking Member Rogers and Chairman Thompson for their support of this measure.
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. CATKO) 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. CATKO. 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. Speaker, by passing H.R. 2590 today, Congress can ensure that our efforts to protect the homeland are as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.
Mr. MASSIE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay." Messrs. SMITH of Missouri and HOL-LINGSWORTH 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 TRANS- PORTATION SECURITY CAPABIL- ITIES 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 Transpor- tation 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 ter- rorist and other threats, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered recorded.

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 de- vice, and there were—yeas 384, nays 13, not voting 33, as follows:

(ROLL NO. 243)

YEAS—384

Adams (KY) 
Aderholt (AL) 
Agner (IL) 
Allen (ME) 
Allred (TX) 
Amodei (NV) 
Armstrong (CO) 
Arrington (TN) 
Babin (TX) 
Baca (CA) 
Baird (WA) 
Balderson (OH) 
Banks (GA) 
Barr (CA) 
Barragán (CA) 
Bass (NY) 
Beatty (OH) 
Bera (CA) 
Bergman (MN) 
Beyer (CA) 
Biurakos (AZ) 
Bishop (GA) 
Bilirakis (FL) 
Blumenauer (OR) 
Blunt Rochester (MO) 
Bonamici (OR) 
Boyle, Brendan (PA) 
Brindisi (NY) 
Brooks (IN) 
Brown (MD) 
Brownley (CA) 
Buchanan (FL) 
Duffy (NY) 
Duncan (NC) 
Dunn (FL) 
Engel (NY) 
Escobar (TX) 
Espino (FL) 
Estes (CO) 
Ferguson (TX) 
Fincke (PA) 
Fleischmann (ID) 
Fleischmann (OH) 
Foster (OK) 
Fox (NC) 
Frankel (FL) 
Fudge (OH) 
Gabbard (HI) 
Gage (AL) 
Gallagher (NY) 
Garcia (TX) 
Gianforte (MT) 
Gibbs (VA) 
Gohmert (TX) 
Golden (CO) 
Gomez (CA) 
Gonzalez (OH) 
Gooden (AL) 
Gottheimer (NJ) 
Granger (PA) 
Graves (GA) 
Graves (GA) 
Green (TN) 
Grijalva (AZ) 
Grothman (WI) 
Guest (GA) 
Haaland (NM) 
Hagedorn (MN) 
Hartler (IA) 
Hayes (OH) 
Heck (WA) 
Hern (GA) 
Higgin (LA) 
Hill (AR) 
Hill (CO) 
Himes (CT) 
Holt (NH) 
Holt (OH) 
Horn (TX) 
Joyce (OH) 
Joyce (PA) 
Kaptur (OH) 
Katz (LA) 
Keating (NY) 
Kelly (FL) 
Kelly (MO) 
Kennedy (MA) 
Kihanna (HI) 
Kildee (MI) 
Kim (WV) 
Kim (NY) 
Kinzinger (IL) 
Kirchpatrick (AZ) 
Kuster (CT) 
LaHood (IL) 
Lamb (CA) 
Lamborn (CO) 
Lang (WY) 
Lawrence (KS) 
Lawrence (FL) 
Lee (CA) 
Lee (NV) 
Lesko (AZ) 
Lett (WI) 
Lipton (CA) 
Loebsack (IA) 
Loewenthal (IL) 
Lucas (OH) 
Lugar (IN) 
Malinowski (WI) 
Maloney (CT) 
Maloney (N.Y.) 
Mann (NV) 
Marchant (TX) 
Marshall (SD) 
Matt (UT) 
Matsui (CA) 
McAdams (WA) 
McBath (TX) 
McBartley (IN) 
McClintock (CO) 
McConnell (NV) 
McHenry (CA) 
McInerney (NY) 
McCotter (MI) 
McCoy (NY) 
Moore (WI) 
Moor (WI) 
Morella (MD) 
Morrison (CO) 
Mow (NH) 
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, we will recognize my Representative friend from Nebraska, Mr.屁屁。

This is an important time 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 Pa- cific Northwest, that is noon. I am encour- aging everyone to watch that game if it is possible.

So we are here to recognize the Wom- en’s national team, but also to recog- nize the winners of this year’s Congress- ional Soccer Match, the Republicans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentle- man from Nebraska (Mr. BACON). Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I ap- preciate Mr. LARSEN’s team spirit, good sportsmanship here, and good cheer.

Again, I just want to thank Mr. LAR- SEN, 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 sportsman- ship here. We stuck out a good victory despite the heroes 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 im- portant thing is the U.S. Soccer Foun- dation raised tremendous amounts of money for youth soccer.

That is what we want to do. We want to make youth soccer more prevalent

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL SOCCER MATCH RAISES MONEY FOR YOUTH SOCCER

(Mr. LARSEN of Washington asked)
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 more responsible adults.

So it is a great team that put 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 this summer. More than 2 million people came out to help bring in more cooperation.

Let’s cheer them on and cheer on all the women who came out to help bring in more cooperation.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. 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 World Cup and 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 across all the country, particularly in the under-served 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, our U.S. Women’s National Team, there is a lit- tle 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.

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**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.

This is a 5-minute vote, the Coch.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 2, not voting 36, as follows:

**[Roll No. 244]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeas</th>
<th>Nays</th>
<th>NOT VOTING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
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The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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**REQUESTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO AUTHORIZE UNIQUE AND ONE-TIME DIS-**


**NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS**


**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE**

**H4377**

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**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I regrettably 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.
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. 551, 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 and welfare of all mankind 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, 2019, 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 capabilities in humanity’s history; and

Whereas Congress assembled, in the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of 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:

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 Transportation and Infrastructure 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.

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 9 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, and the Caspian Sea.

Whereas Turkey is a critical NATO ally and important military partner for the United States, contributing to key NATO 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 an 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 the inception of that significant industrial participation, including manufacturing of certain F-35 components, plans to host a maintenance facility for regional F-35 operators, investments of over $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 system 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. 9523); 

(5) 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 Mr. ENGEL’s resolution, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) each will control 20 minutes.
H4380

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
June 10, 2019

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.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you as the House-Senate conference on this or related 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 bill, and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

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 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.

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 forgoing consideration of H. Res. 372, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation or that, in the future, 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 Ways and Means, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing 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 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 Ways and Means, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

I apologize for not consulting with you on your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I appreciate your consultation with respect to the bill. 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.
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 commitment.

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 will urge 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. MCXAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRIKIS).

Mr. BILIRIKIS. 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. This same system 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.

Regarding 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 ENGLE 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. ENGLE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me just say this: Chairman ENGLE 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 ENGLE and I talked about this alliance that we have with them.

Nearly 70 years ago, NATO and the United States stood with Turkey against 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 counter to 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 ENGLE 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 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.

The same year, 77,000,000 international visitors spent a record $251.4 billion on hotels, travel, food, and souvenirs, a 2-per cent 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 1,196,585 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 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 GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

(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 governments in governmental and non-governmental entities; and
(2) encourage United States and Mexican nonprofit institutions and private businesses to assess prospective and developing entrepreneurial opportunities to strengthening 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.

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. The request is granted.

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. View of all the things that have been talked about with American belligerence toward Mexico and the unnecessary saber rattling.

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, exacerbates drug violence 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 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 in 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.

In recent years, 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 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 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.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, 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.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership.

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.

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 lost 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 Mexican tourists, which came over and spent over $20.5 billion at our restaurants, at our
Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 951, 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 health, including relating to their fertility, giving birth, and marriage. 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 persons 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 adolescents 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 agreed 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 UN staff and personnel regarding prevention and monitoring of child marriages inside each such settlement.
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. Many of the 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.

Imperial 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 gathers data and information 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, for the first time, 280 people, of whom 53 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 his 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.
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, NIH 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 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 tell a story or 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 paper work is required wherever something is done, that the Border Patrol is working 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 separations 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. These 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. They did not have anything. They were 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, I think they are working as hard as they possibly can. Maybe people don’t realize that, when Border Patrol folks and the customs people are working as hard as they possibly can. Maybe people don’t realize that, people are working as hard as they possibly can. Maybe people don’t realize that, people are working as hard as they possibly can.
We would no longer have so many people 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.

Here, with the vast majority being 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 are 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. 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 Customs and 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 enforced and respected. We would no longer have so many people drown in the Rio Grande. We would no longer have so many people 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 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, and they are doing well. 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 friends on the Republican side of the aisle who kind of imply 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. He is trying to protect our cheap political points by implying that we can continue to go ahead with the current system of over 130,000 people coming here.
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. 2517. 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 morn-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAY-GO 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—

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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. 116-68, 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. 116-109). 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 intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes; with an amendment (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. BILARAKIS, and Mr. NOEM):

H.R. 3160. A bill to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, in addition to the Committee 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. MEEHAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATER COLEMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. CONDEMON of Minnesota, Ms. SCOTTS, Mr. BROWN of Illinois, Ms. SHAW, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. TAYLOR, Ms. CASTRONEZ, Ms. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. IGLESIAS, Mr. GARCIA-NAJERA of California, Ms. INGELSTAD of Iowa, Mr. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COX of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of South Carolina, Mr. NAPOLITANO of Arizona, Mr. DEL RIO, Ms. STEFANIK, and Ms. GIBSON of Ohio):
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 I, 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:
Article I, Section 8.
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, 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 I, Section 8, Clause 3.
By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 3182.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.
By Mr. MOOLENAAR:
H.R. 3183.
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. SHERILL:
H.R. 3186.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 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:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. MOLNAR:
H.R. 3188.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. WILDA:
H.R. 3189.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. MATSUI:
H.R. 3190.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 3191.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I.
By Ms. WILD:
H.R. 3192.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. TAYLOR:
H.R. 3193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. CARDEÑAS:
H.R. 3194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. CARDEÑAS:
H.R. 3195.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. CARDEÑAS:
H.R. 3196.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:
H.R. 3197.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. SUPINGER:
H.R. 3198.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Ms. BUSTOS:
H.R. 3199.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. THOMAS of West Virginia:
H.R. 3200.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. THOMAS of West Virginia:
H.R. 3201.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3202.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3203.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3204.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3205.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3206.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3207.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3208.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3209.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3210.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3211.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3212.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3213.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3214.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3215.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3216.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3217.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3218.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3219.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3220.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3221.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3222.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3223.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3224.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3225.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3226.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3227.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3228.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3229.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3230.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3231.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3232.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3233.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3234.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3235.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3236.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
June 10, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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. 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. 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. Reschenthaler.
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. Moore, 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. Carrión, Ms. Bass, Ms. Dean, Ms. García of Texas, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Bass, Ms. Dean, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Bass, Ms. Dean, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Bass, Ms. Dean, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. DeGette.
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 unwavering 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 reflood. 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

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*This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.*
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 I view a crisis as 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, 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 have seen throughout 2019, when the daily 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 man-made 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 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, diseased, 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 had worked the aisle or with a well-intentioned agreement was made 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.

The HUMANE Act would clarify that 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. The editorial goes on to say that you, Vice President, if you 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. If a child is 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 often canceled. Many of these migrants to come to 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 is not a political stunt. Our Democratic colleagues to recognize the reality that this crisis is happening and it is growing.

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. It is the three-pronged approach that experts have repeatedly told me is needed to be successful, and it is exactly 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 on 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 CUILLAR, 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 is not a political stunt. Our Democratic colleagues to recognize the reality that this crisis is happening and it is growing.

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.

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, and the 20-day limit would apply only to those 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 common sense 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 common sense measures in the HUMANE Act, such as streamlining of migration processing, hiring 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 the time is now 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 Trump 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, 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, 141,278 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 growing realities.

“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 actions “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 way asylum policies are handled. 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 the migrant children and those that handle border enforcement.

The broader problem is that many Democrats have come to view the Trump administration’s immigration policies as 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 adamantine, 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 ambiguity about the urgency of addressing the humanitarian needs. While lawmakers wring their hands and talk of 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 one 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 the U.S.-Mexico border. These steps 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 that continues to roll 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 could build strong bilateral 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 straining and already operating at 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 narrative 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 chamber 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 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 way to proceed. It was very much 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 we 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 1986. 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 so 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. I am grateful for this lifelong ministry and especially for the fact that it brought him here.

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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, 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. 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 the Reserve 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-22 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 Lieutenant General Basham for his service and that of 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.

HELIICOPTER 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 casualties 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, 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 president who has never defined 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 he had course and documentation . . . 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. In the last 24 hours, 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—precisely what the President has threatened. Then he declares victory, having done little or nothing to solve the underlying problem.

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 does is the headline 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 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 that the President 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 putting 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 our economy and 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 I 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. 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 carts, and trafficking. President Obama began to do this, and President Trump has rescinded it. It is logical, and it could happen anywhere. It isn’t just about 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 accomplish 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 Democratic leader’s graveyard, which continues to unravel, 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 not uncontroversial. 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 wellbeing 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 with his weekly 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 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.

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.

**SIXTH 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 Bостonians 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 furious 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 expensive 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 Admiral ordered 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 content with performing the duties of his office, still vexatious even when considerately executed, he multiplied its annoyances by a thousand manny. He stopped vessels of every kind without discrimination—ships just from sea and market boats on their way to Providence and Newport, with their perishables, 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 before 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 making dangerous men.” 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 merchants. Brown, later a member 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 violence 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,” but as it was “borne 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 quarter-deck, a musket wound 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 Rhode Islandish crew to shore, where they were awaited by the Pawtuxet Rangers, a Rhode Island

George Washington was actually hosting a British officer when he heard the story. The officer exclaimed that the Rhode Islanders ought to be “philobotomized” 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 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.”

Each 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 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 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 (Ms. 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.

(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:

[Roll Call Vote No. 145 Ex.]
Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCAR), 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:

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The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 27, as follows:

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The clerk will call the roll.

The nominations were 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 motion to reconsider is not pending.

The motion is agreed to.

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. KLOBUCAR) are necessarily absent.
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, when 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 RITA MEYER

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, this week in Wyoming 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 and 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. 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 coprsman 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 started his 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 where he was needed to manage 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 is enhanced when the organization 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 legs 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 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 grateful.

Mr. Willis was born on June 2, 1919, and was raised in Doyle, 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 32nd Bomb group in Deephem 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 during 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 mission 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 manufacturing and selling directly to consumers. 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. They 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 companies, 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.

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 Greenville Bike Trails. The company 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 a humble beginning, Boyd Cycling has grown into a respected 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 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 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 of the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Food Inspection System (2019-0025)” (RIN 0245–DA39) 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” (FR20750–A350) (DFARS Case 2017–D060) 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” (FR20750–A382) (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 In-Sourcing and Defense-Related Feasibility Studies” (FR20750–A385) (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” (FR2125–A777) 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 Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department’s Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties semiannual report for the third and fourth quarters of 2018 (November 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 2019 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, a rule entitled “Recision of Several Model Forms and Disclosures Issued Pursuant the Fair Credit Reporting Act” (16 CFR Parts 680, 688, and 698) received during the week 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. 82. 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. 115–46).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendment:

S. 1275. A bill to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116–18).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times and referred to a committee of the Senate on May 31, 2019; to the Committee on Finance:

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRIS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1754. A bill to provide federal aid 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. COLINS, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. YOUNG):

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 funding 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. CARMICHAEL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. Daines, and Mr. Tester): 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. MARKKARY, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. CAPRICE): 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. SHAFER, 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. SCHAFER, Mr. HILL, Mr. KING, and Mr. MARKKARY): 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. CASEY, Mr. BURK, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. 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. HASELTON, 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 from the Government of the United Arab Emirates on its human rights practices in Yemen pursuant to section 522r(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 provide for research on autism spectrum disorders; to the Committee on Appropriations.

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; to the Committee on Appropriations.

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; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. SCHAFER), 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 Georgia (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. 386

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, 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. MARKET), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. SHELBY) 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

At the request of Mr. Toomey, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

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.

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.

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.

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.

At the request of Mr. Whitehouse, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Murphy) 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 wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

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.

At the request of Mr. Cotton, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal) was added as a cosponsor of S. 867, 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.

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.

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 incident 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.

At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhoffe) 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.

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds) was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

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.

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 improve usage of the Federal student loan income-based repayment plan and improve repayment options for borrowers, and for other purposes.
At the request of Mr. CRAPo, the name 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. 1097, 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.

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1038, a bill to limit the use of funds for kinetic military operations in or against Iran.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HUNTS) 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.

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.

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.

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 (1) firms and the Senator financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers.

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.

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.

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Ms. REEVES) 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.

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.

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.

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 deployment 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.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1631, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

At the request of Mr. MARK, 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.

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.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. A. J. ROYSE
Lee] was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 27, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale 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 United Arab Emirates of 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 proposed 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 foreign military sale 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 foreign military sale 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.
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, their families and friends, and to the people and nation of Sri Lanka, and expressing solidarity and support for Sri Lanka.

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.

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. Menendez, 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 die every day from treatable causes, such as pneumonia, prematurity, diarrhea, and malaria. These preventable deaths may result in 9 out of 10 lives lost in the first 5 years of a child’s life.

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 our friends and 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 serve 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, nutritious supplementary foods, handwashing with soap, and other basic needs that remain elusive for far too many women and children in too many 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 our partners in the private sector, the nonprofit 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 are to reach the goal we are setting, the public sector, the faith sector, the private sector, the health system, and the community 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 interventions 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 dollars spent from all sources 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 $294 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 the 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 from both sides of the aisle, 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:

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. 298db-1) 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 organization, as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 298b-2) to the following:...
(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) Comprehensive, integrated approaches involving children and youth, as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

(B) hospitals, health care clinics, or other health care practitioners, such as medical health and substance use treatment facilities;

(C) local educational agencies or agencies responsible for child care, support infants, children, youth, and their families as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

(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 child care, adult social services, and child welfare agencies, 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.

(c) 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 demonstrated training and expertise concerning childhood trauma and evidence-based, evidence-informed, and promising best practices to prevent or mitigate the impact of exposure to trauma.

(d) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to entities proposing to serve communities that have 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 in the national overdose mortality rate, as determined by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(2) the 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 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 body;

(2)(A) to collect data, on indicators specified by the Secretary, that covers multiple covered settings; and

(B) to use such 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 extent to which the activities are expected to increase the following outcomes of the grant activities carried out by each grant recipient.

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $6,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘covered setting’ means the settings in which infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including 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 and youth facilities, juvenile justice facilities, domestic violence agencies, child advocacy centers, homeless services system facilities, refugee services system facilities, juvenile justice facilities, family violence enforcement agency facilities, Healthy Marriage Promotion or Responsible Fatherhood service settings, child support service settings, and settings at which high risk individuals are 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, 2020 (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, 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, development, family reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.’’;)

(2) subsection (a), by striking ‘‘FISCAL YEAR 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2024’’;

(3) subsection (b)(5), as redesignated by paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking paragraphs (A) and (B), and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(4) by striking ‘‘Federal agencies’’ and inserting ‘‘Federal agencies’’;

(i) DISCONNECTED YOUTH PILOTS.—Federal agencies; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(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—

(1) be designed to improve outcomes for infants, children, youth, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma; and

(2) involve Federal programs targeted on infants, children, 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 530B of the Public Health Service Act.

(C) SERVICE-LEARNING.—Section 113(a)(2) of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act for any of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(2) INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

(a) SERVICE-LEARNING.—Section 113(a)(2) of the National and Community Service Act (42 U.S.C. 12322(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ‘‘2018’’ and inserting ‘‘2023’’;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking the period ‘‘2018’’ and inserting ‘‘2023’’;

(3) in subparagraph (2)(A), by striking ‘‘2018’’ and inserting ‘‘2023’’; and

(4) 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. 12322(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period ‘‘and’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’; and

(3) by striking at the end the following:

‘‘(4) To improve outcomes for infants, children, 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, development, family reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.’’;
(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 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 under this 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 130(d)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12583(d)(2)) is amended: 
(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’; and
(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’.

SEC. 104. HOSPITAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE READMISSIONS. 
Section 911 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 295d–2) 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 or intertribal organizations), or a 1134(q) entity, for purposes for which entities 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 demonstration of 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 stabblings) to provide comprehensive education, screening, counseling, discharge planning, skills building, and long-term support services to prevent hospital readmission, injury, and improve health and safety outcomes. Such interventions may be furnished in coordination with other Federal, State, and community-based organizations and may include or incorporate the best practices developed under section 7123(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271).

(4) QUALITY MEASURES.—An entity that receives 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 grant.

SEC. 105. SUPPORTING AT-RISK AND TRAUMA-EXPOSED STUDENTS WITH ARTS OPPORTUNITIES. 
Section 599(a) 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; and
(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’.

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. 290ll et seq.) is amended—
(1) by redesignating section 550 (42 U.S.C. 2900e-10), relating to sobriety treatment and recovery teams, as section 598; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
‘‘(5) share learnings with other States who have provided trauma-informed care for infants, children, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.’’.

SEC. 107. STREAMLINING AND COORDINATING FINANCED INFORMED INTERVENTIONS. 
Section 7123(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271), shall review the Federal grant programs and fundings programs with relevance or potential to furnish the best practices developed under section 7123(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 promise to reduce long-term costs and spending associated with children, including health care and child welfare costs.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 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 7123(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271) (referred to in this subsection 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 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 shall—
(1) solicit public input on the review design, findings, and conclusions; and
(2) examine methods for determining whether the developed best practices were effectively implemented and the predicted outcomes and savings are likely to be achieved, which may include conducting 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 savings associated with the budget over 20 years, including an appropriate discount rate, associated with the effective implementation of the interventions identified in subsection (a), for 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. 
Section 201 of Title II of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 295d et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
"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; and

(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 D of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–32) 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 the 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 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) Application Grant.—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant under this section to establish statewide training institutes or centers of excellence for infant and early childhood mental health, demonstrating an affiliation or partnership with such an institution of higher education; and

“(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 redesigning subparagraphs (H) through (K) as subparagraphs (I) through (L), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

“(I) 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 educational 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 been absent from school for a period of absence due to dropping out);”;

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(A)(i)—

(A) by redesigning subparagraphs (I) through (L), respectively, as subparagraphs (I) through (L), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

“(I) 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 EDUCA TION 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; and

“(ii) maximize student engagement and promote the social and emotional development of students; and

“(B) by 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 alternative academic settings for youth unable to participate in a traditional public school program in which high populations of students have experienced such trauma, including programs for appropriately identifying, referring, and responding to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

Such grants may 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 grants 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 create a safe, stable, and predictable environment for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of trauma on students, including plans that build on trauma, violence, or substance use, and support student teaching strategies related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood.

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 with respect to the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, shall carry out activities to develop accessible and easily understandable toolkits for front-line service providers (including early childhood educators, school leaders, mentors, social workers, counselors, faith leaders, first responders, kinship care providers, and appropriate individuals, who have may learn about, responding to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma). Such toolkits 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 protect a safe, stable, and predictable environment for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of trauma on students, including plans that build on trauma, violence, or substance use, and support student teaching strategies related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood.

SEC. 206. CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE INITIATIVE.

(a) In General.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101) is amended by—

(1) in subsection (a) by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—Section 203(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022(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”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:


(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 with respect to the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, shall carry out activities to develop accessible and easily understandable toolkits for front-line service providers (including early childhood educators, school leaders, mentors, social workers, counselors, faith leaders, first responders, kinship care providers, and appropriate individuals, who have may learn about, responding to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma). Such toolkits 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 protect a safe, stable, and predictable environment for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of trauma on students, including plans that build on trauma, violence, or substance use, and support student teaching strategies related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood.

SEC. 206. CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE INITIATIVE.

(a) In General.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations (as such term is 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, who have been exposed to trauma, violence, or substance use, and substance use and identifying and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have been exposed to trauma, violence, or substance use, and 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—

"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 for 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.”
"(1) building public awareness and education, and improving policies and practices; and

"(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 7123(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 abuse.

"(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 CENTER 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 Law Enforcement 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 (providing technical assistance) 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) support and training for 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 targeted radio and television ministry, and

(B) provide general 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 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 RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

Not later than 1 year after the date of 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 abuse, 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 trauma screening, child welfare, health and 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 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 LLOYD JOHN OLGIVIE, FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Olgivie, a native of Kenoshia, 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 Olgivie served as a Presbyterian minister throughout his life in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and California;

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Olgivie authored many books and hosted nationally syndicated radio and television ministry;

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Olgivie 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 Olgivie, 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 Olgivie.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—DESIGNATING MAY 2019 AS "OLDER AMERICANS MONTH"

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. EINHORN, Ms. GILLibrAND, Ms. HAYLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. Scott of Florida) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

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 fewer than 1/2 of those who existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2018, there were more than 52,451,183 individuals age 65 or older in the United States, and citizens 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) 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 June 2019, 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 individuals in the United States make vital and valuable contributions to their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to civic engagement;

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—

(a) designates May 2019 as "Older Americans Month"; and

(b) 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) present 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 2050, 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 experience elder 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 5 financial abuse and 1 in 37 cases of neglect, according to Weill Cornell Medical Center;

Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people over the age of 60 years were estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to experience elder abuse 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 than 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 linked to opioid addiction and 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 is still more that can be done to stop elder abuse;

Whereas financial abuse of older adults has consistently been one 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 on the Federal level, with States, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in areas 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 Members of Congress 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 programs, 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 PERSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. S N A H E E N) 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 Relations of the House of Representatives a statement, prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State and 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 de-linkate all Saudi Arabia’s activities and any security assistance provided for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from, such practices.

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 522B 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; the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of State for Political and Economic Affairs in the Department of State; the National Security Council; the Office of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (AECOA), as noted in the Secretary of State’s certification to Congress pursuant to section 522B(d) 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
S2394

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 10, 2019

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.

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.

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 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 leadership committee in 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 Moskovsky Bridge near the Kremlin in Moscow, Russia;

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 Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops Commander, General Viktor Zolotov, and as replacement for the chief 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, 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 inspecting Major Ruslan Garmash’s archive at the Investigative Committee of 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 on December 9, 2016, operatives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Chechen Republic have failed to serve Ruslan Garmash 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, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to question high-ranking persons of intelligence, including former battalion commander Zaur Dadayev, General Viktor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhanov;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued an exclusive independent commission or mastersminds of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with the exception of Major Ruslan Garmash’s driver, Ruslan Makhudinov, who is named alongside “executors”;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to classify the assassination as an “assassination” and to codify the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation under Article 222 as “encroachment on the life of a statesman or a public figure,” choosing instead Article 165 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 of the security cameras on Bolshoi Moskovsky 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 Russian Member of Parliament Yaroslav Zinger as its special rapporteur on the need to shed light on the background of the murder of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to report and make progress of the official Russian investigation;

Whereas, on May 24, 2018, the Russian Foreign Ministry informed Emanuels Zinger 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 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 the need for OSCE and 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, 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 States 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 resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a public event to discuss the current status of the investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to 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 issue 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, 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 own inquiries into the case; and

(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 D of title II 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 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 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 preamble, 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 justice, freedom, and the rule of law, and to upholding the rights and dignity of Russian citizens; Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a powerful voice against the authoritarianism and corruption of Vladimir Putin’s government, publicizing its abuses, leading street protests against election fraud and the war on Ukraine, and advocating for the lifting of 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 the 2018 presidential election; Whereas, on the evening of February 27, 2015, Boris Nemtsov was shot in the back and killed near his apartment building on 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 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; Whereas the investigating battalion commander in the “Sever” (“North”) Regiment stationed in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops of the Interior Ministry, chain of command, Zolotov, and the Kremlin-backed head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov; Whereas, on January 11, 2015, 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 news outlet on July 8, 2018, 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 Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation stationed in the Chechen Republic and a close associate of Ramzan Kadyrov and Russian State Duma Member Adam Delimkhakov, as an organizer in the assassination; Whereas, according to reports published in Novaya Gazeta newspaper on December 9, 2016, General Viktor Zolotov, and General Viktor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhakov; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”; 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, and Ruslan Muhkudinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”;}
CONDEMNING THE EASTER SUN- DAY 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 reads 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 in their ongoing inquiries over this terrorist organization’s continued reach and capability to inflict terror, violence, and brutality around the world, despite its loss of physical territory;

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 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 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 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”.

The resolution was agreed to.

If there is no further debate, 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 (S. Res. 241) designating May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2019

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration 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 DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

RYAN T. HOLTE, OF OHIO, 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 commitment to 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 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 Mela 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 RETIRED 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 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 Civilian Club. In 1972, he started Boy Scout Troop 85 at Harrisburg Baptist Church and was scout master 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
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, I had 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 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 served for over a decade. Etelvina Menchaca was born in Santa Barbara, California on September 8, 1938 to Isabela Davila and Juan Gallegos. She was raised by her Godmother Fezil (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 Superintendent 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 La Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C., and state organizations including La Casa de la Raza, the Mariachi Festival, C.I.N.A.C.

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 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 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 spend 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.

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 consideration of the underlying legislation is published.

HONORING THE GONZALEZ REYNOSO FAMILY AND NORTGATE 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 Gonzalez 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 45 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
Mr. HASTINGS. 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 LATTA, 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 millions of veterans and their families who, on June 6, 1944, marked 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.

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 OMB 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.

That is why this legislation is a necessary step that is in the best interest of our service members and our country.

That is why this legislation is a necessary step that is in the best interest of our service members and our country.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Julie Rothenfluh for 23 years of service at the Naperville Public Library.

HONORING JULIE ROTHENFLUH FOR 23 YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE NAPerville PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Julie Rothenfluh for 23 years of service at the Naperville Public Library.
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 special 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. Given the recent departure of the Normandy beaches from the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, this is a critical moment to reinforce the importance of this historic event.

WE NEED TO GIVE U.S. WORKERS MORE REAL POWER OVER THEIR FUTURES

HON. ROSA L. DelAUNO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. DelAUNO. Madam Speaker, 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 policy makers’ attempts at labor-market reform laggard behind rapid economic transformation, thus undercutting workers. Today, expanding access to skills must be part of a broader agenda that results in workforce obtaining power in the marketplace; they should share in the wealth the 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’ 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. For 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 machines, electrical systems, and computerized diagnostics. If that auto mechanic wants to get a job he is sureley qualified for as a repair tech at an advanced manufacturing plant near power- less 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 have direct 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 use the traditional four-year college degree as a catchall qualification. Indeed, that experienced auto mechanic 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 credentials 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 local laws 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 reform. A first step would be creating pretax “skills accounts”—like health savings accounts, but with the money to be used for workers’ 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 economics 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?
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. Mealer 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&I 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 and well-being for many years to come.

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 nations. 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 Siford—the Jackie Robinson of the PGA Tour—was never once invited to play at the club. But, he was welcomed 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 thrive, they provide young people an opportunity to learn discipline, focus and commitment while fostering a lifetime 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 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 Indiana Fever and the entire Pacers Sports & Entertainment organization in Indianapolis, Indiana, in celebration of this special occasion. The Fever remind us of the importance of 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.

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 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 Elmina-Corning Branch of the NAACP. 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 struggled 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 important 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 Elmina-Corning Branch of the NAACP.

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 and as a 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 48th 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 all who know him and 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 these 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 SALSCHEIDER

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 Salscheider of Lake Havasu has been selected as Lake Havasu’s Citizen of the Year and will hold 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,
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.
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 pride 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 market disruptions, 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 I join my colleagues 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 CONGREGATION

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.

Mr. 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
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks June 10, 2019

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 Response 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.
Gary has achieved a myriad of triumphs and doubt that in his retirement he will be missed. I have no knowledge of their faculty. I have had the good fortune to his retirement from Wesleyan University after congratulations to Dr. Gary W. Yohe as he marks friends, colleagues, and the Wesleyan University. Jerkins and his family. Jerkins on his retirement, and extend my sin-passion in serving all Georgians such as stu-diments, transit employees, and law enforce-ment. Mayor Jenkins guided by a philanthropic ccompass and dedication to the State of Geo-rgia, is a stellar example of great leadership. Madam Speaker, I congratulate Mayor Joe Jenkins on his retirement, and extend my sin-cerest wishes for his continued health and happiness. God’s bless and best wishes to Mayor Joe Jenkins and his family.

HONORING DR. GARY W. YOHE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE-MENT  
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 today in expressing 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 producing 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 cele-brates 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 accom-plished throughout his professional career. Though he marks his retirement today, I am confident that Gary will continue to make a diff-erence in our world. He has left an indelible mark on his field and his expertise will cer-tainly 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.

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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 Congres-sional 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 serv-ice 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 Sep-tember 11, her husband felt the call to serve. As his time with the 242nd Ordnance Bat-talion, 71st Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group was coming to an end, he desparately 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 sprees, he loved sharing his passion for cooking for others and challenging his friends in paintball matches and Pokemon 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, Brad and Cody Collette; step-children Lena and Aria Collette; his parents, Theresa Mecionis and Joseph P. Collette; his siblings, Anthony, Camille, and Nicholas; and the rest of his ex-tended family and loved ones.

As a Brigadier General in the Ohio Army National Guard, I have had the distinct privile-ged to serve alongside outstanding men and women like Sergeant Collette. I can say with absolute certainty that Lancaster, Ohio is unden-iably a better place because of Sergeant Collette, and our nation is a safer place be-cause of his service. I am honored to cele-brate his legacy, and I encourage my col-leagues 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 agriculture 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 BuffaloSoldiers, 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 system 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

10:15 a.m. 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-542

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; Jack; Steven C. Teller, 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 Justin 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, of Rhode Island, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the Southern 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 Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gal-

JUNE 11

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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.
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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.

2 p.m.  
Select Committee on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Recreation 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 of 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.

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.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine opportunities and challenges for advanced geothermal energy development in the United States.

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.

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.
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.

Measures Reported:

S. 832, 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. (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)

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.

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.

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.

Older Americans Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 241, designating May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

Messages from the House:

Advocates for Children’s Rights Act of 2019: H.R. 3293, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prohibit the withholding of refugee claims, and for other purposes, by a 293-112 vote, Roll No. 235.

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.

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).
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 ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 384 yeas to 13 nays, Roll No. 243;  


DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019: H.R. 2590, amended, to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 394 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 244;  

Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance: H. Res. 372, expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance;  

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  

Preventing Child Marriage Act: H.R. 2140, amended, to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements;  

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.”  

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.  

Recess: The House recessed at 4:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.  

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 displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019.  

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.  

Suspension—Procedures Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.  


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.  

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 yea-and-nay 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 and ranking minority member 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)

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 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. 1509, 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.


Committee on the Judiciary, 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.


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.

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. Solomson, 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.


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.


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 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 Patient 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 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” for the FY 2020 Budget”, 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.
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).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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Carbajal, Salud O., Calif., E728
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Yarmuth, John A., Ky., E734

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST
June 10, 2019

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