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.

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.

HONORING THE SHEALY BROTHERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Billy Ray Shealy and his twin brother, Bobby Rhett Shealy, both served aboard the USS Dale W. Peterson. We owe them our deepest gratitude.

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

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

FUND HHS TO PROVIDE CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

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

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

(c) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—PUTTING TAXPAYERS FIRST

Subtitle A—Independent Appeals Process

Sec. 1001. Establishment of Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals.
(ii) a broad range of compliance cases, and

(iii) management of large service organizations.

(5) 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 voluntary compliance with, the Federal tax laws, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) STAFF.—

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

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

(7) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—

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

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

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

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'specified taxpayer' means—

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

(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.

(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—Rules similar to the rules of section 48(c)(2) shall apply for purposes of clause (i)(1).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

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

(A) Section 6312(e)(4)(D)(i)(1).

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

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

(D) Section 6603(d)(4)(B).

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

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

(G) Subsections (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1) of section 7323.

(H) Subsections (c)(7)(B)(1) and (g)(2)(A) of section 7430.

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

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

(K) 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'.

(2) The heading of section 6330(d)(3) is amended by inserting 'independent' after "for".

(c) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in any provision of law, regulation or other guidance, to the Internal Revenue Service Independent 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 paragraph (c) through (6) of section 6011 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 amendments made by this section shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

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

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

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

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

Subtitle C—Sensible Enforcement

SEC. 1101. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.

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

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

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Any property"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

(ii) SEIZURE OF ASSETS.—Not later than 10 days after property is seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Internal Revenue Service shall—

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

(2) notify the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate that such property is a structure, and (B) determine whether the property is structures for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.

(i) PROPERTY DERIVED FROM AN ILLEGAL SOURCE.—Property may only be seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A) by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 if the property to be seized was derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.
“(II) 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 an order directing the Secretary to provide notice under clause (ii) if the Internal Revenue Service establishes that the failure to provide such notice may cause 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 within 30 days after the date on which notice is provided under clause (ii), such property shall not be seized 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.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 6015 is amended—

“(1) in subsection (a), by striking ‘such revenue’ and inserting ‘such property’;”.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 7 of title 26 is amended by inserting after the following new item:

“Sec. 130H. Interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.”.

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

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

(a) In General.—Section 6015(f) is amended—

“(1) in subsection (a), by striking ‘$10,000’ and inserting ‘$20,000’;’’.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to actions for equitable relief entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

(a) In General.—Section 6664(f) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

“(2) request is made by or on behalf of an individual who has been identified for purposes of section 5324 unless such request is made by or on behalf of such person.”

(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to summons served on or 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 subparagraph:

“(E) a taxpayer who is an individual with an ownership interest in property seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to section 5317(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code, by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 of such title.”

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for part IV of subchapter B of chapter 7 of title 26 is amended by inserting after the following new item:

“Sec. 1305. Certain tax receivables not eligible for collection under tax collection contracts.”

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to tax receivables identified by the Secretary (or the Secretary’s delegate) after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE DESIGNATED SUMMONS.

(a) In General.—Section 6507(c)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) General.—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 taxpayer with respect to tax liabilities with periods specified therein that, in the aggregate, exceed 1 year. A notice shall not be issued under this paragraph unless there is a determination that the person to whom it is addressed is actually a taxpayer or other person who is in contact with persons other than the taxpayer during the period specified in such notice. The preceding sentence shall not prevent the issuance of a notice if the requirement of such sentence is met on the basis of the assumption that the information sought to be obtained by such contact will not be obtained by other means before such contact.”

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

SEC. 1207. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE TECHNOLOGY COSTS TREATED AS PROGRAM COSTS.

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

(b) Repeal.—Section 6503(c) is amended by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking the words “not more than” as so amended, and by striking the period at the end of paragraph (1).
for the information that is the subject of the summons, and

"(II) is attached to such summons.",

"(c) ESTABLISHMENT THAT REASONABLE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE NOT MADE.—Subsection (j) of section 6503 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) THAT REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE NOT 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 which is 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SECTION 1209. LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF NON-INternal Revenue Service EMPLOYEES TO RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6702 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(i) 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 —

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

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

Subtitle D—Organizational Modernization

SEC. 1301. OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.

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

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

"(B) in the case of any directive which is modified or rescinded by a Deputy Commissioner, the National Taxpayer Advocate may (not later than 90 days after such modification or rescission) appeal to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall not later than 90 days after such appeal is made—

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

(2) provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis, and

(3) submit an annual report to the Secretary at such time, in any Form 1099-Misc.

(b) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE DIRECTIVES.—The amendment made by subsection (a) is amended by striking "and, at the end of subclause (XI), by redesignating subclause (XII) as subclause (XIII), and by inserting the following new subclause:

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

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii) is amended by adding the following in effect under section 6103(n) of the Revenue Code of 1986 merely because such contract was in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

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

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

(iii) equipment purchases, and

(iv) vehicle-related expenses associated with remote or rural tax preparation service.

"(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.

"(D) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING FUNDS.—A qualified return preparation program may use grants received under this section—

(i) to the extent practicable, provide the Internal Revenue Service the same services provided under the 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.

"(E) USE OF FUNDS.—The Commissioner may use funds received under this section to—

(i) modify or rescind any existing directive,

(ii) develop training materials,

(iii) conduct training, and

(iv) perform quality reviews of the returns prepared under the program.

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

"(G) OTHER ORDINARY AND NECESSARY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRAM OPERATION.—"
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 the qualified return preparation program for expenses described in subsection (b).

(d) PROGRAM ADEHERENCE.—

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

(A) to ensure the program is carrying out the purposes of the program, 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 ADEHERENCE STANDARDS.—In the case of any qualified return preparation program which—

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

(B) is subsequently determined—

(1) 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, in a manner such that percent of whom are applicable taxpayers, in preparing and filing Federal income tax returns,

(B) which is administered by a qualified entity,

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

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

(2) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—

(A) In general.—The term ‘qualified entity’ means any entity which—

(i) is an eligible organization,

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

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

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

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

(i) an institution of higher education which is described in section 102 (other than subsection (b) thereof) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section, and which has not been disqualified from participating in a program under title IV of such Act,

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

(iii) a local government agency, including—

(I) a county or municipal government agency,

(II) an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(i3) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103(i3)), including any tribally designated housing entity (as defined in section 4(i2) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 4103(i2))), tribal subsidiary, subdivision, or other wholly owned tribal entity,

(IV) a local, State, regional, or national coalition (or a lead entity organization which meets the eligibility requirements of clause (1), (ii), or (iii) acting as the applicant organization), or

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

(I) a State government agency, or

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

(3) AMOUNTS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In determining matching grants under this section, the Secretary shall not allocate more than three or more qualifying children, as determined in a revenue procedure or other published guidance.

(f) SPECIAL RULES AND LIMITATIONS.—

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

(2) AGGREGATE LIMITATION.—Unless otherwise provided by specific appropriation, the Secretary shall not allocate more than $300,000 per fiscal year (exclusive of costs of administering the program) to grants under this section.

(g) PROMOTION OF PROGRAMS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 7526A. Return preparation programs for applicable taxpayers.
"(ii) Not later than 60 days after a taxpayer with respect to whom the individual has provided information has made a payment of tax with respect to tax liability to which such information relates, a notice with respect to such payment.

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

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

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

"(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 6103(k)(9) is amended by striking "{(13)(A)}," and inserting "{(13)(A) or (13)(B)}.".

"The Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary's delegate, shall develop and disseminate the following new paragraph:

"(n) MISDIRECTED DIRECT DEPOSIT REFUNDS.—The Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may dis-

 SEC. 2003. INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS CENTER.

"Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Identity Protection

SEC. 2001. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ADDRESS 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 opportunity for public forums) and makes recommendations to the Secretary regarding methods to prevent 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 opportunity for public forums) and makes 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 facilitate sharing actionable data and information with respect to identity theft tax refund fraud.

(b) Development of Performance Metrics. The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall develop metrics for measuring the success of such center in detecting and preventing identity theft tax refund fraud.

(c) Disclosure.—

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

"(14) DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may disclose

 SEC. 1407. MISDIRECTED TAX REFUND DEPOSITS.

Section 6002 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(m) 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 for allowing—

"(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

SEC. 2003. 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 require 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 opportunity for public forums) and makes recommendations to the Secretary regarding methods to prevent identity theft refund fraud.
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 the preceding paragraph—

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

(I) any person designated by the Secretary as having cybersecurity responsibility for a function performed with respect to the information sharing and analysis center described in section 2006(a) of the Taxpayer First Act, and

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

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

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

(i) in the case of a return which is in connection with a case of potential identity theft refund fraud, the information described in subparagraphs (I) and (II) of clause (i) of section 7216(a) of the Code;

(II) in the case of such return filed electronically, electronically processed, or processed for purposes of tax administration, the internet protocol address, and the internet domain name, speed of connection, the nature of the content, the method of authentication, and any related return information provided for making a refund in connection with such return, and

(iii) the internet protocol address of the internet protocol address of such entity, to the extent necessary in connection with a case of identity theft refund fraud which has been confirmed by the Secretary or the Internal Revenue Service.

(D) RESTRICTION ON USE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—

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

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

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

(III) facilitating disclosures authorized under subparagraph (A) to participants in such information sharing and analysis center.

(ii) Return preparers.—Any return information received by a person described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II) shall be treated for purposes of section 7216 as information furnished to such person for, or in connection with, the preparation of a return of the tax imposed under chapter 1.

(E) DATA PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDS.—Return information disclosed under this paragraph may be protected by any protections and safeguards as the Secretary may require in regulations or other guidance or in the written agreement referred to in subparagraph (B)(ii). Such written agreement shall include a requirement that any unauthorized access to information disclosed under this paragraph, and any breach of any written agreement described in this subparagraph, be reported to the Secretary, and such written agreement shall be subject to such protections and safeguards.

(F) APPLICATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

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

(ii) Section 7216(a)(2), as amended by this Act, is amended by striking ‘(or ‘13’) and inserting ‘(or ‘13’, or ‘14’).’

SEC. 2004. COMPLIANCE BY CONTRACTORS WITH CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL EXPANSION.—For each calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide numbers through the program described in subsection (a) to individuals residing in such States as the Secretary deems appropriate, provided that the total number of States served by such program during such year is greater than the total number of States served by such program during the preceding year.

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

Sec. 2006. Single Point of Contact for Tax-Related Identity Thefts.

(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 that 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.—

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

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

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

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

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

(B) notify the taxpayer when appropriate.

Sec. 2007. Notification of Suspected Identity Theft.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 71 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Sec. 7259. Notification of Suspected Identity Theft.

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

(1) as soon as practicable—

(A) notify the individual of such determination, and

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

(2) identify any steps to be taken by the individual to permit access to personal information of the individual during the investigation,

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

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

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to notifications made after December 31, 2022.
(B) whether the investigation substantiated an unauthorized use of the identity of the individual, and
(C) whether—
(i) the deceased has been the victim relating to such unauthorized use, or
(ii) any referral has been made for criminal prosecution of such person and, to the extent such information is available, whether such person has been criminally charged by indictment or information.

(b) Employment-Related Identity Theft.—

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

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

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

(B) provided to the Internal Revenue Service by the Social Security Administration regarding any statement described in section 6051, which indicates that the social security account number provided on such statement or information return does not correspond with the name provided on such statement or information return or the name on the tax return reporting the income which is included on such statement or information return.

(3) OTHER REASONS.—(A) Examination of records maintained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (ii) any referral has been made for criminal prosecution of such person and, to the extent such information is available, whether such person has been criminally charged by indictment or information.

(5) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—

(a) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given such term by section 11011 of title 40, United States Code.

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

(i) the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate,

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

(iii) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary with respect to information technology for the purposes described in paragraph (A)(i), the Office of the Chief Counsel.

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

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

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

(1) standards for identifying a victim of stolen identity refund fraud who should be required to interact in order to resolve a case;

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

(4) 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, or in relation to any case involving stolen identity refund fraud, the maximum length of time shall be extended to the maximum length of time, on average, a taxpayer who is a victim of stolen identity refund fraud, or is entitled to a tax refund which has been stolen, should have to wait to receive such refund, and

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

(3) for determining whether such standards have been successfully implemented.

SEC. 2010. GUIDELINES FOR STOLEN IDENTITY REFUND FRAUD CASES.

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

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

(1) standards for identifying a victim of stolen identity refund fraud who should be required to interact in order to resolve a case;

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

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

SEC. 2011. MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

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

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Internal Revenue Service an Internal Revenue Service Chief Information Officer (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the IRS CIO) who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue (and the Secretary) shall act through the IRS CIO with respect to all development, implementation, and maintenance of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) DELEGATION OF DUTIES.—(A) Scope of authority. The IRS CIO shall develop and implement a multyear strategic plan for the information technology needs of the Internal Revenue Service.

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

(3) OTHER REASONS.—(A) Examination of records maintained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (ii) any referral has been made for criminal prosecution of such person and, to the extent such information is available, whether such person has been criminally charged by indictment or information.

(5) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—

(A) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given such term by section 11011 of title 40, United States Code.

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

(i) the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate,

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

(iii) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary with respect to information technology for the purposes described in paragraph (A)(i), the Office of the Chief Counsel.

Subtitle B—Development of Information Technology

SEC. 2101. MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.
(b) INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF THE CUSTOMER ACCOUNT DATA ENGINE 2 AND ENTERPRISE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

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

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

(3) APPLICATION TO PHASES OF CADE.—

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

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

(C) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PLANS.—In the case of any phase after phase 2 of the Customer Account Data Engine 2, paragraph (2) shall be substituted for such requirement on the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 2102. INTERNET PLATFORM FOR FORM 1099 FILINGS.

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

(1) prepare and file Forms 1099;

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

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

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

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

(2) comply with applicable security standards and guidelines.

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

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

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

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

(1) section 503 of title 5, United States Code, shall be applied—

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

(B) without effect to subparagraph (B) of section (a)(1), and

(C) by substituting ‘the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act’ for ‘June 1, 1986’ in subparagraph (a)(6),

(2) section 9004 of such title shall be applied by substituting ‘During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013 in subsection (a),’.

(B) without effect to subparagraph (B) of section (a)(1), and

(C) by substituting ‘the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act’ for ‘June 1, 1986 in subparagraph (a)(6),

(2) section 9005 of such title shall be applied—

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

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

(c) ELECTION OF CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections of appendix A of chapter 80 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

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

Subtitle C—Modernization of Consent-Based Income Verification System

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

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

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

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

(b) QUALIFIED DISCLOSURE.—For purposes of this section, the term “qualified disclosure” means a disclosure under section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of returns or return information by the Secretary to a person seeking to verify the income or creditworthiness of a taxpayer who is a borrower in the process of a loan application.

(c) APPLICATION OF SEC. 7812 STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the program described in subsection (a) complies with applicable security standards and guidelines.

(d) USER FEES.—

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

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

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(c) is amended by adding at the end the following: ‘‘Persons designated by the taxpayer under this section shall not disclose return information to any other person without the express permission of, or request by, the taxpayer.’’.

(b) APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.—Section 6103(l) is amended by inserting ‘‘sub-section (c),’’ after ‘‘return information under’’.

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

Subtitle D—Expanded Use of Electronic Systems

SEC. 2301. ELECTRONIC FILING OF RETURNS.

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

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

“(5) APPLICABLE NUMBER.—

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

(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case of calendar years before 2022, 250,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C) PARTNERSHIPS REQUIRED TO FILE ON MAGNETIC MEDIA.—Notwithstanding paragraph (5), the Secretary shall require partnerships having more than 100 partners to file returns on magnetic media.

(D) RETURNS FILED BY A TAX RETURN PREPARER.—Section 6011(e)(2)(A) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagrap}
turns in the case of a partnership having 6724(c) is amended by striking ‘‘250 informa-
paragraph (1).
quire requirements or any method adopted under
implement any waiver of the signature re-
lish guidance as appropriate to define and
6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.
TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
Subtitle A—Reform of Laws Governing
Internal Revenue Service Employees
SEC. 3001. PROHIBITION ON REHIRING ANY EMPLOYEE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WHO WAS INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FROM SERVICE FOR MISCONDUCT.
(a) In General.—Section 7804 is amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
section:
(‘‘(d) Prohibition on Rehiring Employees involuntarily Separated.—The Commis-
ioner may not hire any individual previously involuntarily separated from the
Internal Revenue Service by the Commissioner who was removed for misconduct under this sub-
chapter or chapter 43 or chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, or whose employment was terminated under section 1203 of the
Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 7804 note).’’.
(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with re-
spect to the hiring of employees after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 3002. NOTIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED IN-
SPECIFICATION OR DISCLOSURE OF RE-
TURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.
(a) In General.—Section 7441 is amended by adding at the end the follow-
ing new sentences: ‘‘The Secretary shall also notify such taxpayer if the Internal Revenue Service or a State or Federal agency (nominated by such Federal or State agency) proposes an admin-
istrative 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 admin-
istrative determination.’’
(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with deter-
minations proposed after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt
Organizations
SEC. 3101. MANDATORY E-FILING BY EXEMPT OR-
GANIZATIONS.
(a) In General.—Section 6652(c)(1) is amended by striking ‘‘If the organiza-
tion has’’ and all that follows through ‘‘one taxable year.’’
(b) Other Reports and Returns.—
(1) Political Organizations.—Section 527(j)(7) is amended by striking ‘‘if the organiza-
tion has’’ and all that follows through ‘‘one taxable year.’’
(2) Unrelated Business Income Tax Re-
turns.—Section 6011 is amended by redesignating
subsection (b) as subsection (i) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:
(‘‘(b) Mandatory E-Filing of Unrelated Business Income Tax Organi-
zation required to file an annual return under this section which relates to any tax imposed by section 511 shall file such return in electronic
format.’’.
(c) Inspection of Electronically Filed Annual Returns.—Section 6108(b) is amended by adding at the end the following: ‘‘Any return 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.—
(i) In General.—In the case of any small organization, any other organization for which the Secretary or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this paragraph as the ‘‘Secretary’’) deter-
mits the application of the amendments made by this section would cause undue bur-
den without a delay, the Secretary may delay the application of such amendments, but such delay shall not apply to any taxable year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the enactment of this Act.
(ii) Small Organization.—For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘‘small organization’’ means any organization—
(I) the gross receipts of which for the taxable year are less than $200,000; and
(II) the aggregate gross assets of which at the end of the taxable year are less than $500,000.
(B) Organizations Filing Form 990–T.—In the case of any organization described in sec-
section 511(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which is subject to the tax imposed by section 511(a)(1) of such Code on its unrelated business taxable income, such organization required to file a return under section 6033 of such Code and include information under subsection (e) thereof, the Secretary may delay the application of 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 en-
actment of this Act.
SEC. 3102. NOTICE REQUIRED BEFORE REVOCATION
OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR FAILED ELECTRONICALLY FILED RETURN.
(a) In General.—Section 6033(j)(1) is amended by striking ‘‘If an organization’’ and inserting the following:
(‘‘In case the organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (i) fails to file the an-
ual return or notice required under either subsection for 2 consecutive years, the
Secretary shall notify the organization—
(i) that the Internal Revenue Service has no record of such a return or notice from such organization for 2 consecutive years, and
(ii) about the revocation that will occur under subparagraph (B) if the organization fails to file such a return or notice by the deadline for the next such return or notice required to be filed.
Not the notification under the preceding sentence shall include information about how to
comply with the filing requirements under subsections (a)(1) and (i).

"(B) REVOCATION.—If an organization":

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

Subtitle C—Revenue Provision

SEC. 2201. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE.

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

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

(1) by striking "2014" and inserting "2020",

(2) by striking "$205" and inserting "$330", and

(3) by striking "2013" and inserting "2019".

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

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 4001. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECT.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3315, the Taxpayer First Act. Mr. Speaker, this is not a Republican or a Democratic bill. It is an American one.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the process and the product. The record must be clear: Members of the House and Senate spent many years researching ideas to help taxpayers. The Oversight Subcommittee held 14 hearings and roundtables. We reached out to taxpayers and stakeholders. We have asked questions and listened to the responses. We asked Democratic and Republican Members to provide feedback. We even opened a public comment period on the draft bill. We came together. We studied, we listened, and we respected the taxpayer.

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

After the House passed this legislation earlier this year, the IRS responded quickly and took action.

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

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

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

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

HON. NITA M. LOWEY, Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Dear Chairwoman Lowey: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Ways and Means on provisions of H.R. 3315, the Taxpayer First Act. As you know, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with an additional referral to the Committee on Financial Services.

I thank you for agreeing to waive consideration of provisions that fall within your Committee’s jurisdiction, and I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you on this measure and future legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman.

HON. MAXINE WATERS, Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Dear Chairwoman Waters: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3315, Taxpayer First Act. As you know, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with an additional referral to the Committee on Financial Services.

I thank you for agreeing to waive consideration of provisions that fall within your Committee’s jurisdiction, and I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you on this measure and future legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman.

HON. C.T. CRAWFORD, Member, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Dear Chairman Crawford: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3315, the Taxpayer First Act. As you know, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with an additional referral to the Committee on Financial Services.

I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you on this measure and future legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman.
June 10, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

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

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

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

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

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

We all agree the IRS should prioritize taxpayers’ rights and should be a resource—not a threat—to Americans. This bill achieves this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am beyond grateful to Congressman Lewis’ leadership on this legislation which will save the government money, protect low-income individuals, and give the IRS resources to offer many additional much-needed services. I also want to thank the Congressman’s staff and the Ways and Means Committee staff for working—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 appreciation that such a respected leader such as John Lewis took my concerns into consideration and involved me in the process, even though I am a lowly freshman.

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

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

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

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

I am so appreciative of the work of our Democrat colleagues and Chairman Lewis, especially, coming together again today to support these reforms that put taxpayers first and making sure that it is customer focused. It is customer focused.

Mr. Speaker, 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 my 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 to the gentleman of my time.

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

The House voted to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3151.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 320 the following new item:

"(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 308 the following new item:

"321. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY."

SEC. 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:

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"SEC. 321. 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.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

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

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

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

"(3) transferred to the Department pursuant to section 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(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 gentleman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. C RENSHAW) will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting 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 taxpayers 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.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3151 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 bringing it into the 21st century.
Mr. Speaker, H.R. 542 represents a bipartisan effort to support the needs of State and local first responders. It is critical that the Federal Government have the capacity to develop, test, and transition the best new technologies to the first responder community. It bears repeating that NUSTL is the only Federal lab in the country that is focused entirely on helping first responders carry out their mission.

As the tactics and weapons of terrorists evolve, NUSTL will continue to play a key role in ensuring that our first responders are not just prepared but that they remain one step ahead. Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would note that a similar version of this bill passed the House in June 2018 by a voice vote. I would ask my colleagues to pass it again today and send it to the Senate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The question was taken. The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postposed.

SECURING AMERICAN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2476) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603) to authorize for eligible nonprofit organizations located in jurisdictions that receive funding under section 2003 to secure nonprofit facilities and harden them against terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2476

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2009.”

SEC. 2. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

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

SEC. 2009. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023 report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing information on the expenditure by each grant recipient of grant funds made under this section.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023 to carry out this section.

(2) SPECIFICATION.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1)—

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

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


SEC. 5. CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2008 the following new item:

“Sec. 2009. Nonprofit security grant program.”

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.
Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2476, the Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On April 27, 2019, white supremacist John Earnest allegedly entered the Chabad of Poway synagogue, near San Diego, CA, during Passover services and murdered Lori Kaye, 60, and attempted to murder Noya Kaye, 8, Almog Peretz, 34, and Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein, 57. On October 27, 2018, white supremacist Rose City Allegedly entered the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, during Sabbath services, and murdered 11 congregants and wounded six others, including four police officers.

Over the past year, the FBI has investigated more than 100 threats to religious institutions.

As recently as January 2019, the Federal Government released a Joint Intelligence Bulletin that assesses that domestic sources will continue to pose a threat to faith-based communities in the Homeland. The JIB advises government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials and private security providers for securing faith-based communities to remain vigilant in light of the enduring threat to faith-based and other community organizations.

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

- Physical Security Enhancements, such as access controls, blast proofing, surveillance, fencing and bollards;
- Security Training of employees and organization members and volunteers;
- Exercises, such as those that validate plans and procedures, evaluate capabilities, and assess progress toward meeting capacity targets;
- Planning, such as the development and enhancement of security plans and protocols, emergency contingency plans, or evacuation/shelter-in-place plans.

Contracting of Security Personnel and off-duty police officers.
In consideration of the substantial threats and attacks to nonprofit institutions by domestic and foreign terrorists and violent homegrown extremists, the vulnerability of nonprofits to destruction, incapacitation, or exploitation from a terrorist attack, and the challenges nonprofits face in providing for needed investments in target hardening and related homeland security 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 terror 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 nonprofit religious organizations 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 rules were suspended and the bill was passed. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows: H.R. 1158

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.

(a) In General.—Section 229 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(iv), by inserting “cybersecurity specialist” after “entities”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (n) subsections (g) through (n), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

"(f) CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.—IN GENERAL.—The Center shall maintain cyber hunt and incident response teams for the purpose of providing, as appropriate and upon request, assistance, including the following:

"(1) Assistance to asset owners and operators in restoring services following a cyber incident.

"(2) The identification of cybersecurity risk and unauthorized cyber activity.

"(3) Mitigation strategies to prevent, deter, and protect against cybersecurity risks.

"(D) Recommendations to asset owners and operators for improving overall network and control systems security to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations, as appropriate.

"(E) Such other capabilities as the Under Secretary shall determine are appropriate.

(2) CYBER SECURITY SPECIALISTS.—The Secretary may include cybersecurity specialists from the private sector on cyber hunt and incident response teams.

(3) ASSOCIATED METRICS.—The Center shall annually assess and evaluate the cyber incident response teams and their operations using robust metrics.

(4) SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Upon the conclusion of each of the first four fiscal years ending after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Center shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate, information on the metrics used for evaluation and assessment of the cyber incident response teams and their operations using robust metrics.

(b) In General.—The Center shall annually assess and evaluate the cyber incident response teams and their operations using robust metrics.

(c) All interagency staffing of incident response teams.

(d) The interagency collaborations established to support incident response teams;

(e) The total number of incident response requests received.

(f) The number of incident response tickets opened.

(g) All interagency staffing of incident response teams.

(h) No additional funds authorized. No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.
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.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

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’s 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.

I also require 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 systems to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1158 to protect our nation from malicious attacks and terrorism that strategically weaken our democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss Rice) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1158, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

Miss Rice of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2539

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) public and private sector stakeholders.—The term “public and private sector stakeholders” has the meaning given such term in section 114(a)(1)(C) of title 49, United States Code.

(2) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSET.—The term “surface transportation asset” includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by—

(A) a public transportation agency (as such term is defined in section 1402(5) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2002 (Public Law 109-33; 6 U.S.C. 1131(b)));

(B) a railroad carrier (as such term is defined in section 20102(3) of title 49, United States Code); and

(C) an owner or operator of—

(i) an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by over-the-road bus (as such term is defined in section 15014 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-55; 6 U.S.C. 1151(4))); or

(ii) a terminal; or

(D) other transportation facilities, equipment, or systems, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. THREAT INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the assignment of officials and intelligence analysts under section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h) from the Transportation Security Administration and, as appropriate, from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including—

by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats.

(b) INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS.—Officers and intelligence analysts assigned to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers under this section shall—

(1) assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in deploying their resources, including personnel, most efficiently to help detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to terrorist and other threats;

(2) promote more consistent and timely sharing of threat information among jurisdictions; and

(3) enhance the Department of Homeland Security’s situational awareness of such terrorist and other threats.

(c) CLEARANCES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make available to appropriate owners and operators of surface transportation assets, and to any other person that the Secretary determines appropriate to foster greater cooperation and classified information sharing relating to terrorist and other threats to surface transportation assets, the process of application for security clearances under Executive Order 13566, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1028) (the training program relating to a classified national security information program) or any successor Executive order.

SEC. 4. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders, may develop, through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies with respect to terrorist and other threats at a surface transportation asset.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the training program described in subsection (a), such training program shall—

(1) be informed by current information regarding terrorist and other threats;

(2) include tactical instruction tailored to the diverse nature of the surface transportation asset operational environment; and

(3) prioritize officers from law enforcement agencies that are eligible for or receive grants under sections 1033 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 102(2) and 1068) and officers employed by railroad carriers that operate passenger service, including interstate passenger service.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2539, the Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019.

Every day, tens of millions of Americans rely on our Nation’s vast transportation surface system. Securing that system must remain one of our top national security priorities.

H.R. 2539 will help bolster situational awareness about threats to these vital systems by requiring DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to State, local, and regional fusion centers located in areas with high-risk surface transportation assets.

Further, H.R. 2539 authorizes a training program to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies that protect surface transportation assets.

I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. Barragan, 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 front lines.

It is important that Congress pass bills like this to strengthen the relationships among Federal, State, and local jurisdictions so that relevant threat information reaches the right people in a timely manner.

I am pleased by the support of my Democratic colleagues for fusion centers and hope this will lead to quick
passage of another bill, introduced by Homeland Security Committee Ranking Member ROGERS, H.R. 480, the Homeland Threat Assessment Act.

Keeping transportation systems secure is part and parcel to protecting the American way of life and keeping America moving forward. I commend this legislation for raising the baseline on how the Department of Homeland Security supports the security of surface transportation systems, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENshaw. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 2539 would be an important step toward securing some of our country’s most important transportation systems.

DHS is faced with an enormous challenge of combating the constantly evolving threats facing our Nation’s transportation systems. Timely information sharing about these systems is essential to counter any threat.

Last Congress, a similar measure passed the House with wide bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

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

Ms. BARRAGAN. Mr. Speaker, terrorists continue to pose a significant threat to transportation systems.

Since 9/11, Congress has supported efforts to strengthen the security of our transportation systems.

Working with the private sector and state and local governments, we have invested substantial resources to prevent attacks and improve the design, security, and potential for counter-terrorism.

Still, terrorists continue to probe critical infrastructure—looking for “soft targets” to attack.

Worldwide, increasingly, terrorist have turned their attention to mass transit systems, bus stations, and freight and passenger rail systems.

In America, surface transportation systems transport millions of passengers and tons of freight every day.

In my district, my constituents rely on L.A. Metro rail and bus systems to get to their offices, doctor’s appointments, places of worship, and homes every day.

According to L.A. Metro, a monthly readership statistic, over 31 million riders travel by bus or rail every month. Due to the high accessibility of transit systems, protecting passengers and personnel is difficult.

Law enforcement agencies rely on credible, timely intelligence to keep systems secure. My bill seeks to enhance security in two key ways.

First, it requires DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to State, local, and regional fusion centers areas with a high-risk surface transportation asset. Such deployments would help ensure that intelligence relating to threats is shared with appropriate stakeholders in a timely manner, improving the chances of preventing the next attack.

Second, my bill authorizes DHS to develop a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies that operate at surface transportation assets.

Surface transportation systems are unique in their layout, and training tailored to the uniqueness of these systems would help improve law enforcement capabilities.

This transportation security bill is supported on a bipartisan basis and, when it was considered last month in the Committee on Homeland Security, was approved unanimously.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Miss Rice) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539).

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HOMELAND PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to rule the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2083
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Homeland Procurement Reform Act” or the “HOPRA Act”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CRITERIA.

(a) In general.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 836. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.

"(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the procurement of covered items for a frontline operational component meets the following criteria:

"(1) To the maximum extent possible, not less than one-third of funds obligated in a specific fiscal year for the procurement of such covered items shall be covered items that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as small business concerns (as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)).

"(2) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

"(A) Each first-tier subcontractor and end item manufacturer complies with the contractor code of business ethics and conduct under section 3597 of title 41, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

"(B) Each first-tier subcontractor and end item manufacturer is in compliance with a standard identified by the Secretary as appropriate for quality, such as ISO 9001:2015 of the International Organization for Standardization.

"(C) The ability of a first-tier subcontractor to fulfill the terms of the contract is verified.

"(D) Each supplier of such a covered item with an insignia (such as any patch, badge, or emblem) and each supplier of such an insignia, if such covered item with such insignia is not produced, applied, or assembled in the United States, shall—

"(i) store such covered item with such insignia or such insignia purchased with and reasonable price, consistent with the procedures and guidelines specified in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

"(ii) report any pilferage or theft of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia occurring at any stage before delivery of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia and.

"(iii) destroy any defective or unusable covered item with insignia or insignia in a manner as prescribed by the Secretary, maintaining records, for three years after the creation of such records, of such destruction that include the date of such destruction, a description of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, the quantity of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, and the method of destruction.

"(ii) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

"(A) Each first-tier subcontractor and end item manufacturer complies with the contractor code of business ethics and conduct under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), the Small Business Act.

"(B) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

"(i) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

"(ii) Each subcontractor ensures the compliance of each prime contractor with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and any instances of non-compliance.

"(iii) DEPARTMENT FRONTLINE OPERATIONAL COMPONENT DESIGNED.—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.

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 equipment 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 Lightning Regulation, and any quality control standards deemed appropriate by the Secretary. These conditions will ensure that we are purchasing the very best products for our men and women on the front lines.

The bill also protects the security of DHS law enforcement personnel by requiring that uniforms and equipment that bear a law enforcement insignia be properly stored and disposed of if they are unusable. This will help prevent law enforcement badges and patches from falling into the wrong hands or being used for nefarious purposes.

H.R. 2083 will also help to promote small businesses by encouraging the Secretary of DHS to utilize small businesses for at least one-third of DHS uniform needs. Small businesses are the backbone of America, and this bill will help to ensure that the Secretary considers them for the agency’s needs whenever possible.

H.R. 2083 requires that the Secretary purchase uniforms at a fair and reasonable price.

Further, the bill requires a study on the adequacy of uniform allowances to ensure that DHS law enforcement personnel do not have to pay out of pocket for the basic items they need to carry out their duties.

Mr. Speaker, this bill goes a long way toward improving the process for procurement of uniforms for DHS personnel, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues for their support of this process, and once again, I ask for their support.
Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2083, the “Homeland Procurement Reform Act.”

H.R. 2083 would reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

This bill seeks to encourage the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items to ensure high-quality uniforms and equipment are issued to the Department.

Specifically, this bill would allocate no less than one-third of the funds obligated for uniforms and protective equipment are used for items that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as a U.S. small business.

Additionally, H.R. 2083 will ensure that uniforms and protective equipment are purchased at fair and reasonable prices, and that uniform allowances provided to Department frontline personnel are adequate.

Last, the bill mandates that suppliers—store such covered item in a locked area; report any pilferage or theft of such covered item or any damage before delivery of such covered item; and destroy any defective or unusable covered item bearing official DHS insignia not manufactured in the US.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill that will bring more opportunities for American small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2083 to reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2083, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### DHS ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD ACT OF 2019

**Mr. CORREA.** Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows: H.R. 2083

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

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.** This Act may be cited as the “DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019”.

**SEC. 2. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.**

(a) In General.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**SEC. 836. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.**

‘‘(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish an Acquisition Review Board (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’) to—

‘‘(1) strengthen accountability and uniformity within the Department acquisition review process;

‘‘(2) review major acquisition programs; and

‘‘(3) review the use of best practices.

‘‘(b) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of representatives related to acquisitions as permanent members of the Board.

‘‘(c) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall ensure participation by other relevant Department components in any key issues the Board addresses.

‘‘(d) RULES OF PROCEDURE.—The Board shall establish its rules of procedure.

‘‘(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall establish advisory committees to provide guidance to the Board.

‘‘(f) REPORT.—The Under Secretary for Management shall provide information to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on a biennial basis.

‘‘(g) INCLUSION.—The Under Secretary for Management shall include in any submission to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on a biennial basis.

‘‘(h) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—The Board shall—

‘‘(1) determine whether a proposed acquisition has the meaning given such term in section 130 of title 41, United States Code.

‘‘(2) review major acquisition programs.

‘‘(3) Support the person with acquisition decision authority for an acquisition in determining the appropriate direction for such acquisition at key acquisition decision events.

‘‘(4) conduct systematic reviews of acquisitions to ensure that such acquisitions are conforming to the approved acquisition program baseline and document indicators reflecting consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance, objectives, to ensure the reliability of underlying data.

‘‘(5) ensure that acquisition programs are implemented in compliance with the approved acquisition programs for their current acquisition phases.

‘‘(6) ensure that acquisitions are implemented in compliance with the approved acquisition program baseline and document indicators reflecting consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance, objectives, to ensure the reliability of underlying data.

‘‘(7) Full consideration is given to possible trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance, objectives, for each alternative.

‘‘(8) PRECLOSURE REPORT.—If the person exercising acquisition decision authority over a major acquisition program determines that such acquisition program is to proceed into the planning phase before such program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline, the Under Secretary for Management shall create and approve an acquisition program baseline report regarding such approval, and the Secretary shall—

‘‘(1) within 7 days after an acquisition decision memorandum is signed, notify in writing the Committees on Homeland Security of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of such decision

‘‘(2) within 60 days after the acquisition decision memorandum is signed, submit to such committees a written explanation of the rationale for such action and an action plan for such acquisition program baseline.

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person exercising acquisition decision authority for such acquisition.

“(5) ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘acquisition program’ means the process by which a 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 life cycle costs 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) ensuring stable funding that matches resources to requirements;

“(F) demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity;

“(G) using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate progress;

“(H) adopting and executing standardized processes with known success across programs;

“(I) establishing an adequate workforce that is qualified and sufficient to perform necessary functions and

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

“(8) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least $300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2019 constant dollars) over its life cycle cost.

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to the Under Secretary for Management the following:

“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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, every year, the Department of Homeland Security invests billions of dollars on major acquisition programs to achieve 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 approximately 332 major acquisition programs have an 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 to ensure proper management, oversight, and accountability. This bill, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019, seeks to strengthen the role of the Acquisition Review Board, or ARB, to improve acquisition outcomes within the Department of Homeland Security. The ARB has the potential to help ensure that DHS does not pursue programs that it can’t afford or that do not meet established cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of H.R. 2609 is one mechanism within the Department to help ensure that programs are on time, on budget, and in line with the Department’s mission.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2609, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019.

The Government Accountability Office and the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General have both identified weaknesses in the Department’s management of its major acquisition programs. Poor management of these programs costs the Department billions of dollars each year.

GAO has placed DHS management functions, including acquisition management, on its “High Risk List,” programs identified as susceptible to fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement or are in need of transformation. The Department struggles to ensure that major acquisitions are delivered on schedule, provide the capabilities needed, and do not exceed budget. In recent years, GAO has identified 9 out of 26 major acquisition programs that experienced cost growth or schedule slips. Cost overruns totaled $988 million, and schedules frequently slipped by an average of 6 months.

GAO also determined that approximately half of major acquisition programs deployed capabilities before all key performance parameters had been met.

It is essential that DHS establish better management tools to provide accountability in its major acquisition programs and ensure that problems are identified and addressed early.

My bill requires DHS to establish mechanisms for accountability to better manage components’ major acquisition programs by establishing an Acquisition Review Board within DHS. The board would oversee DHS’ 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 review the cost tradeoffs, schedules, and performance objectives of the programs.

As we seek to ensure the homeland is protected and DHS has the resources it needs to do its job, we must also ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2609, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for that fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from the State of Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) closes.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2609 has the potential to strengthen 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. 2590).

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.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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:
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 overseas personnel activities of the Department of Homeland Security with primary duties that take place outside of the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The briefings required under subsection (a) shall include the following:
(1) A detailed summary of, and deployment schedule for, each type of personnel position with primary duties that take place outside of the United States and how each such position contributes to the Department of Homeland Security’s counterterrorism mission.
(2) Information related to how the geographic and regional placement of such positions contributes to the Department’s counterterrorism mission.
(3) Information related to any risk mitigation plans for each geographic and regional placement, including to address counter-intelligence risks.
(4) Information regarding the costs of deploying or maintaining personnel at each geographic and regional placement, including information on any cost-sharing agreement with foreign partners to cover a portion or all the costs relating to the deployment or maintenance.
(5) Maintain and enhance practices to guard against counter-espionage and counter-intelligence threats, including cyber threats, associated with Department personnel.
(6) Information regarding trends in foreign efforts to influence such personnel while deployed overseas to contribute to the Department’s counterterrorism mission.
(7) Information related to the position-specific training received by such personnel before and during placement at a foreign location.
(8) Challenges that may impede the communication of counterterrorism information between Department personnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including technical, resource, and administrative challenges.
(9) The status of efforts to implement the strategy referred to in subsection (a).
(10) The status of efforts (beginning with the second briefing required under this section) to implement the enhancement plan under section 3.

SEC. 3. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT PLAN.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the first briefing required under subsection 2, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan to enhance the effectiveness of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations.

(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:
(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 briefing requirement under section 2 shall terminate on the date that is four years after the submission of the strategy referred to in such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. Correa) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Katko) each will control 20 minutes.
The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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 strong support of H.R. 2590, the DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation will ensure the Department of Homeland Security develops personnel overseas in a strategic, effective, and efficient manner that will address threats before they reach the United States shores, while improving our relationships with foreign partners.

The United States Government positions many personnel from across the Federal Government overseas to liaise with their foreign counterparts, strengthen relationships, and build capacity with them. The Department of Homeland Security does this to support its critical counterterrorism mission.

H.R. 2590 will ensure that personnel deployed by Homeland Security overseas are properly trained 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 from terrorist attacks. It is imperative that we work together with foreign partners to share information, build capacity, and learn from each other to respond to a dynamic threat environment, much the same as I did for many years on the State, local, and Federal gang task forces.

I thank Representative Watson Coleman for cosponsoring this important legislation, as well as Ranking Member Rogers and Chairman Thompson for their support of this measure. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Pushing our borders out to mitigate threats to the homeland before they ever reach our shores is an important endeavor and one we should all support. Providing the basic information in H.R. 2590 will help Congress better understand who DHS is deploying overseas and 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 for the past two years. 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 reserve the balance of my time.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore. Preceding the consideration of motions to suspend the rules, pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:
H.R. 542, H. Res. 239, and H.R. 2590.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Correa. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank my colleague from New York (Mr. Katko) for this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. I am prepared to close after the gentleman from New York closes as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Katko. Mr. Speaker, this important bill seeks to ensure our overseas efforts to protect the homeland and that DHS overseas personnel are being deployed effectively and efficiently.

I would also add that this measure was passed by the House in the 115th Congress and I urge my colleagues to lend their support and join me in passing this legislation again today.

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

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Ms. Wexton) at 6 o'clock and concluding.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

Mr. Speaker, by passing H.R. 2590 today, Congress can ensure that our borders are being pushed out to mitigate threats to the homeland and that DHS overseas personnel are being deployed effectively and efficiently.

I hope that my colleagues will lend their support and join me in passing this legislation again today.

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

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Correa) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 542) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss Rice) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair announces that the House will be in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore. The Speaker pro tempore. Proceedings on this motion will be post-poned. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:
H.R. 542, H. Res. 239, and H.R. 2590.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 13-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.
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 allocation 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 prioritize the enhancement of security of such assets, in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes.

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL SOCCER MATCH RAISES MONEY FOR YOUTH SOCCER

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. LARSEN for his leadership in this matter.

This is an important timing of this particular recognition because tomorrow the U.S. Women's national team kicks off at 3 p.m. to defend their World Cup title. For those in the Pacific Northwest, that is noon. I am encouraging everyone to watch that game if it is possible.

So we are here to recognize the Women's national team, but also to recognize the winners of this year’s Congressional Soccer Match, the Republicans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mr. LARSEN's team spirit, good sportsmanship here, and good cheer.

Again, I just want to thank Mr. LARSEN, Ms. CASTOR, and also Mr. LAHOOD. We are the co-chairs of the Soccer Caucus here in the Congress. I really loved working with the other three here.

I also appreciate the good sportsmanship here. We stuck out a good victory despite the 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 important thing is the U.S. Soccer Foundation raised tremendous amounts of money for youth soccer.

That is what we want to do. We want to make youth soccer more prevalent.
and more readily accessible for all our youth. It teaches teamwork, and it is good for physical conditioning. You learn following the rules and taking orders from the coach. It is great for growing up and learning how to be a more responsible adult.

So it is a great team that put this together.

I appreciate all the Members who voted. We also appreciate the staff members as well as some of the professionals who came out to help bring in more people.

We worked together as a team to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of bringing the World Cup to North America.

Let’s cheer them on and cheer on the red team and the other co-chair.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlemen from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is also a member of the Congressional Soccer Caucus.

We worked together as a team.

Byrne, and there were—yeas 394, nays 2, of Homeland Security overseas personnel to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of bringing the World Cup to North America.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, after a number of consecutive blue team victories, I am here to congratulate the red team and my good friends Congressman LAHOOD and Congressman BACON, the co-chairs of the Congressional Soccer Caucus.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas have a quorum, 394, the nays 2, of Homeland Security overseas personnel to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of bringing the World Cup to North America.

Mr. BACON, the co-chairs of the Congressional Soccer Caucus. We worked together as a team to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of bringing the World Cup to North America.

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Let’s cheer them on and cheer on the red team and the other co-chair.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlemen from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is also a member of the Congressional Soccer Caucus.

We worked together as a team.
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. 651, § 1), to establish a National Air Museum, later known as the Smithsonian’s National Air and Space Museum (NASM), to commemorate and memorialize the American story of human flight in the atmosphere and in outer space; Whereas Congress enacted the Act of July 29, 1958 (commonly known as the National Aeronautics and Space Act) (72 Stat. 426-438; 42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), to declare a policy of peaceful space activities designed for the benefit of all mankind and to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Whereas in July of 1960, NASA announced the beginning of the Apollo Program, the Nation’s first orchestrated initiative to ferry humankind out of Earth’s orbit and to the Moon; Whereas on July 20, 1969, the Apollo 11 Mission succeeded in landing the spacecraft Eagle on the surface of the Moon, piloted by two American astronauts, the first humans to ever make landfall on another celestial body; Whereas on July 20 and 21, 1969, those brave Americans became the first humans to set foot on the surface of the Moon, forever changing Earth’s relationship with the heavens; Whereas this momentous event was watched in wonder by hundreds of millions of people back on Earth, including the hundreds of thousands of NASA civilian and military staff and partners who made the Apollo Program possible; Whereas the Apollo Program continued through December of 1972 and spurred the greatest development of human scientific and technological capability and achievement in decades to that point, leading to advances in rocketry, spacecraft, avionics, telecommunications, and computers, on which the American public still relies today; Whereas the National Air and Space Museum opened on the American Bicentennial in July 1976 as a birthday gift to the country, to commemorate and memorialize the American story of human flight in the atmosphere and in outer space; and Whereas the National Air and Space Museum continues to memorialize the history of American discovery and invention, and seeks to inspire and educate new generations of innovators and explorers to ensure that our future achievements in space are fully empowered by the achievements of the past:

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Cong...
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 provides 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 2007; 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) continues the Government of Turkey’s stated decision to acquire the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system, which would endanger the integrity of the United States-Turkey alliance and undermine NATO; 

(3) calls for terminating Turkey’s participation in the F-35 industrial program and delivery of F-35 aircraft to Turkey if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system; 

(4) declares that Turkish acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system would constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231 of the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9525); 

(5) implementation of the sanctions under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system; and 

(6) calls on the Government of Turkey to cancel the acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system. 

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the 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. Res. 372.

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

There was no objection. Mr. ENGEL yields.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am pleased to rise in strong support of this measure to address the developing situation with Turkey. I want to thank my colleagues who joined me to introduce this legislation; first and foremost, Ranking Member McCaul, Leader HOYER, Minority Leader MCCARTHY, Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS. 

The Madam Speaker, Turkey is a NATO ally and a nation with which we have had a long history of friendship and partnership. But I am deeply troubled by the direction that President Erdogan is taking his country. 

During his time in office, we have watched as Erdogan has turned Turkey into an authoritarian state, attacking the democratic values that our two nations had shared for many years. He has cracked down on the freedom of the press, tortured innocent people in jail for voicing opposition, and consolidated his grip on power at the expense of Turkey’s democratic institutions. 

And his troubling behavior doesn’t stop there. Erdogan is cozying up to Russian dictator Vladimir Putin, putting the security interests of the United States and the NATO alliance at risk. 

Turkey’s plan to acquire the Russian S-400 air defense system would threaten American’s interests and potentially damage to our historic bilateral relationship. It simply cannot happen, especially while Turkey is still a U.S. ally and participating in the F-35 program and hoping to acquire these planes. 

Today’s resolution gets at this very issue. If Turkey wants to continue as a NATO ally and U.S. partner, it must commit to upholding our shared interests. And if Turkey decides to follow through on this decision to acquire the Russian S-400, then they must not be able to get American F-35s; they must not participate in the F-35 program; and they must face the consequences of their decision. 

And it is not that the United States is unable to comprehend Turkey’s need for air defense. In fact, we have offered the Patriot anti-aircraft/anti-missile defense system, the top of the line in our inventory. That offer remains on the table. 

We rarely see it in foreign affairs, but this is simply a black-and-white issue. There is no middle ground. Either Mr. Erdogan cancels the Russian deal, or he doesn’t. And there is no future for Turkey having both Russian weapons and American F-35s. 

There is no third option. There is no path for mitigation that will allow Turkey to have its cake and eat it too. We cannot risk exposing our national-security technology to the sale. 

There is no partisan divide on this issue. The State Department, the Defense Department, the Treasury, even Vice President PENCE have all been raising the alarm and urging President Erdogan to cancel the sale. I hope President Trump listens to his advisers and makes sure Turkey’s leaders understand the consequences of their actions. 

And the consequences are serious. If Turkey follows through with the acquisition of the S-400, it would trigger sanctions that Congress overwhelmingly, bipartisanly passed 2 years ago. It is critical that Turkey knows that the United States will use these tools if the acquisition goes forward. 

In the meantime, it is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit idly by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia. 

Let me say that again. It is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit idly by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia. 

So I am pleased to support this. 

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL, Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Committee on Overight and Reform, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H. Res. 372, A Resolution Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance. This resolution contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of the resolution that fall within our jurisdiction under Rule X, I agree to forgo consideration of the resolution so it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing consideration of H. Res. 372, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the resolution or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Reform during any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Chairman.


Hon. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Reform, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, A Resolution Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance. This resolution contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of the resolution that fall within our jurisdiction under Rule X, I agree to forgo consideration of the resolution so it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing consideration of H. Res. 372, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the resolution or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Reform during any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Chairman.

LANE R. NEAL, Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL, Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL, Chairman.
The clock has nearly struck midnight on the U.S.-Turkey relationship, and the time has come for Turkey to choose whether it will stand with the United States and NATO or fall with revisionist powers like Russia and China.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I would like to applaud my good friends, Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCaul, along with Leaders HOYER and MCCARTHY and the leadership of the House Appropriations and Judiciary Committees, who made this possible.

I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me just say this: Chairman ENGEL and I met with the Foreign Minister of Turkey and their Ambassador trying to avoid this impasse, this choice between Russia and the United States.

And Chairman ENGEL and I talked about this alliance that we have with them.

Nearly 70 years ago, NATO and the United States stood with Turkey against growing Soviet aggression. In fact, that is the reason NATO was formed in the first place. That is why we have Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey. And yet, the idea that Turkey would break from this alliance and choose Russia over the United States, truly, is a defining moment for Turkey.

I hope they are listening to this debate as we speak right now. They still have time to salvage this, what I consider to be an error in judgment of choosing Russia over NATO and the United States of America.

That is why this resolution is so important. It sends a very strong message to Erdogan and to Turkey, that we are not going to allow this to happen; and, in fact, it would run afoul of the sanctions that we passed almost overwhelmingly in the House and Senate against Russia. It would sort of violate the Russia sanctions law.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL for his strong bipartisan support on this issue. We are on the right side of history, and I urge my colleagues to support this.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Once again, I am pleased to support this bipartisan measure that strengthens our 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 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 76,800,000, up 0.7 percent from 76,400,000 in 2016.

(6) In the same year, 77,000,000 international visitors spent a record $251.4 billion on hotels, travel, food, and souvenirs, a 2-percent increase over 2016.

(7) However, also in 2017, there was a 6.1-percent decline in visitors to the United States from Mexico, comprising a loss of 1,198,585 Mexican tourists from 2016.

(8) The Department of Commerce has not yet released 2017 spending totals by Mexican tourists in the United States, but a corresponding monetary decline would be approximately $1.24 billion in lost revenue.

(9) This is a critical economic trend given that Mexico is the biggest source of international visitors to the United States after Canada.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—
(1) to continue deepening bilateral tourism through governmental cooperation between the United States and Mexico; 
(2) to improve third-party tourism to the United States and Mexico through joint international promotional efforts; and 
(3) to seek to prioritize and expand the tourism industries in both countries by emphasizing exchanges in various international economic sectors, including relating to— 
(A) hospitality and accommodation; 
(B) retail; and 
(C) cultural education.

SEC. 4. STRATEGY TO EXPAND BILATERAL TOURISM THROUGH COOPERATION WITH 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 governmental and non-governmental entities; and 
(2) encourage United States and Mexican nonprofit institutions and private businesses to assume prospective and developing entrepreneurs in strengthening their business skills in the United States and Mexico.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy required under subsection (a).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 951, as amended. 

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul), 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. A review 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, especially those living near 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 to our economy. As a matter of fact, Mr. CUELLAR and I both chair the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I look forward to working together to strengthen our ties with the Mexican Congress to address our mutual interests rather than divide.

Tourism between the United States and Mexico, in both directions, is worth tens of billions of dollars to our economies every year. To help increase these benefits, this bill directs the State Department to develop a strategy to expand tourism through cooperation with governmental and non-governmental entities.

I fully look forward to working together with him as we serve together in this Congress.

I thank him because, as a Texan, he also understands the type of legislation that we need to have to improve this relationship that we have with the Republic of Mexico.

In fact, a few months ago, we also passed a U.S.-Mexico economic development bill that is over in the Senate, and now today we are passing a tourism bill that will be used to promote this important relationship.

I want to thank Chairwoman PASUKOVA for her 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.

Thank him because, as a Texan, he also understands the type of legislation that we need to have to improve this relationship that we have with the Republic of Mexico.

In fact, a few months ago, we also passed a U.S.-Mexico economic development bill that is over in the Senate, and now today we are passing a tourism bill that will be used to promote this important relationship.

I also want to thank the ranking member, a friend of mine who is also with me on the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I want to thank him because, as a Texan, he also understands this very important relationship that we have with Mexico.

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 United States and Mexico.

The relationship with Mexico is very important. Let me first talk about trade.

Every day, there is more than $1.7 billion of trade between the U.S. and Mexico. That is over $1 million every single minute, the trade that we have between these two countries.

If we look at the more than 5 million jobs that have been created because of the trade that we have with Mexico, it is certainly also the tourism.
Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Laredo, Texas, who really made a good case for this bill. He knows, being the largest land port in the United States, what trade and tourism means for Mexico and the United States.

This bill will not only strengthen our economies, which is always a positive thing, but it will strengthen our relationship. It will also strengthen our security, working together, and it deepens our rich cultural ties that we have and that we know is so important.

I think it is good for both nations, a step forward in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend Henry Cuellar for bringing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Engel, Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, the U.S.-Mexico relationship is too important to be held hostage to petty politics, and yet here we are again for the last 2 weeks.

We don’t want to hurt the U.S.-Mexico relationship. In fact, I was in Mexico City just a few weeks ago and met with the new Mexican President, who told us that he really wanted to have good relations and work closely with us. I was impressed with him because he has a steady hand.

I think that we should not be alienating our citizens. We should be welcoming them, welcoming the partnership with them.

We don’t want to undermine tourism; we don’t want to hurt Americans; and we don’t want to raise taxes on the working class. Doing nothing to address the humanitarian challenges on the U.S.-Mexico border.

I am glad that we seem to not be going that way in terms of clashing with Mexico, but, again, this is a win-win bill: a win for us because it helps tourism, a win for Mexico as well.

Congress has chosen to pursue a positive agenda with Mexico instead. This legislation will play an important role in showcasing the mutually beneficial relationship Congress and most Americans want with Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Mr. Cuellar for his continued leadership and for wanting a stronger relationship between the United States and Mexico. I thank the ranking member, as usual, for working with us on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Engel) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2140, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS ACT

Mr. Engel. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2140) to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to UNICEF, 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every year.
(2) Early marriage denies children, especially girls, their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, including relating to their health, family, and future. 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 than among Syrians before the crisis. This indicates that displacement, instability, and poverty are driving child marriages.

United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and UNHCR, have acknowledged the dangers of child marriage and taken steps to address its risk in the populations they serve.

(7) The UN Joint Program on Child Marriage supports this work by building the resilience of populations to indirectly prevent child marriage and by generating new data and evidence on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile settings. For example, in Uganda, the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life-skills and financial literacy training.

(8) After the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 are adolescents, were reached with awareness raising activities on the harms of child marriage in 2018 alone. As a result, local council representatives, elders, and community leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

SEC. 3. PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to call for an 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:

A mandate to regularly collect and report data related to the number of known or suspected child marriages taking place inside each such settlement.

Protocols for United Nations personnel regarding prevention and monitoring of child marriages inside each such settlement.
GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2140, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) for offering this bill and for shining a light on the problem of illegal child marriage, particularly among vulnerable refugee populations. I am grateful for Mrs. WAGNER’s leadership on an issue that we should all support. It is really important to all get around it.

Child marriage, Madam Speaker, deprives children of their futures and hinders the progress of development work all over the world.

UNICEF reports that 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every single year. What does that mean for these girls? It takes away their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, about their health, their family, their future.

Child brides are also less likely to finish their education and are at higher risk of contracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving birth.

Refugee populations are particularly vulnerable to child marriage. Poverty, instability, and displacement pressure families into marrying off children, particularly young girls, at an early age.

For example, child marriage among Syrian refugees in Jordan increased from 15 percent in 2014 to 36 percent in 2018. UNICEF’s Syrian refugees in Lebanon found that nearly a quarter of girls between 15 and 17 were married.

In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Burma have reported marrying off young girls to protect them from sexual violence.

Stopping this cycle and ending illegal child marriage is critical to supporting refugees and empowering youth for a better future.

A number of U.N. agencies are doing important work to address child marriage among the populations they serve. For example, the U.N.’s Joint Program on Child Marriage, a joint effort between UNICEF and UNFPA, is gathering new data and evidence on this problem and helping to build resilience in vulnerable populations, including refugees.

But there is much more we can be doing, and this bill demonstrates American support for tackling this problem. It would require us to flex our muscles in the U.N. to come up with a comprehensive definition of child marriage. It would also require a new strategy to ensure that displaced populations have the protections and the tools to avoid illegal child marriage.

We want to empower young people to have a better future, and this bill will help us get at a problem that threatens far too many futures, so I am pleased to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act, and I thank the chairman, along with the ranking member and all of my colleagues, for supporting this piece of bipartisan legislation through Foreign Affairs.

Humanitarian crises put women and girls at a much higher risk of violence and exploitation, including child marriage. 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.

The latest 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 financial literacy training.

Last year, after the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65 local leaders, people of all ages, 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 marriage 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 these kind words.

As she pointed out, child marriage is a problem that befalls far too many young people around the world, especially among desperate families who, because of poverty or instability, feel they have no choice but to commit their children to marriage. Of course, when this happens, it starts another cycle of poverty and instability, of abuse and illness. It is just a tragedy.
This is one of those issues where we look at the situation and see a moral obligation to act. Dealing with this problem in our foreign policy is a reflection of our country’s values, of our commitment to the rights and dignity of all people. This bill will help make sure our foreign policy stays aligned with those values and that we are doing more to end the scourge of child marriage.

I again thank Representative Wagner for her work on this measure. I urge all Members to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, H.R. 2140, as amended, was passed.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill To prevent child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING ATLANTIC COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, since its start in the 1940s, the Atlantic County 4-H program has encouraged young people from all communities and backgrounds to immerse themselves in areas of science, health, agriculture, and civic engagement.

The Atlantic County 4-H program is one of the longest running programs in the country and teaches valuable life skills to youth in grades K–13. Through 4-H, these young people are engaged in a variety of hands-on projects from livestock to computer science, from gardening to expressive arts.

These experiences, of course, could not be possible without the help of volunteers. We are honored to have over 40 volunteers in Hammonton, among many others, and I want to particularly thank a few members of the community who have dedicated many years of service and of their time and expertise to this program.

Thank you to Kathleen Einwechter, who has been volunteering for 45 years.

Thank you to Al Schollenberger, who has been volunteering for 45 years.

And thank you to Dorothy Calimer, who has been giving her time and care to this program for 25 years.

You and all of our community flourish, and I want to extend to celebrate you today. I am excited about your work, about your volunteerism, and about the difference that you make.

TAKING STEPS TO PROTECT ALL HUMAN LIFE

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to applaud the Trump administration for its proactive steps to ban fetal tissue research.

Last week, 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 and do 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 talk about the Border Patrol for all the wonderful things they are doing.

I don’t know how many Americans know that, right now, our Border Patrol has 2,000 empty positions. The Border Patrol should have 21,000 people. It has got only 19,000 people on the border.

Right now, we are in the position in which the Border Patrol is processing over 130,000 people a month, up from only a bit over 40,000 a month just 7 or 8 years ago. This means, since, like everything else in the world, a lot of paperwork is required wherever something is done, that the Border Patrol is woefully underfunded and understaffed.

I would like to apologize to the Border Patrol for a statement made by one of my colleagues in which she stated:

With five kids that have died, 5,000 separations from their families. I feel 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. It took a while for their bodies to get used to having three meals a day. They are receiving medical care within the first 48 hours they are here and thorough medical care within 72 hours after they come here.

I would say that people coming here are getting better medical care than perhaps they have ever had in their life—and surely better nutrition than they have had in a long time, better education than they have had in a long time.

For Members of Congress to respond to the great deal that the Border Patrol is doing when, inevitably, despite their best efforts, a couple of people have come here without medical treatment for weeks, to claim that the Border Patrol or somehow the administration is intentionally allowing kids to die after they work so hard to save the kids is one of the most embarrassing things I have seen in this Congress.

I assure members of the Border Patrol that, at least among the people I hang around with, we respect the job they are doing, and I invite all of my colleagues to come down to the border so they don’t make a ridiculous statement that, when a few people are not able to be kept alive down there, it is something done on purpose.

Let’s look at the crisis down there and the hand Donald Trump is being dealt.

In May, the Border Patrol itself—and this is before Customs, just the Border Patrol—found over 130,000 people crossing the border. The vast majority of those came here seeking asylum, which means they aren’t going to be kicked out. They are given a court date 3, 4, or 5 years out in the future and given a green card to go find a job.
immigration laws are supposed to be cost $7 billion or $8 billion. for 3 or 4 years. The obvious thing to do sent back rather than sit around here heard immediately, and they can be people claim asylum, their claims are 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, not considering the damage that is done to America over the next 2, 3, 4, or 5 years as unlimited people are coming in here. They are shooting him in the back. Shame on the Republicans. I am not afraid of being critical of President Trump. He tweets a little too much. But I will tell my colleagues that when President Trump is finally trying to get us to enforce our borders, he is being shot at by his own team, by members of the Chamber of Commerce and by Republican Members of the Senate. This has to stop, or we are going to lose our country. It is important that the American people stand up and let their elected representatives know this cannot go on anymore. 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 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 by making cheap political points by implying that we can continue to go ahead with the current system of over 130,000 people coming here.

I do want to point out that President Trump, who is very pro-immigrant, is not talking about reducing the 700,000 new people sworn in as Americans every year. President Trump is not talking about reducing the 4 million people who are here every year on work permits. Indeed, President Trump has made it clear that we could increase that number of people coming here legally. We have to stop people coming across the border on bogus claims of asylum and, indeed, we have to stop people across the border and other places.

It is time for this House to act. Fill those vacant 2,000 slots on the Border Patrol and add another 2,000 or 3,000. It is time for this body to act and get some judges on the border to adjudicate the asylum claims. It is time for this House to act and make sure that we have a secure border through a wall.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 430, AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INITIATE OR INTERVENE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CERTAIN SUBPOENAS

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-109) on the resolution (H. Res. 431) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.
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 Veterans' Affairs.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION
Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, for printing in the Congressional Record.

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

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ông by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLORES: H.R. 3168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain legal fees and investment fees to be taken into account as miscellaneous itemized deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
By Ms. RODGERS of Washington: H.R. 3169. A bill to protect consumers by codifying a fast-track recall program to remove potentially hazardous products from the marketplace as quickly and efficiently as possible; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. RUSH): H.R. 3170. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any crib bumper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. WILD, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mrs. DINGEL): H.R. 3171. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 to authorize the Attorney General, in coordination with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to award grants to covered entities to establish or maintain disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
By Mr. CARDENAS: H.R. 3172. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in
commerce, or importation into the United States of any inclined sleeper for infants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER of Maryland (for himself and Ms. STEFANIANSKI):
H.R. 3173. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that institutions hosting a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps provide instruction in STEM fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3174. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include questions regarding supervisory and, in the workplace and equal opportunity, command climate, and workplace and gender relations surveys, in the Office of the People Analytics of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Ms. CISNEROS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. HAALAND):
H.R. 3175. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to expand the research capability of historically black colleges and universities and other minority institutions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. HAALAND):
H.R. 3176. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modify the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) to be machine readable and electronically transferable; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3177. A bill to modify the proof of concept commercialization program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3178. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to benefits for survivors of deceased graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for such purposes as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COREN (for himself, Ms. JACKSON of Florida, Mr. CISNEROS):
H.R. 3179. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education, in order to protect students and taxpayers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):
H.R. 3180. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma; to the Committee on Education and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for such purposes as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FINKENauer (for herself, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LOEBBACK, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. TONKOS):
H.R. 3181. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with an eligible institution to carry out research and education activities relating to military painting; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Mr. SHERRILL of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOOTHEMERE, Mr. LIPPMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. BUDD):
H.R. 3182. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for such purposes as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mrs. CRAWFORD, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAGGENDORN, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. HARTZELL, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. FINKENauer, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BOST):
H.R. 3183. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Improvement Act to allow certain producers who harvest or graze covered crops planted as a result of a prevent planting to be eligible for certain crop insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:
H.R. 3184. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to increase the vehicle length limitation for truck tractor-lowboy trailer combinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KIM, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):
H.R. 3185. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Language Institute to award a Bachelor of Arts degree in a foreign language, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):
H.R. 3186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to procure two Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system batteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TOZZI (for himself and Mr. ZIELNIK):
H.R. 3187. A bill to amend section 502 of title 10, United States Code, to allow State and local governments to purchase from the Federal supply schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):
H.R. 3188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the limitation on the carryover of excess corporate charitable contributions by regulated public utilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SHALALA, Ms. PLAIB, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CASE, Mr. THONE, Ms. HOULahan, Mr. TRAULING, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MOURIOT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. SCANNON, and Ms. DRAN):
H.R. 3189. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a platform to provide legal services to women veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Ms. ROYALL-ALLARD, and Mr. SHIRKES):
H.J. Res. 60. A joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019; to the Committee on Natural Resources; considered and passed.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. MULLIN):
H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution supporting National Men's Health Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BILLIKER):
H. Res. 432. A resolution condemning the attacks on peaceful protesters and supporting an immediate peaceful transition to a civilian-led democratic government in Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GALLIKO):
H. Res. 433. A resolution affirming that trade is an integral part of the United States economy and the importance of the United States-Mexico economic relationship; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):
H. Res. 434. A resolution expressing the appreciation of the House of Representatives for Robert E. Wallace, retiring Executive Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Washington Office; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 3185. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HASTINGS:
H.R. 3186. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WATERS:
H.R. 3187. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FLORES:
H.R. 3188. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:
H.R. 3189. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Sec. 8, Clause 3; Congress shall have Power . . . to Regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 3190. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Sec. 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . to Regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. BONAMICI:
H.R. 3191. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

June 10, 2019
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.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3173.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3174.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3175.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3176.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3177.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3178.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:
H.R. 3179.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 3180.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:
H.R. 3181.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, 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. 3184.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. PANETTA:
H.R. 3185.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. SHERILL:
H.R. 3186.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. SUOZZI:
H.R. 3187.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 3188.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. WILD:
H.R. 3189.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. MATUSI:
H.R. 3190.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS
Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 20: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 92: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 96: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 117: Mr. LUCAN.
H.R. 120: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 141: Mr. KATKO and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 216: Mr. ABRINGTON.
H.R. 218: Mr. FULLER, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.
H.R. 273: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 275: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 359: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 362: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 397: Mr. PAPPS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 434: Ms. WENTXON, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 446: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 467: Mr. ESTES and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 500: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
H.R. 510: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. TOLIN, Mr. ZELIKIN, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 526: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 535: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 540: Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. LOWRY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. WATKINS, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 553: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. PHRESLEY.
H.R. 585: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 586: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 590: Mr. LUCAN.
H.R. 633: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 616: Mr. BEROMAN.
H.R. 621: Mr. MCCLINSTEAD and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 647: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 649: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 655: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 663: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 724: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 728: Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. LUJAN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 737: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 751: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 883: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 945: Ms. MUCARSEL-Powell, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. CARDENAS.
H.R. 953: Ms. VELAZQUEZ and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 954: Ms. BUSTOS, Ms. MUCARSEL-Powell, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PHILIPS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 959: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 961: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 955: Ms. CLARK of New York and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 961: Mr. SIRIUS.
H.R. 997: Mr. RICE of Georgia.
H.R. 1011: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 1032: Mr. MOUTHON and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois.
H.R. 1034: Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 1053: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 1042: Ms. SLOTKEN and Ms. DEBEN.
H.R. 1044: Mr. BYRNE and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 1049: Mr. LIVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1050: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 1058: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. LUJAN.
H.R. 1074: Mr. LUJAN.
H.R. 1076: Mr. POTTER.
H.R. 1108: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FULLER, Mr. SPANO, Ms. LOPRENO, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ADAM, and Mr. LUJAN.
H.R. 1109: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1121: Mr. HICE of Georgia.
H.R. 1146: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 1154: Mr. BRENDA F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1155: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1161: Ms. WILD, Mr. CICILLIN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HICK, Ms. SULLIVAN of New Hampshire, Mr. CASE, and Mr. RUD.
H.R. 1175: Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SIEWELL of Alabama, Mr. QUOILEY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 1179: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 1212: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 1221: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1225: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 1230: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. OMAH, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. HARRIS of California.
H.R. 1236: Mr. CARTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 1245: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1244: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARRAJAL, and Ms. PANETTA.
H.R. 1251: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 1258: Mr. COLE.
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. 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. 439: Mr. Hastings, Mrs. Torres of California, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Morelle, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Casten of Illinois, Mr. Faso, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Cicilline, Ms. Meng, Ms. Tlaib, Ms. Haaland, Ms. Omar, Mrs. Demings, Ms. Jackson Lee, Ms. Pressley, Ms. Norton, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Deutch, Ms. Escobar, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. Bass, Ms. Dean, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Cárdenas, Ms. Adams, Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Jayapal, Mr. Blumenauer, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Swalwell of California, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Sarbanes, Ms. DeLauro, Ms. Barragán, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mrs. Davis of California, Mr. Payne, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Napolitano, Mr. Smith of Washington, Ms. Matsui, Ms. Low Gren, Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Luján, Ms. Mucarsel-Powell, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Espaillat, Mr. Panetta, and Ms. Shalala.
The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

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 President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

The Senate 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.

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, fountain of blessings, thank You for the life and legacy of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, the 61st Chaplain of the United States Senate. Accept our gratitude for his unswerving integrity, ethical congruence, exemplary life, and sanctified service. We praise You for his teaching 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.

Meaure 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 bill 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
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
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 see that climate change is a more serious crisis.

He mentioned that, among other items.

Senator Sanders finds himself in disagreement, I suppose, with President Barack Obama, who, in 2014, called what was happening at the border, when the numbers were far lower, a humanitarian and security crisis.

President Obama's Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, disagrees with Senator Sanders. He said: "There is a crisis at the southern border that needs the urgent attention of Congress."

As it turns out, it is something that Congress itself is capable of addressing but so far, it 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 every year, when the yearly total topped more than 1 million. I wouldn't be surprised if we hit that annual total again this year.

Since the beginning of October, Customs and Border Protection has encountered more than 667,000 illegal border crossings, making this the first time in a decade that we have exceeded half a million apprehensions in a year. Don't forget, we still have 5 months to go.

The government's spokesman said last week: "We are experiencing a systemic emergency that is severely impacting our workforce, facilities, and resources."

"A systemwide emergency..." he called it. This isn't a manufactured crisis, as we heard a few months ago from some of our Democratic friends and colleagues. This is not a political stunt. Our Democratic colleagues continue to pretend that there is not a problem.

In the face of rapidly dwindling funds and resources to manage the thousands of people in the custody of Customs and Border Protection, our Democratic colleagues will not even provide additional funding to help the officers and agents who are working day and night to safeguard our border and to care for the migrants in their custody. I hope this recent data will force our Democratic colleagues to recognize the reality that a 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:

Uneqipped to deal with the crush, border facilities and migrant shelters are dangerously overcrowded, and the staff is overburdened. COVID-19 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 negotiate 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 actually worked with the Administration to provide a legislative solution and, certainly, if Democrats would work with Republicans to provide the emergency funding that is so urgently needed for this humanitarian crisis.

Thankfully, the President was successful in his negotiations with the Mexican Government, and now we will see whether that 144,000 number in May actually begins to come down. That will be the best evidence of whether Mexico's agreement with U.S. negotiators actually is providing concrete results.

It is time to put politics aside and start discussing real solutions. We know there are no quick fixes when it comes to improving the situation at the border. It is going to require a long-term commitment by Congress and the administration, as well as our Mexican and Central American counterparts. Part of that commitment involves making physical improvements along the border and investing in infrastructure.

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 from these Central American countries and the pull factors, which encourage these migrants to come to the United States in these kinds of incredible numbers.

My friend and colleague Henry Cuellar, who happens to be a Democrat in the House of Representatives, and I have introduced a bill called the HUMANE Act, which would help us begin to reduce the pull factors and improve the way we process people who seek asylum in the United States. The HUMANE Act would close a major loophole, the Flores settlement agreement, which is often abused and exploited by the human smugglers. This is who tells you that so many months or years ago 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.

And then you tell me that people who are illegally entering our country are not fools. They know our laws, and they know how to get around them, as do the people getting rich by moving people from Central America across Mexico into the United States—the human smugglers.

These criminal enterprises know that if individuals travel alone, they will be detained and eventually returned to their home countries at great expense to them, whether they are a single adult. But if you are traveling with a child, the situation unfolds quite differently. After 20 days, they are released from detention and told to return for a court date that is likely to be months or years in the future. Guess what. Many of them disappear into the great American landscape and never show up for their court date.

Of the more than 144,000 people who illegally crossed our southern border last month, 69 percent were either unaccompanied children or part of a family. We don't know if these are legitimate families or if a child is traveling with a human smuggler or human trafficker. What we do know is that children are often abused or sexually assaulted on the way here, and many arrive at our border in critical health. It is our responsibility to protect all of these children, whether they are alone, with a legitimate family member, or with a criminal.

The HUMANE Act would clarify that the 20-day limit would apply only to those children. Family units would no longer receive the same treatment, which would deter criminals, smugglers, and traffickers from exploiting children as a free ticket into the United States. There simply has to be some sort of deterrence, and the only deterrence in this context is to detain these individuals until they can appear in front of an immigration judge and make their claim for asylum.
The vast majority of claimants for asylum are not ultimately successful, but if they are released into the great American countryside, they never show up again for their court hearing and essentially circumvent our laws and exploit those loopholes.

In addition, the HUMANE Act would provide protections for children, such as DNA tests, to ensure that they are actually traveling with a biological parent. It would prevent children from being released into the custody of a sex offender or a human trafficker.

I know these seem like commonsense reforms, ones that could protect vulnerable children and ensure that our laws are not abused and finally begin to reinstate the integrity of our legal immigration system. But that is not what is happening right now in the absence of congressional action. There are additional commonsense measures in the HUMANE Act, such as streamlining the processing of migrants and making funding 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 that more work need to do here at home to stem the crisis, but the truth is, we can’t do it alone. We need to work with Central American countries, where the vast majority of these migrants are coming from, to help them build stronger and safer governments and countries. We can’t do it for them, but we can help. We also need additional support from our southern neighbor, the country of Mexico.

I agree with President Trump that Mexico must do more to prevent the mass migration of Central Americans traveling across their countries en route to the United States. I commend the 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, 144,276 migrants were taken into custody. It was the third consecutive month in which apprehensions topped 100,000 and the highest one-month total in 13 years.

Unequipped to deal with the crush, border facilities and migrant shelters are dangerously overcrowded, and the staff is overburdened. Dysfunction, disease and even death are a growing reality.

“We are in a full-blown emergency, and I cannot say this stronger: The system is broken,” the acting commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, John Sanders, said.

Also last week, officials said that the Office of Refugee Resettlement, the agency assigned to care for unaccompanied migrant children, would begin cutting services “not directly necessary to the protection of life and safety.” This includes English classes, legal aid and recreational programs.

Democrats and other administration critics called the act “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 fund emergency funding to deal with this nightmare.

It has been more than a month since the administration sent Congress a request for $4.5 billion in additional border assistance. A large portion of the money, $3.3 billion, was earmarked for humanitarian aid—which most lawmakers agree is sorely needed. But a relatively modest piece of the request aimed at shoring up border security operations, roughly a quarter of the total, has tied negotiators in knots.

Early on, Democrats were opposed to funding additional detention beds for Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Republicans had problems with Democrats’ demands for changes in the administration’s asylum policies. At one point, negotiators thought they were close to resolving these conflicts, only to have other issues snarl the process. Beyond the money for security, one of the remaining disagreements is how much data sharing will be allowed between the agencies responsible for caring for migrant children and those that handle border enforcement.

The broader problem is that many Democrats have come to view the Trump administration’s anti-immigration policies as, 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 adamist, insisting that their leadership take a hard line in negotiations. In part, they fear that the administration, despite its promises of additional funding on enforcement rather than humanitarian needs.

There is much to despise about this administration’s immigration policies, which are exacerbating this crisis, but there should be no ambivalence about the urgency of addressing the humanitarian needs. While lawmakers wring hands over the 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CAPITOL HILL.

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 Mexico—U.S. border. These stepped-up efforts should help relieve some of the extraordinary pressure on the U.S.-Mexico border.

This was an important step in tackling the unacceptable and unsustainable crisis the country 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 bring great prosperity and mutual well-being. The President’s announcement is an important step in the right direction, and as the administration works to negotiate that agreement, 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 already strained and our facilities are 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
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 81st 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. He provided it—a joyful, consistent, straightforward messenger and example of God’s love.

The passing of our longtime friend and counselor is a loss to all of us. As denominations around the globe continue to be impacted by the passing of Dr. Ogilvie, we are reminded of his commitment to extending the love of God to all who sought his counsel.

One day early in his tenure, Dr. Ogilvie convened the Senate by asking God “to help us through this today.” He prayed: “Make us people who are a lift and not a load, a blessing and not a burden.” Today the many people whose lives he lifted up are remembering just how blessed we were by his leadership and how blessed we are by his example.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. LLOYD JOHN OGILVIE, FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 240, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 240) relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 240) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s Record under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL STEVE BASHAM

Mr. ROUNDS. Madam President, I rise today to recognize Lt. Gen. Steve Basham, who recently departed his position as Director of Air Force Legislative Liaison and assumes his new duty 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.
June 10, 2019

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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 Aviation Officer Training School and achieved his flying wings. Over the course of his distinguished career, he has attained a command pilot rating with more than 3,400 flying hours in the T-37, T-38, B-1, B-2, and B-52 aircraft. He holds the honor of being one of the first four pilots to fly the B-2 stealth bomber in combat.

Throughout his career, Lieutenant General Basham has held numerous other positions of strategic importance including Deputy Director of Requirements for the Joint Staff at the Pentagon and as the Director of Strategy, Plans, and Programs for Headquarters Pacific Air Forces at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in Hawaii.

Of course, none of this could be done without the support of his wife Angie and their two daughters, Lauren and Sarah.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress and a grateful Nation, I extend our deepest appreciation to General Basham, 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 extremism 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.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

HELICOPTER CRASH

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. Just 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, the other 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 in the past has staked 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 and the course of events, our senior assistant legislative clerk will 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.

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.

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We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reform China’s economic relations with the world. But despite the President’s shifting position on trade, I pray he stands strong because the state of our future 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 face up to the actual problem and not come up with another bogus solution that doesn’t solve any problem.

One final point on this matter, and a very important point, and I hope everyone will listen because we have talked about this in the last week or two, but so far, the media hasn’t written much about it. I hope they will today.

President Trump tweeted this morning that Democrats have no plan to deal with the surge of migrants at the border. That is another bogus claim. Democrats do have a plan. We proposed it, actually, last year. I have talked about it here on the floor of the Senate two or three times in the last 2 weeks, and it would be far more effective at dealing with the actual problem than what President Trump announced on Friday. Let me outline the three things in our plan.

First, we would allow asylum seekers to apply for asylum within their own countries.

If you are a Guatemalan, a Honduran, or an El Salvadoran, your child is threatened with being beat up, brutalized, or killed by gangs, and your daughter is threatened with rape, you don’t want to leave your country. But it is a dangerous trek, a treacherous journey, 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.
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 the FBI—well-regarded and appointed by the President—issued multiple warnings that foreign powers will try to meddle in our elections in 2020. That is serious stuff. The Founding Fathers agreed—the Russians interfered in our elections in 2016. That is a dangerous turn.

But a briefing alone isn’t enough. We have to take legislative action. Demo- crats 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. The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam 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 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.

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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 rifleman alone.

Washington punctuated his retort, as an onlooker reported, by "[striking] the table so violently with his clenched hand that some wine glasses and a decanter near him with difficulty maintained their upright positions."

Every year, Rhode Islanders gather for a celebration and parade through Warwick, the neighborhood off of which this event took place. We gather to remember the daring assault on the Gaspee. We recall our forebears' resolve for independence, freedom of religion, and the rule of law. We are also glad to remember that Rhode Islanders are not to be trifled with. This is a story worth remembering.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). The Senator from Maine.

The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1766 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions."

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Holte nomination? Mr. 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 (Mrs. CAPITO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea." Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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.]

YEAS—60

Barrasso
Blackburn
Barrasso
Boozman
Brown
Burr
Capito
Casely
Collins
Coombs
Corzine
Cotton
Cramer
Crane
Craig
Durbin
Ezri
Rashad
Rowley
Hoven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Rubio
Inakson
Johnson
Jones
Kennedy
Shelby
King
Sinema
Lankford
Sullivan
Lee
Tester
Manchin
Thune
McConnell
Tillis
McSally
Toomey
Murray
Wicker
Murkowski
Young

NAYS—35

Baldwin
Bennet
Bingaman
Boxer
Canwell
Cardin
Casey
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan

NOT VOTING—5

Alexander
Capito
Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining votes in this series be 10 minutes in length.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Rosalie David Alston, Jr., of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Alston nomination? Mr. PERDUE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. HARRIS) would have voted "yea."
Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 146 Ex.]

YEAS—75
Barraso
Bennet
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Brown
Broun
Burr
Boozman
Barrasso
Barrington
Biden
Boozman
Burgess
Carper
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cotton
Cotman
Cotton
Cowan
Cotton
Cotman
Cotton
Cotman

NAYs—20
Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Brown
Carmen
Carte
Crawford
Gillibrand
Fischer
Fischer
Fischetti
Fischer
Fischer

NOT VOTING—5
Alexander
Capito
Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The 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. DURBIN, 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. AXELANDER) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. AXELANDER) would have voted `yea.'

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 148 Ex.]

YEAS—89
Baldwin
Barrasse
Bennet
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Bussman
Burr
Boozman
Barrasso
Barrington
Biden
Boozman
Burgess
Carper
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cotton
Cotman
Cotton
Cotman

NOT VOTING—4
Alexander
Capito
Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The cloture motion.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, June 11, all postcloture time on the Morrison nomination be considered expired; further, that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and that
the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action. I further ask that following the disposition of the Morrison nomination, the Senate vote on the cloture motions for Calendar Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, and 49; finally, that if cloture is invoked on those nominations, the Senate vote on them as a single group. When 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.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO RITA MEYER

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate RADM James T. Loeblein of the U.S. Navy on his outstanding service to our Nation as the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs from January 2017 to July 2019. During these 2 years, a period best described as one of constant change, he deftly led his team to execute with a lasting legacy of "precision and style."

Jim Loeblein was the Navy's lead advocate on Capitol Hill and had the challenging job of communicating with all 535 Members of Congress. He expertly handled our constituent inquiries and represented the Navy while balancing military, political, and budgetary priorities. His naval service is a lasting reminder that the United States remains the strongest maritime nation.

Rear Admiral Loeblein selflessly devoted the last 2 and a half years of his naval service ensuring our Nation's sailors were taken care of and represented faithfully in Congress. Specifically, Jim brilliantly led the response to the salient issues of this period: aircraft carrier purchases and overhauls, submarine procurement timelines, the rise of cyber warfare, the quality of on-base military housing—and the list goes on. Jim excelled in this role with his hallmark "precision and style."

Because of Jim's professionalism and friendly personality, he established warm and lasting relationships with our colleagues and earned the respect and admiration in both Chambers of Congress and on both sides of the aisle. He worked with us to broaden the Navy's outreach beyond those members of defense committees. Jim's efforts, along with those of the Chief of Naval Operations, introduced the Navy to Senators who would not otherwise have had exposure to the great work our sailors are doing around the globe.

Mr. President, before the entire U.S. Senate, I want to personally thank RADM Jim Loeblein for his more than three decades of dedicated service to the Navy and our nation. He will be certainly missed. I also want to thank his wife, Barbara, for her sacrifice during her own time in the Navy and for her continued, tremendous support to her husband. I wish them fair winds and following seas in his post-naval career, and I sincerely look forward to seeing him again in the future.

TRIBUTE TO JIM KURTH

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 as an enlisted airwoman before becoming an officer in the Wyoming Air National Guard. Rita is a combat veteran of both Operation Desert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom. In 1995, the Air National Guard brought Rita to D.C. to act as the strategic planning officer for the National Guard Bureau's counterdrug directorate.

Upon returning to Wyoming, Rita was appointed full-time comptroller for the Wyoming Air National Guard. Although eligible to retire from National Guard service in 2004, Rita answered the call and volunteered for an Active-Duty command in Southwest Asia. She was selected to serve as the 455th Air-Lift Wing Expeditionary Mission Support Group commander at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan. She completed her tour in May 2005.

Having attained the rank of full colonel, Rita retired from her incredibly distinguished military career in November 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 admissions 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, D.C.

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 Jim 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 Wyoming citizen soldier, public servant, and later as a corporate executive, Rita never let that get in the way of being a committed wife and mother. Rita married dentist Dr. Charles Meyer, a Rawlins, WY, native in 1977. Dr. Meyer served as a navy corpsman in the Solomon Islands during WWII. He passed away in 2011 after a long and distinguished career as a leader in dental health and education. Charlie and Rita were blessed with a son, Charles, Jr., who followed in his parent's footsteps by serving as a 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 the manager of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Nation’s largest protected land area at nearly 20 million acres.

He left Alaska in 1999 and journeyed to the Nation’s Capital, to take the position of deputy chief of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the world’s largest natural 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 Refugee 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’s leaders sets the tone. As the Fish and Wildlife Service grows through the examples of principled conduct from those in positions of authority.

For 41 years, Jim Kurth served the American people. His legacy is in the legions of people whom he has mentored and in the millions of acres of habitat he has helped conserve for wildlife and for people.

On May 31, 2019, Jim Kurth retired from public service. We are better as a nation for his service, and we take a moment to celebrate his career and his example of public service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STILLMON WILLIS, JR.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of 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 thankful.

Mr. Willis was born on June 2, 1919, and was raised in Doyline, LA. He attended Louisiana State University from 1937-1940 and graduated with a degree in agronomy. Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Willis, a member in the army infantry reserve as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army, volunteered for pilot training. He was then transferred to the Army Air Corps, in grade, as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 334th Bomb group in Deephaven 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 the 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 out-to-distributors. Wanting to expand their business, Boyd and Nicole reached out to the Spartanburg Area Small Business Development Center, SBDC, a resource partner of the Small Business Administration, and received business counseling and exporting advice. Eventually, Boyd Cycling began selling their products to bike shops around the country in addition to their own website. By staying committed to high quality and low pricing, the Johnsons have been able to avoid undercutting their retail clients while diversifying their income stream.

In turn, this has enabled them to export their products globally and now consistently 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-distributors both 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. 

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 products. 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. The Boyd Cycling Foundation 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 their humble beginnings, Boyd Cycling has grown into a respectable player in the industry while maintaining a commitment to customer service and product
quality, I am honored to recognize the Johnsons and the entire team at Boyd Cycling as the Senate Small Business of the Week. You make South Carolina proud, and I look forward to watching your continued growth and success.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 988. An act to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments.

H.R. 1237. An act to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification 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 Atmosphere 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 Atmosphere Administration, to conduct coastal community vulnerability assessments related to ocean acidification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1921. An act to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR
The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 6. An act to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes.

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

EC–1583. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities (HRACU) Certification Process” (RIN 0240–AA39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 4, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1584. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Fiscal Year 2020 Operational Energy Budget Certification Report”; to the Committees on Armed Services; and Appropriations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

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

S. 832. A bill to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1965 (Rept. No. 118–45).

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. 118–46).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 832. A bill to nullify the Supplemental Treaty Between the United States of America and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, concluded on November 15, 1965 (Rept. No. 118–45).

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. 118–46).

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. RYAN):

S. 1755. A bill to ensure that older adults and individuals with disabilities are prepared for disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1756. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the tolling of the statute of limitations with regard to certain offenses committed by the President of the United States during or prior to tenure in office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1757. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 1758. A bill to extend a repayment contract relating to the Purgatoire River Water Conservancy District and to authorize the District to develop an excess capacity contract to offset repayment costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1759. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis,
training grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1770. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MCGUINNESS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ROY Blunt, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. WARREN):

S. Res. 240. A resolution relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, Former Chaplain of the United States Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BURK, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. WARNEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. ROSEN, Ms. MCDONALD, 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. HASTERT, Mr. LANDFORD, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 242. A resolution designating June 15, 2019, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 243. A resolution requesting information on the violates of human rights practices in Yemen pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 92

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to provide for research on autism spectrum disorders; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEY:

S. 178. A bill to prohibit the manufacture of incline sleepers; to the Committee on Environment, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLT-LUZ, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 178. A bill to clarify that noncommercial species found entirely within the borders of a single State are not interstate commerce or subject to regulation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 or any other provision of law enacted as an exercise of the power to regulate interstate commerce; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 179. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an offshore wind career
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 Ms. Sinema, 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 241 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. Blumenthal) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to designate certain National Forest System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, 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 instant criminal background check system indicates that a firearm has been sought to be acquired by a prohibited person, so that authorities may pursue criminal charges under State law, and to ensure that the Department of Justice reports to Congress on prosecutions secured against prohibited persons who attempt to acquire a firearm.

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. Cotton, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds) was added as a cosponsor of S. 952, a bill to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may not prevent a State or Federal correctional facility from utilizing jamming equipment, and for other purposes.

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 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 names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 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 childhood lead poisoning prevention and to provide access to school-based comprehensive health care 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. RUNT) 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 (a) the 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. HERNANDO) 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. 1634, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the People’s Republic of China in relation to activities in the South China Sea and the East China Sea, and for other purposes.

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 (Ms. 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. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1728, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to sell the Alzheimer’s semioptal 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.
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. 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 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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 United Arab Emirates of 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. 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. 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. 32, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 36, 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 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of France of certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 40

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to India, Israel, Republic of Korea, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of certain defense articles, including technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 41

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 41, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the Government of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 42

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 42, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed export to the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of certain defense articles, including technical data and defense services.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 44

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 44, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed retransfer of certain defense articles from the United Arab Emirates to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

S.J. RES. 45

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 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. 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. 47, 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. 48, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the United Arab Emirates certain defense articles and services.

S.J. RES. 48

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. CON. RES. 9

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, to 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 antimilitarism.

At the request of Mr. Booker, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Menendez), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 235, a resolution designating June 12, 2019, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day.”

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. Collins (for herself, Mr. Coons, Mr. Roberts, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Van Hollen, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Markey, Mr. Isakson, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Moran, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Cornyn, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Young, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Rubio, and Mr. Reed):

S. 1766. A bill to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. Collins. Mr. President, I rise this evening to introduce legislation with my friends and colleague from Delaware, Senator Chris Coons, called the Reach Every Mother and Child Act of 2019. I am delighted to say that we have 22 bipartisan cosponsors for our initiative. Our legislation would make it the policy of the United States to lead an effort to end preventable deaths of mothers, newborns, and young children in the developing world by the year 2030. Due in part to American leadership and generosity, many lives have already been saved. Since 1990, the annual number of deaths of children under the age of 5 has been cut in half. Nevertheless, far too many mothers, newborns, and young children under the age of 5 still succumb to disease and malnutrition that could easily have been prevented. Every day, approximately 800 women die from preventable causes that are related to pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, more than 15,000 children under the age of 5 die every day from treatable conditions, such as prematurity, pneumonia, and diarrhea, with malnutrition being the underlying cause in nearly half of those deaths.

Our bill aims to reach these mothers and children with simple, proven, cost-effective interventions that we know will help them survive. A concentrated effort could end preventable maternal and child deaths worldwide by the year 2030. However, continued American leadership and support from our international community are critical to success.

To achieve this ambitious goal, our bill would require the implementation of a strategy to scale up the most effective interventions to save as many lives as possible. This idea is central to our bill. We do not have to guess at what interventions will work. The reality is that more than 15,000 children die each day of conditions that we know how to treat right now. These lifesaving interventions include clean birthing practices, vaccines, nutritional supplements, handwashing with soap, and other basic needs that remain elusive for far too many women and children in developing countries. This is what must change.

In addition, our bill would establish a Maternal and Child Survival Coordinator at the USAID, which 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 non-profit sector, the faith community, and in local and international civil society groups is this: If you can figure out an effective way to increase the likelihood that mothers and their children will survive childbirth in those first 5 vulnerable years of life, we want to acknowledge your contributions.

We realize that the government does not have all of the answers and that if we are going to end preventable maternal and child deaths, we all have a role to play. This bill seeks to bring the public sector and the private sector, faith sector, and local government together to make sure that 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 to join with Senator Coons and me and our 22 cosponsors in supporting this legislation that will literally save the lives of mothers and children around the world by doing what we know works.

By Mr. Durbin. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1779
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Resilience, Investment, Support, and Expansion from Trauma Act” or the “RISE from Trauma Act”.

TITLE I—COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING

SEC. 101. TRAUMA-RELATED COORDINATING BODIES.

Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520A (42 U.S.C. 290hh-92) 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 or nonprofit private entities for demonstration projects to enable such entities to act as coordinating bodies to address community trauma.

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(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 ENVIRONMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall include 1 or more representatives of each of the categories described in paragraph (2).

(2) COMPOSITION.—The categories referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) governmental agencies, such as public health, human services, or child welfare agencies, that conduct activities to screen, assess, provide services or referrals, prevent, or provide treatment to support infants, children, youth, and their families as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

(B) faculty or qualified staff at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965) or representatives of a member of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, in an area related to screening, assessment, service provision or referral, prevention, or treatment to support infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma;

(C) hospitals, health care clinics, or other health care facilities, such as mental health and substance use treatment facilities;

(D) criminal justice representatives related to adults and juveniles, which may include law enforcement or judicial or court employees;

(E) local educational agencies or agencies responsible for children’s educational programs, which may include Head Start and Early Head Start agencies;

(F) community-based faith, human services, or mental health organizations, including providers of after-school programs, home visiting programs, agencies that serve victims of domestic and family violence and child sexual abuse, or programs to prevent or address the impact of violence and addiction; and

(G) the general public, including individuals who have experienced trauma.

(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 professional 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) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information describing how the entity intends to fund and support the activities described in subsection (b), and the entity shall meet any requirements established by the Secretary for the receipt of such grant.

(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 the data to identify unique community challenges and barriers, gaps in services, and high-need areas, related to services to prevent or address the impact of trauma;

(3) to build awareness, skills, and leadership (including through trauma-informed training and public outreach campaigns) related to the outcomes of the grant activities carried out under this section; 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 best practices described in this section; 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 effectiveness of the outcomes of the grant activities carried out by each grant recipient.

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

(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘covered setting’ means the settings in which individuals may come into contact with infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including schools, health care settings, home visiting programs, primary care and pediatric providers, including primary care and pediatric providers, providers of services, early childhood education and care settings, home visiting settings, after-school program facilities, child welfare agency facilities, public health agency facilities, mental health treatment facilities, substance use treatment facilities, and settings where health care and child advocacy centers, homeless services system facilities, refugee services system facilities, juvenile justice facilities, law enforcement agency facilities, Healthy Marriage Promotion or Responsible Fatherhood service settings, child support service settings, and drug abuse treatment settings are involved with individuals eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP PILOT FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED OR ARE AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING TRAUMA.

Section 526 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (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 rate 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) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ‘‘FISCAL YEAR 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2024’’;

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

(C) by striking ‘‘Federal agencies’’ and inserting the following:

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

(2) TRAUMA-INFORMED REIMBURSEMENT PILOTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act or any appropriations Act for any of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall:

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

(ii) involve Federal programs targeted on infants, children, youth, and their families as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

(B) PRIORITY.—In making funds available under this paragraph, a Federal agency shall give priority to entities that receive grants under section 520B of the Public Health Service Act.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)—

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

(B) in subparagraph (F), by inserting before the semicolon ‘‘, including the age range for such population’’;

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ‘‘2018’’ and inserting ‘‘2023’’;

Section 1635. NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

(a) SERVICE-LEARNING.—Section 119(a)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12535(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(4) the person is determined by the applicant will give priority, in reviewing applications under subsection (b), to entities that propose service-learning programs in communities with high levels of exposure as defined in section 520B of the Public Health Service Act.’’;

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award grants to eligible entities to evaluate
public health service act).''.

(3) in paragraph (10), by striking the period and inserting '; and'; and

(b) AMERICORPS COMPETITIVE PROGRAMS.—
section 130(d)(2) of the national and community
service act of 1990 (42 u.s.c. 12585(d)(2)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (b), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;
(2) in paragraph (c), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(c) AMERICORPS STATE PROGRAMS.—Section
130(c) of the national and community service
act of 1990 (42 u.s.c. 12585(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(4) in the case of a state or territory described in section 129(e), an assurance that the state or territory, in distributing grant funds made available under this subsection (b), 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 520(b) 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. 12585(d)(2)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (b), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;
(2) in paragraph (c), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’; 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. 290l et seq.) is amended—
(1) by redesignating section 550 (42 u.s.c. 290ee–10), relating to sobriety treatment and recovery teams, as section 598; and

(b) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(1) grants.—The secretary, acting through the director of the office of management and budget, in coordination with the attorney general, the secretaries of health and human services and labor, shall conduct a review and analysis of best practices to identify the best practices for preventing or mitigating community trauma.’’

(2) in subparagraph (b), by striking ‘‘scheduling a report to the secretary, the secretary of health and human services, and the attorney general’’ and inserting ‘‘submit a report to the secretary, the secretary of health and human services, and the attorney general’’;

(3) in subparagraph (c), by striking ‘‘and its effects’’ and inserting ‘‘and its effects on health and health outcomes’’;

(4) in subparagraph (d), by striking the period and inserting ‘‘; and’’;

(5) submit a report to the secretary, the secretary of health and human services, and the attorney general on the data and outcomes developed under the grant, including any quality measures developed to prevent hospital readmissions for the patients identified under subsection (b); and

(6) ensure that the data and outcomes developed under this section are made available to the public.

SEC. 107. STREAMLINING AND COORDINATING TRAUMA GRANT FUNDING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the director of the office of management and budget, in coordination with the task force created under section 7132(d) of the support for patients and communities act (public law 115–271), shall review the federal grant programs and fund-
ing vehicles with relevance or potential to furnish the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of such act for preventing and mitigating the impact of trauma, and issue guidelines 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) in subsection (c) the phrase ‘‘and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma’’ is amended to read ‘‘and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma’’.Sec. 201. DIVERSITY TRAINING FOR INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED UNDER SUBSECTION (a) AS HAVING EXPERIENCE HIGH LEVELS OF TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, OR ADDICTION.

Part B of title V of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 295 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(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 secretaries of education, labor, and health and human services, shall, in consultation with states, develop and test best practices to prevent and mitigate the impact of trauma, including violence, on individuals, children, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review and analysis under subsection (a), the assistant secretary may—

(1) solicit public input on the review design, findings, and conclusions;

(2) examine methods for determining whether the developed best practices were effectively implemented and the predicted outcomes and savings are likely to be achieved, with a focus on evaluating approaches, and performance or outcome measures.

(c) UPDATES.—The set of best practices identified under subsection (a) as having promise to reduce long-term costs and spending associated with individuals, including health care and child welfare costs.

(d) EVALUATING LONG-TERM SAVINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERVENTIONS.—The director of the office of management and budget shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma, and shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma 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.

SEC. 205. DIVERSITY TRAINING FOR INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED UNDER SUBSECTION (a) AS HAVING EXPERIENCE HIGH LEVELS OF TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, OR ADDICTION.

(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 secretaries of education, labor, and health and human services, shall, in consultation with states, develop and test best practices to prevent and mitigate the impact of trauma, including violence, on individuals, children, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review and analysis under subsection (a), the assistant secretary may—

(1) solicit public input on the review design, findings, and conclusions;

(2) examine methods for determining whether the developed best practices were effectively implemented and the predicted outcomes and savings are likely to be achieved, with a focus on evaluating approaches, and performance or outcome measures.

(c) UPDATES.—The set of best practices identified under subsection (a) as having promise to reduce long-term costs and spending associated with individuals, including health care and child welfare costs.

(d) EVALUATING LONG-TERM SAVINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERVENTIONS.—The director of the office of management and budget shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma, and shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma 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.

(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 secretaries of education, labor, and health and human services, shall, in consultation with states, develop and test best practices to prevent and mitigate the impact of trauma, including violence, on individuals, children, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma.

(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review and analysis under subsection (a), the assistant secretary may—

(1) solicit public input on the review design, findings, and conclusions;

(2) examine methods for determining whether the developed best practices were effectively implemented and the predicted outcomes and savings are likely to be achieved, with a focus on evaluating approaches, and performance or outcome measures.

(c) UPDATES.—The set of best practices identified under subsection (a) as having promise to reduce long-term costs and spending associated with individuals, including health care and child welfare costs.

(d) EVALUATING LONG-TERM SAVINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERVENTIONS.—The director of the office of management and budget shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma, and shall analyze, determine, and publicly report the cost-savings across the federal budget associated with relevant grants aimed at preventing or mitigating the impact of trauma 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.
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 and are earth- and community-based organizations that have expertise in addressing such challenges to enhance service delivery."

SEC. 202. FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.

Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b–2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(G) $350,000,000 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. 294f–3) 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 Infant and Early Childhood Clinical Mental Health Leadership Program to award grants to eligible entities to establish training institutes and centers of excellence for infants 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 community-based organizations; or

"(c) ELIGIBLE GRANT.—An entity shall use amounts received under a grant under this section to establish statewide training institutes or centers of excellence for licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, licensed marriage and family therapists, clinical psychologists, child psychiatrists, school psychologists, nurses, and developmental and behavioral pediatricians on infant and early childhood clinical mental health, with an emphasis on screening, assessment, service provision or referral, prevention, and treatment for infants and children who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, as well as prevention of secondary trauma, through—

"(1) the provision of community-based training and supervision in evidence-based assessment, diagnosis, and treatment, which may be in conjunction with partnerships with qualified community-based organizations;

"(2) the development of graduate education training tracks;

"(3) the provision of scholarships and stipends, including to enhance recruitment from under-represented populations in the mental health workforce; and

"(d) 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:

"(II) how the partnership will prepare general education and special education teachers, including early childhood educators, to support positive learning outcomes and social and emotional development for students who have experienced trauma (including students who are involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems or runaway or homeless youth) and in alternative education settings in which high populations of youth with trauma exposure may learn (including settings for correctional education, juvenile justice, pregnant and parenting students, or youths who are after a period of absence due to dropping out);"

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(A)(i)—

"(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

"(B) by redesignating subclause (III) as subclause (IV); and

"(C) by inserting after subclause (II) the following:

"(III) such teachers, including early childhood educators, to adopt evidence-based approaches for improving behavior (such as positive behavior interventions and supports and restorative justice), supporting social and emotional learning, mitigating the effects of trauma, improving the learning environment in the school, preventing secondary trauma, compassion fatigue, and burnout, and for alternatives to suspensions, expulsions, corporal punishment, referrals to law enforcement, and other actions that remove students from the learning environment; and"

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

"(7) TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE AND WORK IN ALTERNATIVE 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 evidence-based curricula, to work with students with exposure to traumatic events (including students involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems or runaway and homeless youth) and in alternative academic settings for youth unable to participate in a traditional public school program in which high populations of students have experienced such as students involved in the foster care or juvenile justice systems, pregnant and parenting students, runaway and homeless students, and youth with disabilities, as appropriate, to respond to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma. Such front-line service providers may also include programs focused on adults whose children or who themselves have experienced trauma, including programs related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood, child support, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. Such toolkits shall incorporate best practices developed under section 712(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271), and include actions to provide safe, stable, and secure environments for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of trauma, including clinical and community interventions; and

"(C) grants for the development of lead- ership programs.—Section 202(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1022a(i)) is amended—

"(1) in clause (v), by striking "and" at the end;

"(2) in clause (vi), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

"(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(vii) identify students who have experienced trauma and connect those students with appropriate school-based or community-based interventions and services.""

SEC. 205. TOOLS FOR FRONT-LINE PROVIDERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with appropriate stakeholders with subject matter expertise with the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, shall carry out activities to develop accessible and easily understandable toolkits for front-line service providers (including teachers, early childhood educators, school leaders, mentors, school counselors, faith leaders, first responders, kinship caregivers, who have may have experience in responding to, and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma. Such front-line service providers may also include programs focused on adults whose children or who themselves have experienced trauma, including programs related to Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood, child support, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. Such toolkits shall incorporate best practices developed under section 712(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271), and include actions to provide safe, stable, and secure environments for the infants, children, and youth served in those settings, capacity building, and strategies for addressing the impact of trauma, including clinical and community interventions; and

SEC. 206. CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE INI-


"PART 00—CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND ADDICTION INITIATIVE.

"SEC. 3051. GRANTS TO IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE USE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act), and nonprofit organizations to reduce violence and substance use by preventing exposure to trauma, violence, or substance use and identifying and supporting infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, to be exposed to trauma, violence, or substance use.

"(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant under section (a) may be used to implement trauma-informed policies and practices that support infants, children, youth, and their families, as appropriate, by—
"(1) building public awareness and education, and improving policies and practices; and

"(2) providing training, tools and resources to develop the skills and capacity of parents (including grandparents, adult guardians, and professionals who interact directly with infants, children, and youth, and their families, as appropriate, in an organized or professional setting, including through the best practices developed under section 7132(d) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271)); and

"(3) 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 Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) in interacting with infants, children, and youth who have been exposed to violence or other trauma, and their families as appropriate.

(2) AGE RANGE.—The Center shall determine the age range of infants, children, and youth to be covered by the activities of the Center.

(b) DUTIES.—The Center shall provide assistance to adult- and juvenile-serving State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies by—

(1) disseminating information on the best practices for law enforcement officers, which may include best practices based on evidence-based and evidence-informed models from programs of the Department of Justice and the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the best practices developed (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 tribal 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) training and supporting officers who experience secondary trauma;

(2) providing professional training and technical assistance; and

(3) awarding grants under subsection (c).

(c) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Center, may award grants to States, localities (including tribal law enforcement agencies or to multi-disciplinary consortia to—

(A) enhance the awareness of best practices for targeted trauma-sensitive responses to infants, children, and youth who have been exposed to violence or other trauma, and their families as appropriate; and

(B) provide 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 IMPLEMENTATION AND RECAPITULATION.

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 child welfare, child health care, including mental health care, law enforcement, and education systems, to enhance research efforts and improve health outcomes;

(5) the efficacy of existing interventions, including clinical treatment methods, child- and family-focused prevention models, and community-based approaches, in mitigating the effects of 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.

Notwithstanding any provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall collaborate with the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to implement high-priority recommendations of the National Advisory Council on Traumatic Stress on the conduct of research to address gaps in knowledge about mechanisms of adverse effects of trauma and approaches to prevent and mitigate these effects.

SEC. 209. VALUING THE EXPERIENCE OF VETERANS AND MILITARY MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and thereafter annually, the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a report on the connection between the health outcomes of veterans and military personnel and the effects of trauma.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. 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 Ogilvie, a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, earned degrees from Lake Forest College and Garrett Theological Seminary and pursued postgraduate studies at New College of the University of Edinburg in Scotland;

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

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

Whereas Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie became the 61st Senate Chaplain on March 11, 1965, and faithfully served the Senate for eight years as Senate Chaplain: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Chaplain of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

RESOLVED, THAT the Senate adjourns today, that it stand adjourned and that a further mark of respect be extended to the memory of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—DESIGNATING MAY 2019 AS ‘‘OLDER AMERICANS MONTH’’

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. GILLHOLM JUENO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. WARNER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JONES, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALL, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas President John F. Kennedy first designated May as ‘‘Senior Citizens Month’’ in 1963;

Whereas, in 1963, only approximately 17,000,000 individuals living in the United States were age 65 or older, approximately ½ of those individuals lived in poverty, and few programs existed to meet the needs of older individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in 2018, there were more than 52,431,193 individuals age 65 or older in the United States, and nearly 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 available health care;

Whereas the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) provides—

(1) financial and other support to individuals in the United States who are age 60 or older maintain maximum independence in the homes and communities of those individuals; and

(2) funding for programs, including nutrition services, transportation, and care management, to assist more than 11,000,000 older individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas, compared to older individuals in the United States in past generations, older
individuals in the United States in 2019 are working longer, living longer, and enjoying healthier, more active, and more independent lifestyles;
Whereas, in 2016, an estimated 5,976,000 individuals in the United States age 65 or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;
Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;
Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to civic engagement; and
Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—
(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of those individuals; and
(2) ensure the continued safety and well-being of those individuals: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates May 2019 as “Alder Americans Month”; and
(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—
(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of the older individuals;
(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and
(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2019, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary;

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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 be victims of abuse than those without disabilities, according to geriatric medical research at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois;
Whereas close to 50 percent of elderly individuals suffering from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;
Whereas abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States are unidentifiable and may be evidence 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 11 cases of financial abuse and 1 in 57 cases of neglect, according to Weill Cornell Medical Center;
Whereas at least 5,976,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation, according to the Government Accountability Office;
Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;
Whereas approximately 1 in 3 people in the United States cared for an elderly parent, spouse, or loved one between 2011 and 2017, according to the Centers for Disease Control;
Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die earlier than adult survivors of the same age who are not abused, according to the Surgeon General;
Whereas there is evidence of an increase in elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation linked to individuals with opioid addiction, according to the Administration for Community Living, the Elder Justice Coalition, the Center for Gerontology at Virginia Tech, and the National Adult Protective Services Association;
Whereas the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.) was signed into law on October 18, 2017, but there is still more that can be done to stop elder abuse;
Whereas financial abuse of older adults has consistently been 1 of the top 10 complaints made each year to the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate;
Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention;
Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work on the Federal level, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in situations 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 professional, who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—
(A) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, long-term care ombudsmen programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and
(B) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON SAUDI ARABIA’S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES IN YEMEN PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(c) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SCHATHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:
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 Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the Department of State’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Office of the Legal Adviser, with respect to Saudi Arabia;
(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:
(1) All available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or members of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen, including the denial of the right to life in the context of the armed conflict in Yemen caused by indiscriminate or disproportionate operations.
(2) A description of the steps the United States Government has taken—
(A) to promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s activities in Yemen and regarding any assistance provided to internationally recognized human rights; and
(B) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States from, 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 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304)).

(4) OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING—
(A) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance, as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)), will be used in Yemen;
(B) a description of the Foreign Commercial Sales (FCS) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Coordinating Team of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (AECF), as noted in the Secretary of State’s certification to Congress pursuant to section 502B of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), including—
(i) whether the violation resulted from the re-transfer of United States defense articles or services without prior authorization or the use of defense articles or services against
anything other than legitimate military targets; and
(ii) what services or articles were used in violation of AECA, and an explanation for why the President or his representative did not submit the required certification under section 3 of AECA (22 U.S.C. 2753) for continued export of defense articles and services to countries that have failed to meet their obligations.
(C) a description and assessment of the actions the United States Government would take to ensure end use monitoring protocols for arms exports or transfers, in the event that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or other countries; and
(E) a description of actions the United States Government is taking to address allegations of detention, torture, or forced disappearances of United States citizens by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Bernadette Roberts, a State Department fellow in Senator Collins’ office, be granted floor privileges through August 2, 2019.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 104, S. Res. 81.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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 consider the resolution (S. Res. 81) calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, and with an amendment to strike the first sentence of the second paragraph of the preamble, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the killing of Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov and his work to advance democracy and human rights in Russia;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin’s 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 with Russian officials the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the progress of the official Russian investigation; and

(4) calls on the Secretary of Defense to allow an impartial international investigation of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov to proceed.

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 leading opposition movement in the Russian Federation, and co-founder of the Moscow Helsinki Group, the movement to the return of 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 Moskva-Krymsky Bridge in Moscow, at 12:57 a.m. GMT on February 28, 2015;

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, a Defense fellow in Senator Rounds’ office, be granted floor privileges through December 13, 2019.

Since the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with a mandate to review and report on the progress of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, and the United States and the Russian Federation are full members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas the OSCE Moscow Document has established that ‘‘issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law. . . are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the 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 the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation has refused to release video footage of the security camera 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 the Lithuanian Member of Parliament of the Prime Minister of Russia; and

Whereas, on May 24, 2018, the Russian Foreign Ministry informed Emanuels Zingeris that he is forbidden from entering the Russian Federation;

Whereas, at its twenty-seventh annual session held on July 7–11, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a resolution calling on the Russian authorities to ‘‘undertake a new, full and thorough investigation into the February 2015 assassination of Boris Nemtsov’’;

Whereas, on July 8, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a public event to the need for OSCE officials to prioritize Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

Whereas the United States and the Russian Federation are full members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

Whereas, the OSCE Moscow Document has established that ‘‘issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law. . . are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the 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 follow-up to the resolution urging Russian authorities to ‘‘undertake a new, full and thorough investigation into the February 2015 assassination of Boris Nemtsov’’;

Whereas, on June 28, 2018, the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Los Angeles, under the command of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, station in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops Command, General Viktor Zolotov, and the head of the Chechen Republic, Ramzan Kadyrov, had the opportunity to meet with Lieutenant General chickens, a Chechen operative of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, was the Order of Honor; and

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 inquiring Major Ruslan Gumerzheyan, Battalion Commander in the ‘‘Sever’’ (‘‘North’’) Regiment of the Tsentralnaya Regional Military Police, the now-convicted gunman, Zaur Dadayev, a Defense fellow in Senator Rounds’ office, be granted floor privileges through December 13, 2019.

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.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the following resolution (S. Res. 81) calling for accountability and justice for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov.

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemo...
under the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note) and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328) to designate individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination of Boris Nemtsov as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, freezing their assets and making them ineligible to receive United States visas; 

(7) calls on the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to prepare and submit to Congress a report detailing the circumstances of the February 27, 2015, assassination of Boris Nemtsov, including the list of individuals whom they determine to have been involved in the assassination as perpetrators, organizers, or masterminds, and identifying what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to investigate this crime and bring its perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds to justice, and evaluating the effectiveness of such measures; and 

(8) urges the Secretary of State to take all possible steps to—

(A) investigate the business activities of Ramzan Kadyrov outside the Russian Federation; and 

(B) determine whether any such activities, or any entities facilitating such activities, are in violation of the sanctions imposed on Ramzan Kadyrov pursuant to the authorities provided by the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (title IV of Public Law 112–208; 22 U.S.C. 5811 note).

Mr. DAINES. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered out of order.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 81), as amended, was agreed to.

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

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows: S. Res. 81

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a Russian statesman, who over twenty-five years of public service served as Member of Parliament, Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, and First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov throughout his life showed an unwavering commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, and to upholding the rights and dignity of Russian citizens;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was a powerful voice of opposition to the authoritarianism and corruption of Vladimir Putin’s government, publicizing its abuses, leading street protests against election fraud and the war on Ukraine, and advocating opposition to international sanctions on human rights violators;

Whereas Boris Nemtsov was co-chairman of a leading opposition party, won election to the Yaroslavl Regional Duma in 2013, and was planning to run for the Russian Parliament in 2016 when Russia’s President 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;

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 person 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 Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, which on December 1, 2016, sentenced him to 20 years in prison for murder, 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; and

Whereas, according to reports published in Russian newspapers in 2016, General Alexander Bastrykin, chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, has on two occasions prevented investigators from indicting Major Ruslan Geremeyev, Battalion Commander in the “Sever” (“North”) Regiment stationed in the Chechen Republic, under the command of the Internal Troops of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation; and

Whereas, at the time of the assassination, Ramzan Kadyrov has called Lieutenant Zaur Dadayev a “true patriot” and has publicly referred to Boris Nemtsov as an “enemy of Russia”;

Whereas, on February 22, 2019, the President, in commemoration of Boris Nemtsov’s family, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to allow Ruslan Geremeyev’s driver, 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 Delimkhанов, as an organizer in the assassination;

Whereas, according to reports published in Novaya Gazeta newspaper on December 9, 2016, open source security resources of the Russian Federation in the Chechen Republic have failed to serve Major Ruslan Geremeyev with a summons for questioning as a witness, thus risking their superiors so that on the sole occasion they attempted to do so, “nobody opened the door”;

Whereas, despite requests from the legal team representing Boris Nemtsov’s family, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Moscow District Military Court have refused to question high-ranking persons, including Ramzan Kadyrov, General Viktor Zolotov, and Adam Delimkhanson;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued any indictments against the organizers or masterminds of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov, with the exception of Major Ruslan Geremeyev’s driver, Ruslan Mokhadinov, who is named alongside “other unidentified persons”;

Whereas the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has, to this day, not issued any indictment against Vladimir Putin for the assassination of Boris Nemtsov; and

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and working to cover up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

Whereas the Magnitsky Act, which was adopted unanimously by the United States Senate, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of the assassination of Boris Nemtsov and underscore the necessity of bringing the organizers and masterminds to justice;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and working to cover up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(3) commends Vladimir Putin and his regime for targeting political opponents and working to cover up the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;

(4) supports the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United States to monitor and oversee the progress of the official Russian investigation into the assassination of Boris Nemtsov;
CONCLUDING 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. Without objection, the resolution is ordered to be considered.
Whereas American law enforcement officials and military personnel are supporting the Sri Lankan Government’s investigation of this attack: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks perpetrated by violent Islamist extremists against innocent civilians on Easter Sunday;
(2) condemns the use of violence against people of religious faith, including in their places of worship;
(3) offers its sincere and heartfelt condolences to the victims, their families and friends, and to the nation of Sri Lanka;
(4) reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka and its support for the United States partnership with the nation of Sri Lanka;
(5) notes, on this 10th anniversary of the end of Sri Lanka’s civil war, the importance of national unity and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to foster such unity, including religious and ethnic tolerance;
(6) supports efforts to ensure the protection of all Sri Lankans against retaliatory attacks as the country recovers from this tragedy;
(7) reaffirms its commitment to religious freedom and the importance of protecting the rights of all religious minorities, including Christians;
(8) calls attention to the continued and serious threat posed by the Islamic State and other international terrorist organizations; and
(9) calls upon the United States Government and all other governments to continue the fight against violent extremism.

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION AS AN AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this resolution may be construed as an authorization for use of military force.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 241, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 241) designating May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”.

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

Mr. DAINES. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 241) was agreed to.

Mr. DAINES. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2019

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11, 2019; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume 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 A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

RICHARD A. HERTLING, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
IN HONOR OF THE CAREER OF WILLIAM F. BISHOP, M.D.

HON. JOSH HARDER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HARDER of California. Madam Speaker, Dr. Bishop dedicated the past fourteen years to serving those who served our country. As a Lead Physician at the Modesto VA, he served more than a thousand veterans in the Modesto area, delivering world-class care and helping fulfill our nation’s promise to support everyone who serves.

Dr. Bishop went above and beyond the job description of a physician, bringing hope to his patients and building trust in the VA system. According to one of his patients, “Dr. Bishop is one of those incredible providers who can bring an incredibly disgruntled patient into his exam room who is upset at the VA and the world, and two minutes later have the same person laughing and with a better outlook on life.” His lifetime of dedication made an enormous impact on his patients and his community, and there are many in the Modesto community whose lives would not be the same without him.

Even as he caps off his career, he will still be serving Modesto veterans as a home-based primary care physician. I commend his commitment to Central Valley veterans, and I wish him a happy retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAVID RYAN HURST

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary life of David Ryan Hurst.

David Ryan Hurst represented the very best among us. While his life was taken far too soon it was filled with purpose, dedication, and sacrifice while here on earth. David was born on June 14, 1992 in Belleville, Illinois. Upon graduating from high school, he joined the brave men and women of the United States Army. Unfortunately, he was only able to serve a few short months before sustaining a broken back and being discharged.

After leaving the military, David’s commitment to his country and community did not stop. He accepted a job as a reserve officer at the Wellsville Police Department in Montgomery County, Missouri where he worked over 60 hours a month for free. He truly believed that being an officer was not just a job but answering the call to serve his community. From there, he became a patrolman for the Wellsville Police Department just up the road from Bellflower.

Outside of work David filled his life doing the things he loved most: fishing, rooting on the St. Louis Cardinals, and most importantly being a dedicated father to his son and daughter 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 Education in English-Social Studies. Following his graduation, Dr. Weeks served as a classroom teacher in Lee County. In 1964, he returned to Mississippi State University to receive his Master’s in Educational Leadership and Elementary Education and subsequently pursued his Doctorate also in Educational Leadership and Elementary Education in 1977. Dr. Weeks was the Principal of Tupelo’s Church Street School into the late nineties and is currently the Director of the North Mississippi Education Consortium and an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the University of Mississippi. As a lifelong educator, Dr. Weeks has held numerous positions in honorary and statewide offices, such as Chairman of the Three Rivers Regional Education Service Agency and President of the Mississippi Association of School Superintendents. Dr. Weeks was also recognized as State Winner and Superintendent of the Year in 1994 by the American Association of School Administrators.

In addition to his educational service of Northeast Mississippi, Dr. Weeks has also served his community in the Tupelo Civitan Club. In 1972, he started Boy Scout Troop 85 at Harrisburg Baptist Church and was 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 REBOOT, 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 have been present for Roll Call Vote 233 on H.R. 2940, which extends authorization for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program through the end of the fiscal year, I would have voted yea. TANF is a crucial resource for thousands of families throughout Illinois—and throughout the Tenth District. While I look forward to a more thorough policy discussion on how we can improve and expand TANF in the coming years, I believe it was essential that Congress provide certainty to families and communities that rely on these programs. I was encouraged that Illinois saw a benefit increase for the first time in over a decade, but Congress must have a more robust discussion on how we can expand these benefits in the future while ensuring the long-term sustainability of this program.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER, JR.

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. TLAIB, Madam Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the life of World War II veteran, Joseph Christopher, Jr. Born March 16, 1923 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mr. Christopher left his hometown as a young man to serve his country in the Armed Forces in November of 1945. Joseph Christopher was honorably discharged with a World War II Victory Medal and an Army of Occupation Medal in February of 1947.

After his time spent in courageous commitment to our country, Mr. Christopher was the victim of a hate crime by police officers in Mississippi upon his return home. He was badly beaten, thrown into jail without his family being notified, provided no medical attention, and deprived VA benefits. Despite this experience, Mr. Christopher was never bitter and worked only to have a positive impact on others for the rest of his days. Joseph Christopher was an honored community member who was loved by his family and friends alike.

It is with great sadness that we recognize the loss of Joseph Christopher and give tribute to his surviving family.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ETELVINA MENCHACA FOR HER PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CARBAJAL, Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the life of Etelvina Menchaca. Ms. Menchaca was a dedicated activist in my district who was very passionate about her community and her family. Etelvina Menchaca was born in Santa Barbara, California on September 8, 1938 to Isabelita Davila and Juan Gallegos. She was raised by her Godmother Feliz (Pita) Menchaca and Antonio Serrano as well as long-time family friend Jose (Tuti) Hernandez. Ms. Menchaca was influenced at an early age, by her adopted mother Pita, to be a community activist. She began serving food to the homeless and helping Latino immigrant families transition to the United States.

Ms. Menchaca was also a leading voice on children’s education through migrant education. She marched and worked alongside Cesar Chavez, lobbied in Washington DC alongside Dolores Huerta, and helped organize and train thousands of Latino families throughout the western United States for over fifty years.

Ms. Menchaca joined parents from throughout California in advocating for AB 1308 and SB 218 which authorized Migrant Education programs under Chapter 1 Categorical programs. She worked with Santa Barbara County 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 the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie #442 Woman’s Auxiliary. Ms. Menchaca also received Latina Woman of the Year. It was an honor to know and work with Ms. Menchaca. Today I join the Menchaca Family and Santa Barbara community in celebrating the extraordinary life of Etelvina Menchaca.

SECRET, GOTCHA, MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SHERMAN, Madam Speaker, the rules of the House normally provide a substantial amount of time between when members receive a proposed legislative text, and when they are called upon to vote. Ordinary process requires that before voting to add any, or subtract any language from the statutes of the United States, that a member of Congress 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 ahead in advance) with the members (in my case the co-chair) of the Israel Allies Caucus, and they would also share it with other members who have established their dedication to the U.S.-Israel relationship.

Pseudo-Zionists will claim to be supporting the U.S.-Israel alliance while instead weakening that alliance through partisan tactics. On occasion they will spin a supposedly pro-Israel measure for a vote just minutes after it is made available even to the most pro-Israel members in Congress.

If a measure proposed a legislative change and I have not had enough time to review its implications, and how the statutory language would dovetail with the existing statutory provisions—in such a case I must vote "no".

I would hope that the rules of the House would be amended so that motions to recommit must be published soon after the rule for consideration of the underlying legislation is published.

HONORING THE GONZÁLEZ 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 González Reynoso Family, owners of the Northgate Market grocery store chain that is a shining example of how a family-run business can enhance the lives within the communities they serve.

From humble beginnings in Jalisco, Mexico, the immigrant family opened the first Northgate Market in a 3,000-square foot-store in Anaheim in 1980. The family now operates 40 supermarkets in Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties. Via its philanthropic arm—Fundación Familia González Reynoso—Northgate is giving back to the community in a multitude of ways, including providing $1
June 10, 2019
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to review and modernize any of its use forms utilizing outdated and racially insensitive terminology. Today, Senator Tammy Duckworth will introduce the same legislation in the U.S. Senate. I thank her for joining me in this effort, and express my gratitude for the 42 members of the House of Representatives and the four Senators who have joined us in introducing this legislation.

It was recently brought to my attention that the Defense Department’s DD-2064 Form, which is issued when a service member loses his or her life while deployed overseas, utilized the term “Negroid” as one of the means for denoting race. Quite frankly, I was shocked to see this term listed on documentation sent to the family of one of my constituents just a few months ago, after their son lost his life in service to our country.

Imagine for a moment what this might feel like. In the midst of the pain and crisis of losing a son, a daughter, a husband, or a wife, to receive a form from the Federal government identifying that loved one with outdated, offensive, pseudoscientific terminology once used to justify racism and concepts like racial inferiority or racial superiority. No family should ever have to cope with such added injury when mourning a family member in a time of crisis.

This terminology is not compliant with requirements from DOD and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In 1997, OMB set guidance for federal data on race and ethnicity, and in the years that followed, DOD released several issuances guiding the implementation of OMB’s direction. I also want to acknowledge—and I want to be very clear—that the Department of Defense acted expeditiously to rectify this oversight once my office brought it to their attention. While I commend them for addressing this issue with the seriousness it requires, the fact that this document retained outdated terminology for more than two decades calls into question the status of other forms in use by the Department. It is my understanding that the Department has begun a process of reviewing hundreds of other forms to ensure that no others are out of compliance. However, this review is just a small fraction of the forms and surveys utilized by the Department, individual service components, and military installations worldwide.

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 straightforward bill. It requires the Department of Defense to review each of its forms and surveys currently in use to determine if any others contain terms or classifications that may be considered racially or ethnically insensitive. If they find any, they must take the appropriate steps to modernize them.

I would again like to thank my colleagues who have supported this measure, and ask that we move expeditiously to bring it to the floor for a vote.

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

HON. BILL FOSTER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Julie Rothenfluh for 23 years of service at the Naperville Public Library.
We need to give U.S. workers more real power over their futures.

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

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, I include in the Record this article by Ms. Zoë Baird and Mr. Denis McDonough concerning creating opportunity for American workers.

We need to give U.S. workers more real power over their futures.

(By Zoë Baird and Denis McDonough)

Even in the midst of a historically strong job market, jarring economic transformation is leading presidential candidates to be defined as capitalists or socialists. If the political debate continues in this shorthand, it will miss the principal issue that has animated voters’ views in recent elections: The American Dream is no longer viable—or is at least deeply at risk—for wide swaths of the population. Voters want candidates whose proposals will generate market power for individual workers.

The issue is critical given the biggest social and economic challenge facing the world—the dislocation of workers by artificial intelligence, and an acceleration of that transformation is exacerbating the crisis of inequality. So far, the answer from politicians of both parties is simply for those individuals to “re-skill.” This is a mistake—and one we’ve made before.

In addressing the last major disruption—globalization—policymakers’ attempts at labor-market retraining lagged behind rapid economic transformation, thus undercutting workers. Today, expanding access to skills must be part of a broader agenda that results in workers obtaining power in the marketplace; they should share in the wealth their know-how creates and benefit from the data their engagement provides. This is what will bring back income growth and career security and preserve the dignity of work.

To start, employers need to make their employees’ talents 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 employers or 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 sure to be qualified for as a repair tech at an advanced manufacturing job, he needs powerlessness 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 wouldn’t be constrained by their job title and could pursue any job that needed their unique collection of skills. As technology transforms the workplace, such a transcript could be a passport to opportunity; individuals could market their skills portfolio, and employers would gain access to a broader pool of talent.

Our lack of transparency around skills is far from the only way that skills have been systematically undervalued by the labor market. Employers 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 simply because, despite marketable skills and capacity to learn.

Employers are beginning to accept non-traditional certifications as credentials, which is encouraging, but we must do more. After all, a self-taught coder may be as good as one who took a 12-week course at a local boot camp, and a carpenter who learned in a friend’s garage may be just as good as one who completed a class at a community college. Much like how colleagues can use Web-based tools to endorse an applicant’s skills, we need an infrastructure that allows for skills gained through such channels to be endorsed, displayed and valued.

State and federal governments wield a tremendous amount of power to support workers and encourage companies to do the same. They can increase and direct financial support for lifelong education and training, and promote improved data-sharing among sectors and states, so educators know what kind of skills they need to teach and individuals can decide which training programs are worthwhile.

When viewed through a lens of workers gaining power in the labor market to advance themselves, the tax code appears ripe for reform. A first step would be creating pretax “skills accounts”—like health savings accounts, but with the money to be used for education and expanding use of training tax credits. We should look for ways to treat employees as a highly valued asset, not just a cost.

Unions can also contribute to individual workers’ market power as well as their collective power, through training, job data and advocacy. Because many jobs in the new economy fall outside the scope of unionization, unions need to look at how they also can support nonunion workers in achieving market power.

In the past, we’ve evaluated the economy in the throes of transformation, it’s time that we adopt a new measure: Does it give U.S. workers more market power over their future?

Hon. Mike Thompson
Of California
In the House of Representatives
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. California, Madam Speaker, is the home of the Honorable Lewis F. Brown for years of exceptional public service to Solano County, California and to honor him for his commitment to our community.

Born in Cleveland, Mississippi as the ninth of twelve children, Mr. Brown moved to California in the 1950s after he served in the Korean War. He attended Vallejo College and San Francisco State University where he graduated with a B.S. in Political Science. Mr. Brown was elected to the City Council of Vallejo in 1965. This victory made Mr. Brown the first African American individual to be elected to office in Solano County. He later served as Vice Mayor. In 1970, Mr. Brown was the first African American attorney in Solano County and the first African American attorney to integrate a law firm in the San Francisco Bay Area—Beeman, Bradley, Brown and Beeman. Mr. Brown was a lifelong advocate, representing marginalized people and those without a platform. He sued the State of California to eliminate the offensive legal title that was given to children whose parents were not married. Within Solano County he worked to develop local housing assistance programs. Mr. Brown also challenged the discriminatory policy that required beauticians of color take more curriculum than white beauticians. The equal policy he helped create has been in use by the California Cosmetology Board since the 1960s. Mr. Brown also helped the City of Vallejo receive matching funds to build its John F. Kennedy Public Library. Mr. Brown worked with Los Angeles city and county officials in the 1960s to replicate the community harmony that the City of Vallejo fostered. Mr. Brown was integral to Vallejo being named the most “Multicultural City in America” in the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Madam Speaker, Lewis F. Brown had an unrelenting commitment to serve the people of Solano County and the City of Vallejo throughout his life. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor the service and remember the life of Lewis F. Brown here today.

Hon. Doug Collins
Of Georgia
In the House of Representatives
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Lewis F. Brown for his years of exceptional public service to Solano County, California and to honor him for his commitment to our community.

We need to give U.S. workers more real power over their futures.

HON. DOUG COLLINS
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2019 recipients of the Hall County Chamber of Commerce’s annual awards.

Each year, the Hall County Chamber of Commerce recognizes local businesses and a variety of metrics. But in an economy in the throes of transformation, it’s time that we adopt a new measure: Does it give U.S. workers more real power over their future?
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&K Equipment Rental & Sales and BGW Dental Group were both named Small Businesses of the Year.

The Chamber also celebrated the rapid economic growth in Hall County. By next month, the Chamber projects up to 1,200 new jobs—including 26 new doctors and $310 million in capital investment—will be added to Hall County’s economy. As economic development and quality of life in Hall County continues to rise, I am reminded of those who take on the risk of entrepreneurship. They are among those who help drive Hall County’s economic growth into the future.

I want to thank the Hall County Chamber of Commerce for empowering our community by connecting local businesses and offering resources to support their continued success. When local business owners collaborate with one another, they energize our economy and build an even stronger sense of community here in Hall County.

I congratulate the 2019 honorees on their well-deserved recognition and wish them success for many years to come.

HONORING THE KNICKERBOCKER GOLF CLUB AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to join the New Haven community in extending my heartfelt congratulations to Knickerbocker Golf Club as members gather to celebrate the organization’s 75th Anniversary—a remarkable milestone for this unique community treasure.

Founded in 1944 by Charles Dorsey and Alex Smith, the Knickerbocker Golf Club is one of the oldest African-American golf clubs in the 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 Sifford—the Jackie Robinson of the PGA Tour—was never once invited to play at Augusta. 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 demonstrate, they provide our young people an opportunity to learn discipline, focus and commitment while fostering a long-time 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 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 first Indiana Fever Community Advisory Board, which I was proud to be a part of. With the generous support of Herb Simon and the late Mel Simon, the team quickly climbed the ladder of success. Today, the team has secured a league-record 13 playoff appearances—reaching the WNBA Finals three times and claiming the league title in 2012 to bring the first professional basketball championship to Indianapolis since the Indiana Pacers’ ABA title in 1973. Under the leadership of star player Tamika Catchings, the Fever’s 12 consecutive playoff appearances from 2005 to 2012 represented, at the time, the second-longest active playoff streak in American professional sports.

The incredible success of the Indiana Fever would not have been possible without the dedication made by the players who have devoted their lives to the game of basketball. Among the best athletes in the world, many Fever players and coaches have gone on to compete in the Olympics. Nikkii McCray, Nat-alie Williams, Kara Wolters and Tamika Catchings have played for the United States Olympic Team, while Neil Fortner has the remarkable distinction of having been appointed as the first head coach of the Fever while she was still coaching the United States Olympic team. This month, the Fever renewed their partnership with the U.S. Olympic Team to a perfect 8–0–0 record, claiming the Olympic Gold medal and claiming the record for the most wins of any coach in Women’s USA Basketball history. Former Fever head coach and Women’s Basketball Hall of Fame inductee, Coach Lin Dunn, led the team to their 2012 WNBA title after serving as an Assistant Coach for the U.S. Women’s Olympic Team in 1990. During her time as President and General Manager of the team, Kelly Krauskopf led them to the WNBA playoffs 13 times and helped further many of their outreach programs. In 2018, Ms. Krauskopf moved to the Indiana Pacers, becoming the first female assistant general manager in the history of the NBA. The remarkable success of the Indiana Fever both on and off the court can be attributed to this strong legacy of dedication and achievement exhibited by players and coaches alike.

Through their record of success, the Indiana Fever remind us of the importance of women in all levels of sport. Under the leadership of the Simon family, and through their consistent dedication to women’s basketball, the Fever seeks to promote increased participation of women and girls in sports. With a stated mission to “promote the development and well-being of youth and families within our community,” the team has done a great deal to make Indiana a better place for families to live and grow. The team regularly invites members of our community, including participants in Big Brothers Big Sisters, the Boys and Girls Club and Girl Scouts, to attend season games at no cost. The Choices for Champions program combats bullying in schools by educating 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.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks
June 10, 2019

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FREEDOM FUND AWARDS PRESENTED BY THE ELMIRA-CORNING NAACP
HON. TOM REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards presented by the Elmira-Corning Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

On Friday, June 7, 2019, the Elmira-Corning Branch of the NAACP held their fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards Dinner. The Freedom Fund Awards are presented by the branch to recognize those who have contributed to the success of the organization and the community as a whole. The branch also awarded scholarships to high school students and presented community service awards.

Since its inception in 1909, the NAACP has strived to better the lives of African Americans across the country. In addition to ensuring the civil rights of African Americans, the NAACP also provides programs to address drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, illiteracy, joblessness, violence, crime, and the portrayal of minorities in the media. Their role in creating a more equal and fair America is essential and important.

Fifty years of recognizing charity and supporting scholarships in the community is certainly a cause for celebration. I congratulate the Elmira-Corning Branch of the NAACP on this impressive milestone and look forward to their continued success in the years to come.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to recognize the fiftieth annual Freedom Fund Awards presented by the Elmira-Corning Branch of the NAACP.

RECOGNIZING 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 non-veterans. 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 those around 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 he 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 SALSCHIEDE
HON. PAUL A. GOSAR
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine that has made an outstanding impact for the community of Lake Havasu. Jim Salschieder of Lake Havasu has been selected as Lake Havasu’s Citizen of the Year and will have the distinct honor of serving as the grand marshal of the London Bridge Days Parade. Jim has been a tireless advocate for the community and for the environmental causes of Lake Havasu.

His leadership was instrumental in forging an ongoing friendship and partnership with the Chemehuevi Tribe, in improving marketing and promotion for the hundreds of local businesses that depend on the marine industry,
and developing a relationship with local, regional, state and national governmental entities. Jim has developed an educational campaign about invasive species in Lake Havasu and highlighted unfair practices that threatened watercraft at the California ports of entry.

Furthermore, Jim opened lines of communication with the United States government when U.S. Fish and Wildlife dropped no wake buoys into some of the best skiing water on Lake Havasu on May 20, 2015. It was because of his tireless dedication to the community that himself, Senator John McCain, Senator Jeff Flake and other federal officials heard about the arbitrary action that U.S. Fish and Wildlife had taken. My office became immediately involved and helped facilitate a local public meeting with U.S. Fish and Wildlife, where more than 1,000 concerned residents voiced their vehement disapproval of this action. Thanks to Jim’s vigilance, this action was reversed on June 16, 2016.

Jim’s leadership truly drives home the point that the beauty of Lake Havasu is not just in the serene landscape, but rather the community that encompasses it. Our 40th President of the United States Ronald Reagan summed it up best when he said that, “The greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He is the one that gets the people to do the greatest things.” Jim’s leadership perfectly embodies these words and is proof to everyone that sometimes all that is necessary is the voice of one principled individual. Thank Jim Salscheider for his leadership and dedication to the people of Lake Havasu. Congratulations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRAD SHERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber on Monday, June 10, Tuesday, June 4, 2019, and Wednesday, June 5, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on Roll Call No. 232; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 233; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 234; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 235; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 236; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 237; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 238; “Nay” on Roll Call No. 239; “Yea” on Roll Call No. 240; and “Yea” on Roll Call No. 241.

HONORING THE AMERICAN LEGION ON THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the American Legion as they mark their 100th Anniversary. As we mark this extraordinary milestone, I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my deepest thanks to the American Legion Posts across Connecticut’s 3rd Congressional District whose members work so diligently to both support our veterans and ensure that our communities never forget the sacrifices made by those who chose to serve in our nation’s military branches.

Chartered by Congress in 1919, the American Legion has evolved into one of the most influential and effective advocacy organizations in the country. Over the course of the last century, the American Legion has left an indelible mark on our nation. In 1921, the Legion’s efforts resulted in the creation of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, forerunner of the Veterans Administration and in 1923 the first “Flag Code” was drafted during a Legion conference in Washington—a code which Congress adopted in 1942. In 1946, the Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary presented a small, struggling organization and the American Heart Association with a $50,000 grant. That grant became the catalyst for the success of the now nationally respected organization focused on prevention and treatment of rheumatic heart disease. It was the American Legion that partnered with the Smithsonian Institute’s Air and Space Museum to develop an exhibit for the bomber Enola Gay, which dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, and it was the Legion who donated the single largest contribution to the construction of the Vietnam Memorial.

From financing and implementing a study of the effects of Agent Orange on soldiers to the creation of the Family Support Network to assist families of servicemembers deployed for operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; from the formation of the Persian Gulf Task Force to enhance service for a new generation of wartime veterans, thousands of whom suffer from illnesses linked to service in the region, to the launch of the national “I Am Not A Number” campaign, the Legion’s advocacy and development of a relationship with local, congressional, state and national governmental entities has had an indelible mark on our nation. In 1921, the American Legion was reversed on June 16, 2016. That action. Thanks to Jim's vigilance, this action was reversed on June 16, 2016.

Jim's leadership truly drives home the point that the beauty of Lake Havasu is not just in the serene landscape, but rather the community that encompasses it. Our 40th President of the United States Ronald Reagan summed it up best when he said that, “The greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He is the one that gets the people to do the greatest things.” Jim’s leadership perfectly embodies these words and is proof to everyone that sometimes all that is necessary is the voice of one principled individual. Thank Jim Salscheider for his leadership and dedication to the people of Lake Havasu. Congratulations.

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.

HONORING LIEUTENANT SHANNON YINGLING’S THREE YEARS OF SERVICE TO HER COUNTRY AT THE U.S. NAVY OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

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Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring Lieutenant Shannon Yingling and her service to our country.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

HON. DARREN SOTO
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 3, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 2157, the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019. This $19.1 billion package is essential to providing critical relief to communities that were devastated by the natural disasters in 2018 and 2019.

Among other reasons, my support for this disaster supplemental package comes in part,
because of an understanding that the language within Title I of this bill grants the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to provide assistance to producers who suffered timber loss due to Hurricanes Michael and Florence.

Even after Hurricanes Irma and Maria, there have been over 80 major disaster declarations. This much-needed disaster relief will support our Florida Panhandle communities, help rebuild Tyndall Air Force Base, assist farmers and ranchers, restore coastal infrastructure, and fund the Nutrition Assistance Program and infrastructure repairs for Puerto Rico.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in both chambers of Congress to bring relief to millions of families.

COMMENDING KIM KOWALEWSKI

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to recognize and honor the outstanding service of Kim Kowalewski, who retires this week after nearly 40 years as a professional staff member 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 advisor 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 stability, 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 we join me in extending our thanks and appreciation to Kim for his service to our country. We wish him well in his future undertakings and hope that the nation will continue to benefit from his expertise and commitment.

RECOGNIZING ST. PAUL BLUE POINT LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR ITS 150TH YEAR AS A 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 Koplin, Doug Hammer and many others who have played a major role in spearheading this event.

Madam Speaker, the St. Paul Blue Point Lutheran Church and the entire congregation should be very proud of their continuing commitment and service over the past 150 years. I am excited to see how the church will continue to grow and make an impact in the years to come.

ACKNOWLEDGING 40 YEARS OF THE BUFFALO VET CENTER

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. HIGGINS. 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 aim to provide counseling and other health services to military veterans who returned home from Vietnam who were reluctant to access VA services. Readjustment counseling, a non-medical, community-based approach, was included in the official services offered to combat veterans. The centers immediately broke down barriers that exist in traditional healthcare by hiring other veterans as counselors to build a bond over shared experiences.

Following the high utilization of Vet Centers around the country, Congress acted to establish permanent centers in 1983 and made readjustment counseling a lifetime entitlement for combat veterans who qualify. Eligibility and services provided have continually expanded since the 1990s and the constant military involvement in the Middle East created a new generation of veterans who needed and continue to depend on the services provided by the Vet Center.

In 2003, Vet Centers were authorized to provide bereavement counseling services to spouses, children, parents, and siblings of service members who died while on active duty. Today, there are over 300 permanent Vet Centers, 80 mobile Vet Centers, a 24/7 Vet Center call line, and more than 2,000 on staff who help veterans, active duty, and family members of those in the armed forces.

I thank the Buffalo Vet Center for its 40 years of serving the veterans of WNY and I hope they continue to provide exceptional service to the Veterans in WNY far into the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF 2019 WYOMING GIRLS STATE

HON. LIZ CHENEY
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the gathering of Wyoming Girls State being held in Cheyenne, WY.

First, let me thank these young women for their interest in the workings of government and understanding our collective civic duty. The success of our constitutional republic depends on informed and engaged citizens, especially young people, who actively participate in it. As young women from across Wyoming gather to learn and discuss the basic fabric of our government, I hope you will take the lessons learned to heart as you continue with your future endeavors. I know you will go on to do big and important things for our state of Wyoming, and our country.

Again, Madam Speaker, I want to recognize and thank the participants of Wyoming Girls State 2019 for their participation in the program and enthusiasm for our democratic process.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 10, 2019

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on June 10, 2019 because I had the privilege of attending a tour of the Southwest Iowa Renewable Energy (SIRE) in my Congressional District with the President of United States. This tour and visit prevented me from voting on June 10, 2019 because I had the opportunity to vote Monday the 10th. Had I been present to vote, I would have voted yea on H.R. 542—Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act; yea on H.R. 2539—Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019; and yea on H.R. 2590—DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019.
Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Georgian, public servant and a great American, Mayor Joe Jerkins. Mayor Jerkins represents the city of Austell right in the heart of my district. During his 30-year tenure, Mayor Jerkins has earned a reputation of being a statesman rather than a politician.

Mayor Jerkins has dedicated his work to ensuring Austell, Georgia was home to more than 6,500 of our diverse constituents. Mayor Jerkins successfully acquired the former Coats and Clark Threaddmill to conserve the historical economic driver that created hundreds of jobs during the Great Depression. Mayor Jerkins also contributed greatly to the economic development of Austell. Mayor Jerkins led negotiations with the Norfolk Southern Railroad which resulted in a $5 million dollar grant from the railroad. Mayor Jerkins led the City Council into placing the funds into interest bearing accounts. Interest from the accounts have been used for several different causes including the Garrett Middle School truancy program to keep students in school, Christmas bonuses for city employees, churches, Austell schools, cemetery upkeep and for families in need.

Mayor Jerkins continued his advocacy for the city of Austell through his role in the Atlanta Regional Commission where he represented Cobb County. Mayor Jerkins also was on the Board of Directors for the North Central Georgia Law Enforcement Academy. In these roles, Mayor Jerkins displayed his passion in serving all Georgians such as students, transit employees, and law enforcement.

Mayor Jerkins guided by a philanthropic compass and dedication to the State of Georgia, is a stellar example of great leadership. Madam Speaker, I congratulate Mayor Joe Jerkins on his retirement, and extend my sincerest wishes for his continued health and happiness.

God bless and best wishes to Mayor Joe Jerkins and his family.

HONORING MAJOR JOE JERKINS

HON. J. LUIS CORREAA OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor Command Sergeant Major Brad Semonell, who served in the United States Army for 26 years as a master parachute jumper, Intelligence Officer, and a great leader.

Mr. Semonell was born in Cleveland, Ohio and ice skated throughout his childhood, earning a Silver medal at the state-level. Ice skating gave Mr. Semonell the athleticism and skills that helped to propel him to excellence in his military career when he enlisted at 18.

Mr. Semonell became part of the U.S. Army 11th Airborne Division. He then began Jump School at Ft. Benning and quickly became Squad Leader, eventually working his way up to become Platoon Sergeant. Mr. Semonell’s military career was also marked by the significant role he played as an Intelligence Officer for the elite Army Special Forces in Vietnam and in East Germany while the Cuban Missile Crisis was unfolding. Throughout the 1960s, Mr. Semonell continued to serve and lead, advancing to Sergeant Major rank.

In 1973, Mr. Semonell earned his Canadian Jumping Wings by taking part in the first joint exercise with the Canadians since 1943. In 1977, Mr. Semonell was promoted to Command Sergeant Major and retired from the Army in 1979. Over his career, Mr. Semonell made over five-hundred parachute jumps. In one jump, Mr. Semonell severely injured his shoulder and neck; he still deals with the pain. Mr. Semonell’s great strides and sacrifices for our nation have not gone unnoticed. He has earned numerous awards and recognitions including the Medal of Honor, two Army Commendation Medals, various Good Conduct Medals, Army Reserve Components Achievements Medals, and many more.

After the Army, Mr. Semonell earned his General Contractor’s License and started his own successful business, S & S Construction, with his son.

In 2000, Mr. Semonell retired. Today, he is the dedicated Sergeant-at-Arms for the Sons of American Legion. He resides in his Anaheim home of over 40 years. Command Sergeant Major Brad Semonell embodies the leadership and sacrifice our great nation is built upon. I am proud to honor his military career and service to our nation.

HONORING AND COMMEMORATING SERGEANT JOSEPH P. COLLETTE

HON. STEVE STYERS OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 2019

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Ohio’s 15th Congressional District to honor and commemorate a husband, a father, a brother, a son, and a hero. United States Army Sergeant Joseph P. Collette, of Lancaster, gave his life in the service of our nation on March 22, 2019.

At age 29, Sergeant Collette was fulfilling a goal he had held for over a decade: to deploy with the United States Army. As his wife, Caesa, tells it, following the tragedy of September 11, her husband felt the call to serve. As his time with the 242nd Ordnance Battalion, 71st Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group was coming to an end, he desperately wanted to go on deployment.

It is that level of bravery, selflessness, and commitment for which Sergeant Collette will be remembered by both his loved ones and community. He was a genuine, laid back, funny young man who was beloved by many. A man of many sports and activities, 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, Caesa; his parents, Theresa Mecionis and Joe Collette; his step-children Lena and Aria; his children, Blair and Cody Collette; step-children Leena and Aria Scott; his parents, Theresa Mecionis and Joe and Cindy Collette; his siblings; Anthony, Camille, and Nicholas; and the rest of his extended family and loved ones.

As a Brigadier General in the Ohio Army National Guard, I have had the distinct privilege to serve alongside outstanding men and women like Sergeant Collette. I can say with absolute certainty that Lancaster, Ohio is understandably a better place because of Sergeant Collette and our nation is a safer place because of his service. I am honored to celebrate his legacy, and I encourage my colleagues in the House of Representatives to
join in extending deepest condolences to his family, and in honoring his supreme sacrifice.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SPEECH OF HON. NEAL P. DUNN OF FLORIDA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 2019

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2157, which will finally provide desperately needed long-term recovery resources to the communities that I represent. Until today, my constituents have waited for 7 months with no certainty that help would ever come.

This is particularly true for North Florida agricultural producers and most critical for the foresters. Hurricane Michael left millions of acres of forestland in ruin—causing catastrophic damage and resulting in billions of dollars in losses.

My support for this bill was partly due to my understanding that money appropriated under Title 1 will give the Secretary of Agriculture the flexibility necessary to compensate timber producers for losses or to issue block grants allowing a state to do so when appropriate. I look forward to working with Secretary Perdue throughout the implementation of this bill to ensure it can best help all struggling panhandle 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 Buffalo Soldiers, the 92nd Infantry was a segregated, all-black military unit; among them was my father, Lt. Col. Garvin A. Tutt.

Madam Speaker, we must never forget that African Americans have fought in every major military conflict of the United States, from the Revolutionary War to our current military conflicts.

I rise to thank the men and women who fought in World War II, including 900,000 African Americans, 800 of whom were African American women from the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

America owes a debt of gratitude for the service and sacrifice of these African Americans who, even while fighting the oppression of segregation, defended our nation and contributed to victory for the U.S. and the Allied forces.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a 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.

10:15 a.m. Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold a joint hearing to examine NATO expansion, focusing on examining the accession of North Macedonia.

10:30 a.m. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine Russia’s counterproductive counterterrorism.

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 Burgard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights
To hold hearings to examine competitive implications of the Small Business Innovation Research Act of 2008 to protect alien minorities 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 Western District of Texas, Jage Graham, to be United States District Judge for the District of Virginia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, and David S. Tatel, 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 Maryland, and Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, to be a United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Daniel Jagger, to be United States District Judge for the District of New York, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the District of New York.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration’s contracting programs.

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.

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.

10 a.m. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the outlook for wildland fire and management programs for 2019.

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.

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, Jage Graham, 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 S. Tatel, 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 Maryland, and Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, to be a United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Daniel Jagger, to be United States District Judge for the District of New York, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the District of New York.
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.

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.

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

10 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on National Parks
To hold hearings to examine S. 225, to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, S. 298, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 327, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability, S. 389, to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, S. 641, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument, S. 774, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, S. 849, to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969, S. 1152, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal land in Arlington, Virginia, S. 1582, to establish the White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and S. 1705, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine outside perspectives on the collection of beneficial ownership information.

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

10 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

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.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3273–S3297

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1754–1770, and S. Res. 240–243.

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.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

  By 65 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:

Measures Referred:

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Privileges of the Floor:

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—148)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Chaplain of the United States Senate, in accordance with S. Res. 240, at 7:04 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 11, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S3297.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 25 public bills, H.R. 3165–3189; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 60; H. Con. Res. 48; and H.Res. 432–434 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Supplemental Report on H.R. 2621, to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–88, Part 2);

H. Res. 430, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–108); and

H. Res. 431, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–109).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Carbajal to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 2:06 p.m. and reconvened at 3 p.m.

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Taxpayer First Act: H.R. 3151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service;

Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act: H.R. 542, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, by a 2⁄3 yeas-and-nay vote of 395 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 242;

Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019: H.R. 2476, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks;


Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019: H.R. 2539, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts
from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 384 yeas to 13 nays, Roll No. 243; Pages H4369–70, H4376

**Homeland Procurement Reform Act:** H.R. 2083, amended, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components; Pages H4370–72

**DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019:** H.R. 2590, amended, to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 394 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 244; Pages H4373–75, H4377

**Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance:** H. Res. 372, expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance; Pages H4378–81

**United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019:** H.R. 951, amended, to promote bilateral tourism through cooperation between the United States and Mexico; and Pages H4381–83

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

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To prevent child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations, and for other purposes.” Page H4385

**Permission to File Report:** Agreed by unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 2621, to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns. Page H4364

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

**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. Pages H4377–78

**Renaming the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam:** The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.R. 2695, to rename the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam. Page H4378

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


**Recess:** The House recessed at 8:22 p.m. and reconvened at 11:05 p.m.

**Senate Referrals:** S. 1289 was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. S. 1749 was referred to the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. S. Con. Res. 15 was held at the desk. Page H4387

**Senate Message:** Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H4351–52.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Three 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.

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**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”, 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 Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, and Trade, hearing entitled “Crushing Dissent: The Ongoing Crisis in Nicaragua”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Committee on 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 Presidential 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. 2004, the “Ensuring FEHBP Coverage During Shutdowns Act”; H.R. 2003, the “Ensuring FEDVIP Coverage During Shutdowns Act”; H.R. 2530, the “Interim Stay Authority To Protect Whistleblowers Act”; H.R. 1668, the “Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2019”; H.R. 2978, the “National Historical Publications and Records Commission Reauthorization
Act of 2019”; and postal naming measures, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Combating Sexual Harassment in Science”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The Doctor is Out. Rising Student Loan Debt and the Decline of the Small Medical Practice”, 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 12, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled “Under Pressure: The State of Trucking in America”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, June 12, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled “Implementation of Electronic Health Record Systems at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DoD)”, 10:15 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Pathways to Universal Health Coverage”, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Lessons from the Mueller Report: Counterintelligence Implications of Volume 1”, 9 a.m., 210 Cannon.

June 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges of Artificial Intelligence, Manipulated Media, and “Deepfakes”, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, June 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Solving the Climate Crisis: Ramping Up Renewables”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: June 12, to hold hearings to examine Russia’s counterproductive counterterrorism, 10:30 a.m., 2255, Rayburn Building.

June 14, Full Committee, to receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union, 2 p.m., 2237, Rayburn Building.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 4:00 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Sarah Daggett Morrison, Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Tuesday, June 11

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H. Res. 430—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (Subject to a Rule). Begin consideration of H.R. 2740—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020 (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE
Axne, Cynthia, Iowa, E734
Brooks, Susan W., Ind., E731
Carbajal, Salud O., Calif., E728
Cheney, Liz, Wyo., E734
Collins, Doug, Ga., E730
Correa, J. Luis, Calif., E728, E732, E735
DeLauro, Rosa L., Conn., E730, E731, E733, E735
Dunn, Neal P., Fla., E736
Foster, Bill, Ill., E729
Gianforte, Greg, Mont., E727
Gosar, Paul, Ariz., E732
Harder, Josh, Calif., E727
Hartley, Vicky, Mo., E732
Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E729
 Higgins, Brian, N.Y., E734
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E733
Keating, William R., Mass., E729
Kelly, Trent, Miss., E727
Lee, Barbara, Calif., E736
Lauske, Blaine, Mo., E727
Reed, Tom, N.Y., E732
Schakowsky, Janice D., Ill., E732
Schneider, Bradley Scott, Ill., E727
Scott, David, Ga., E735
Sherman, Brad, Calif., E728, E733
Shimkus, John, Ill., E734
Soto, Darren, Fla., E734
Stivers, Steve, Ohio, E735
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E730
Tlaib, Rashida, Mich., E734
Yarmuth, John A., Ky., E734

Congressional Record

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